

FOR THE 1st HAL

PIECES OF 80 TOLANS.

Milleta, Rag, (Kavaru, Veraku, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), Pan- am Millicum, &c.																
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1880.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding for night of 1880		Present for		Past		
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9	0	65	0	65	0	65	0	12	0	12	8	12	8	Amritsar [a]		
17	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Sialkot		
18	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Gurdaspur		
19	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	11	8	11	0	11	8	Lahore		
20	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Ferozepore [b]		
21	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Gujranwala		
22	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Rawalpindi		
23	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Jhelum		
24	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Meerut		
25	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Baladshahr		
26	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Aligarh		
27	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Kumaun		
28	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Garhwal		
29	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Hijoor		
30	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Moradabad		
31	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Bandaun		
32	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Bareilly		
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124	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	0	12	2	11	4	Meerut		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Dharwar ...	...	Weather cloudy; early crops being harvested, <i>gram</i> suffering from insects in five and cotton from blight in eight talukas; scarcity of drinking water and fodder in Navalgund and of drinking water in Goday and Kod talukas; wheat withering in places; other crops good; rice 23, <i>jowari</i> 64 pounds per rupee; slight fever and cattle disease.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; general health good; <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 47 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops in Nasik expected to be poor; elsewhere generally good; scarcity of water and forage in a portion of Dharwar; slight fever and cattle disease still in one district; prices generally steady; reports from Hyderabad, Surat, Ahmednagar, and Kanara not received.
Bengal—(Jan. 4th)		
Chittagong ...	76	Rain on Friday (30th), since fair with foggy mornings; harvesting of <i>aman</i> not completed; state of cold-weather crops good; small-pox and cattle disease not abated; general health good.
Dacca ...	07	<i>Aman</i> harvest nearly over, yield average; cold-weather crops promising; sporadic cholera throughout the district.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	37	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> rapidly going on, outturn better than average; winter crops making fair progress; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera abating; but the latter still prevails to some extent in parts of Satkhira and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	<i>Aman</i> is being harvested; winter crops thriving well; but rain required for <i>kalas</i> in some places; fever much abated; a few cases of cholera and six cases of small-pox reported.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; price of rice stationary; fever general throughout district; cholera also reported in parts of district.
Burdwan ...	05	Paddy still being reaped; average outturn fourteen annas; winter crops favourable; cholera has not decreased.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; cutting of <i>aman</i> nearly concluded; cholera still prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; rain wanted; yield of <i>aghani</i> rice fair; <i>aghani</i> harvest and tobacco transplanting nearly over; health better.
Patna ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> progressing favourably; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Harvest of rice crop nearly over, and threshing operations going on; <i>rabi</i> crops continue well; prices falling; health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Weather clear and cold; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops fair; general health good.
Cuttack ...	18	Cutting of late rice almost completed, and of <i>rabi</i> commenced; cholera reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There was slight rain in some districts during the week; <i>aman</i> harvest is rapidly being completed, and is expected to yield an average crop; <i>rabi</i> crops continue to do well, but are still in need of rain in some places; in Jessore they are said to have suffered much from want of rain; fever is generally reported to have abated; sporadic cholera and small-pox continue to be reported from some places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 3rd) ...	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> entirely cut; <i>rabi</i> crops suffering from want of rain; irrigation going on; health good in Chandouli tahsil; cow-pock has broken out in some places; prices stationary and moderate.
Allahabad („ 4th) ...	...	Rain much needed; prices continue to rise slightly; health good; occasional cattle disease.
Gorakhpur („ 3rd) ...	...	Weather fine; crops promising; fever in some parts; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „) ...	...	A very slight shower of rain on the 29th ultimo; rain required especially in parts of pargana Moth; prices fluctuating; foot-and-mouth disease continues in pargana Jhansi.
Agra („ „) ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> doing well but needs rain; well irrigation continues; health good; prices stationary.
Barilly („ „) ...	...	Weather clear and mild for the season; crops still in fair condition; prices stationary; health fair.
Meerut („ „) ...	...	Weather unseasonably warm and cloudy; rain much wanted; crops generally good; health good; prices steady.
Kumaun („ „) ...	...	Weather fine; rain now much needed; health fair, measles and few cases of small-pox; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „) ...	No rain	Unirrigated <i>rabi</i> fast drying up; health fair; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „) ...	No rain	Crops progressing; illness decreased considerably; prices stationary.
Sitapur („ „) ...	No rain	Unirrigated crops suffering; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „) ...	No rain	Position unchanged.
Rae-Bareilly („ „) ...	...	No signs of rain; unirrigated <i>rabi</i> withering; labour plentiful; health improving; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Cawnpore (Jan. 3rd)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops on irrigated land thriving; those on unirrigated land likely to suffer if rain holds off further; health fair; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	Weather hot; crops promise well but rain a good deal wanted; signs of rain disappeared; health good; prices stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Except light showers in Jhansi and Saharanpur no rain has fallen during the week; crops suffering from want of rain, especially on unirrigated lands in Oudh; prices stationary; general health fair; cattle disease continues in Kumaon, Allahabad, and Jhansi, and has appeared in part of Benares.
Punjab—(Jan. 3rd)		
Delhi	...	Rain wanted; health and prospects fair; prices steady.
Hissar	...	Young <i>rabi</i> crops require rain; weather cloudy; prices fluctuating; fever abating.
Umballa	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops suffering in consequence; health good.
Jullundur	...	Rain much needed; health good; prices steady.
Amritsar	...	Rain wanted; health improving; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	No rain	State of crops satisfactory, but rain wanted; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore	No rain	State of crops good; prices steady.
Sialkot	...	Prospects fair; slight fall of rain on the 3rd instant; health good.
Rawalpindi	...	Rain needed; health good; prices steady.
Peshawar	No rain	Prices fluctuating.
Mooltan	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	Rain wanted; health and prospects good; prices stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects favourable, but rain greatly needed; health good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 4th)		
Nagpur	49	Weather cloudy; <i>kharif</i> harvesting continues; <i>rabi</i> promises well; no epidemic; wheat 20½ seers per rupee.
Saugor	...	Weather cloudy; crops not promising; health fair.
Seoni	...	Weather warm for the season; rain much wanted.
Hoshangabad	...	Weather clear and cold; <i>rabi</i> promises well, but rain wanted; fever and small-pox prevalent; wheat 19½ seers per rupee.
Raipur (Dec. 30th '81)	...	Weather cool and pleasant; <i>rabi</i> flourishing; health good; wheat 48½ seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 29th ")	10	Weather cold; health good; rice 40 seers per rupee.
Jubbulpore (Jan. 5th)	...	Weather warm; yield of <i>kharif</i> and cotton not so good as last year; <i>rabi</i> doing well; rain wanted; wheat 23, rice 13 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" ")	...	Slight rain; prospects of <i>rabi</i> and cotton good; health good; wheat 19 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy and warm with slight rain; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops continue favourable; public health good; prices easy.
British Burma—(Dec. 31st '81)		
Akyab	30	Total rainfall 198.70; public health good; one death from cholera in Akyab town; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping nearly finished, outturn favourable.
Rangoon	Nil	Total rainfall 108.01; two fatal cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; reaping commenced.
Bassein	Nil	Total rainfall 111.57; public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping going on, outturn good, mostly above average.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall 44.05; public health good; reaping progressing.
Amherst	...	Public health and crop prospects good.
Moulmein	Nil	Total rainfall 205.88; public health good.
Toungon	Nil	Total rainfall 89.25; public health and agricultural prospects good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health good; a little cattle disease; harvest well advanced, nearly over in some districts, outturn promising.
Assam—(Jan. 4th)		
Gauhati	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; reaping of <i>sali</i> nearly finished; prospects of other crops and public health fair; disease among cattle and fowls reported in north-east of district.
Sylhet	Nil	<i>Aman</i> harvest nearly completed; prospects of winter crops good; one case of cholera reported; general health good.
Cachar	12	Weather unusually warm; the first two days being cloudy with slight rain; reaping of <i>sali</i> crop continues; common rice 32 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh	Nil	Weather seasonable; harvesting of <i>sali dhaa</i> continues; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore	68	Late crops still remain uncut, but are in fair condition; water is scarce in some tanks for the paddy; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Mysore	137	Crops mostly harvested, remainder doing well; water-supply good; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Mercara	86	Showers are bringing out coffee blossom prematurely; rice harvest progressing, and coffee-picking almost finished; health generally good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The <i>rabi</i> and rice harvest is nearly done; the late crops, still standing, are fair but would have been better if more rain had fallen; drinking-water is getting scarce in parts of the plains; prices are steady.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti	90	Crops in good condition; cotton-picking continues; wheat 18 seers and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola	...	Prospects of crops favourable; <i>kharif</i> crops harvested.
Hyderabad	...	Report not received.
Central India States—		
Indore	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable, though the late rains have damaged the opium crop slightly; the weather is clear but not cold; health good.
Sutna	...	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	125	Public health good.
Goona	17	Health good; crops fair; prices: wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Bhopal	...	Weather clear; prospects and public health good.
Agar	...	Some rain during the week; wheat and gram crops good; damage apprehended to the opium crops from the rain; health good.
Nowgong	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvest has been reaped; general outturn good; want of rain in September has affected <i>rabi</i> sowings; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 4th)	16	Weather clear, cold increasing.
Sirohi (" 1st)	15	Tanks, wells, health and crops good; weather seasonable.
Marwar (Dec. 30th '81)	...	Tanks and wells almost full; health good; crops excellent; weather cloudy and windy; cold increasing; prices stationary.
Harowti (" 31st ")	(Deoloe 17 Kotah 10 Tonk '08).	Rain required; weather clear; health good.
Jhallawar (" 28th ")	...	Weather cloudy; crops looking well.
Ajmere (Jan. 4th)	45	Prospects and health good.
Uwar (" 3rd)	...	Health good; rain much wanted.
Nepal—		
Katmandu	...	Report not received.

E. C. BUCK,
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SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

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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 10th JANUARY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Scarcely any rain fell during the week under report in any part of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. In the two latter Provinces rain is much wanted, as the cold-weather crops on the unirrigated lands are suffering from want of moisture. In the Central India States there has been no rain, but the crops are reported good. In the States of Rajputana and in the Central Provinces showers fell in a few places and prospects are favourable. In the Bombay Presidency the outturn of the *rabi* crops is expected to be poor in two districts and in others generally good. In the Nizam's Territories the *rabi* has much benefited by slight showers. In the Madras Presidency the rainfall has been more general during the week under report, and prospects are on the whole good. In other parts of the country, i.e., in Berar, Coorg, Assam and British Burma, prospects continue favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— Belary	... 70 (average of 5 stations).	Standing crops wet: generally good; dry withering in parts; second crop paddy and wheat being sown; harvest wet and dry grains, yield below average; fever in two talukas.
Kurnool	... 52 (average of 3 stations).	Standing crops generally good; paddy being sown; harvest paddy outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	... 3.54 (average of 2 stations).	Dry crops; sugarcane and cotton thriving; harvest red gram in one taluk; outturn average.
Kistna	...	Paddy under tanks, has partially withered in three taluks; later crops affected by grub in one taluk; elsewhere promising; dry grains, castor and tobacco being sown; harvest wet and dry grains and chillies; outturn below average; water over about 45 feet; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	... 75 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	... 1.40 (average of 16 stations).	Standing crops generally good; dry suffering from insects in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Tanjore ...	1.09 (average of 13 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , outturn below average; cholera prevails rather severely.
Madura ...	1.46 (average of 11 stations).	Wet crops suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest wet and dry grains in four taluks, yield average.
Malabar ...	1.59 (average of 13 stations).	Second crop in good condition; harvest commenced.
Travancore ...	.29	Harvest paddy in one division, yield average; fever exists; cholera in parts. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Kistna; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 11th)		
Karachi ...	...	Fever in all talukas, but to less extent; little rain, with prospects of continuing; seven cases of small-pox in Dada taluka; cattle disease in two talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 36, and 40; in Sehwan 24, 44, and 52; in Ghorabari 48 and 64; and in Jati 22, 52, and 56 pounds, respectively per rupee.
Hyderabad (Jan. 4th) ...	...	Fever general throughout district; wheat 24, <i>jowari</i> 45, <i>bajri</i> 47, red rice 30, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad (" 11th) ...	...	Crops thriving; wheat 31 and <i>bajri</i> 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda (" ") ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> and cotton in good condition; sugarcane-pressing in progress; public health good; prices in Baroda city— <i>bajri</i> 32, and common rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat (" 4th) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; <i>jowari</i> 47 and <i>nagi</i> 32 pounds per rupee.
Nasik (" 11th) ...	...	Outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops expected to be poor in most cases; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 37, wheat 28, <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bom- bay) (" ") ...	...	Abnormal temperature fell from 3° warm on 4th to 1° cool on 5th, and again gradually rose to 5° warm on 10th; vapour in air in excess of normal, except on 5th and 6th; wind normal.
Poona (" ") ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; average prices: <i>bajri</i> 55 and <i>jowari</i> 72 pounds per rupee; in Poona bazar, <i>bajri</i> 46, <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar (" 4th) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops suffering from cloudy weather in Nagar, Shrigonda, Karjat and Sheogaon; withering in parts of Parner, Newasa, Rahuri and Sangamner; good in rest, except in Kopergaon, where they will almost fail; <i>bajri</i> maximum 78 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon; <i>jowari</i> 114 in Jhamkhed, 78 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur (" 11th) ...	Sholapur .09 Barsi .27 Malsiras .37	Crops good; <i>jowari</i> 91 pounds 8 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 65 pounds 25 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar (" ") ...	...	Rain in 9 talukas, heavy in Mundargi, slight in others, beneficial to standing crops; early crops being harvested; cotton suffering from blight in six and improving in two talukas; gram suffering from insects in five talukas; wheat withering in Hubli; other crops good; scarcity of drinking water and fodder in Navalgund and of water only in Gadag and Ron; slight fever and cattle disease; rice 23 and <i>jowari</i> 65 pounds per rupee.
Kanara (" ") ...	Karwar .56 Sirsi .53 Halyal .55	Harvest completed above Ghât; preparations for second crop in coast talukas; fever and cattle disease in seven talukas; common rice in Karwar 16 seers; in district average 16½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot (" ") ...	...	Weather cold and cloudy; general health good; <i>bajri</i> 33 and <i>jowari</i> 45 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops expected to be poor in Nasik and parts of Ahmednagar; elsewhere generally good; scarcity of water and forage continue in part of Dharwar; fever and cattle disease in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Dharwar and Kanara; reports from Hyderabad, Surat and Ahmednagar again not received this week; last week's reports given; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Jan. 11th)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather cloudy on 5th and 6th, since fair; harvesting of <i>amun</i> almost over; cold-weather crops progressing; small-pox still prevails in places; general health good.
Dacca ...	0.3	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> completed; yield average; cold-weather crops promising; public health good generally, but cholera in parts.
24 Pargunnahs (Alipore) ...	0.31	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> rapidly going on; outturn over average; winter crops promising well; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera abating, latter has almost ceased, except in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
Meerhabad ...	Nil	<i>Amun</i> harvest still going on; outturn not yet known; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; some rain is now wanted; fever lingers in a mild form; cholera reported from some places.
Rajahmhye ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; heavy fog on 6th; prospects of crops good; price of rice unchanged; fever reported from all parts of district, and a few cases of cholera from two or three stations.
Burdwan ...	...	Weather cold and clear; sugarcane and <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; harvesting of winter paddy nearly over; outturn good; cholera in five thanas out of eight in sudder sub-division.
Bungpore ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; cholera is reported to have somewhat abated.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Bhagnipore ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; health slightly better.
Patna ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Rice harvest over; outturn fair; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices falling; health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Weather clear and cold; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; public health good.
Cuttack ...	...	Reaping of late rice complete; outturn twelve annas; reaping of <i>rabi</i> in progress; cholera disappearing. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in some districts during the week; prospects continue generally favourable; <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly over with a good outturn in most districts; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well, but are still in want of rain in some places; reports of sugarcane and other standing crops are favourable; fever is generally reported to have abated; there is sporadic cholera in some places, and small-pox in Chittagong, Pooree and Balasore; cattle disease is prevalent in Pooree and in some parts of Manbhoom.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 10th) ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> looking fairly well, but rain wanted, especially in places where irrigation is not carried on; no sickness of men or cattle; cow-pock in Chandauli has died out; bazars well supplied; prices moderate.
Allahabad (" ") ...	...	No signs of rain, which is much wanted; prices unchanged; public health good; large crowds assembling at the <i>Magh Mela</i> .
Gorakhpur (" ") ...	...	Weather clear; crops promising; fever decreasing; prices stationary.
Jhansi (" ") ...	...	Weather clear; crops promising, but rain is much needed; prices show a tendency to rise; health good; cattle disease continues.
Agra (" ") ...	...	No rain during week, but clouds hanging about; <i>rabi</i> as yet all right; rain much needed; well irrigation going on; health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ") ...	...	Sky overcast; prospect of rain; health fair; prices stationary.
Meerut (" ") ...	Slight rain	Weather cold and cloudy; health good; market well supplied; rain needed; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ") ...	...	Sky cloudy to-day; prices unchanged; health good; cattle disease continues.
Lucknow (" ") ...	No rain	Irrigation going on from wells; <i>amun</i> nearly all dry; irrigated <i>rabi</i> will probably be lost for want of rain; health fair; weather seasonable; prices stationary.
Partabgarh (" ") ...	...	Rain much needed, but crops reached by irrigation are fine; public health good; prices steady.
Sitapur (" ") ...	No rain	Unirrigated crops suffering; prices steady.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	No rain	Unirrigated crops suffering; prices considerably risen; wheat and rice one seer; barley three seers dearer.
Cawnpore (" ") ...	...	Weather clear; crops on unirrigated land withering for want of rain; irrigation going on; health fair; prices stationary.
Barabanki (" ") ...	...	Weather clear; crops need rain; health good; prices stationary.
Ban-Ban (" ") ...	...	Rain urgently wanted for unirrigated <i>rabi</i> ; irrigated crops doing well; <i>amun</i> slightly damaged by frost in some places; white-ants unusually destructive; prices stationary or falling; health improving; labour plentiful. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Clouds in western part of provinces and slight rain in Meerut; elsewhere no rain has fallen; unirrigated crops withering, but irrigated <i>rabi</i> generally in fair condition; prices risen in Fyzabad and Jhansi; elsewhere stationary; general health good; cattle disease continues in Jhansi and Kumaun.
Punjab—(Jan. 10th)		
Delhi ...	...	Rain needed; health and prospects fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops require rain; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops suffering for want of rain; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.7	Rain much wanted; prices steady; health good.
Amritsar ...	...	Rain much wanted; health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	...	State of crops good, but rain needed; health good; prices steady.
Bahawalpur ...	No rain	State of crops good; prices fluctuating.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Prospects fair; rain needed in unirrigated tracts; health good.
Faisalabad ...	No rain	Young crops suffering in consequence; health good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 11th) ...	...	Clouds gathering; health good; prospects fair; prices steady.
Baugor (" 10th) ...	...	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects continue favourable, but rain much needed; clouds gathering, and slight rain at Lahore and district during the night of the 10th; health good; prices steady.
Seoni (" 11th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>khari</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> promises well; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad (" 11th) ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops require moisture; health good.
Raipur (" 7th) ...	.76	Weather cool; <i>rabi</i> promising.
		Weather cool, but occasionally cloudy; rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> sowings; small-pox reported; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
		Weather clear and cool; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—contd.		
Sambalpur (Jan. 5th)	15	Weather cloudy; health good; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Report not received.
Khandwa (Jan. 11th)	...	Cloudy nights, cool days; weather getting warm; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; health good; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather pleasant, but cloudy; outturn of <i>khari</i> crops fair; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; public health good; prices easy.
British Burma—(Jan. 7th)		
Akyab ...	12.0	One death from cholera in town; one in district from small-pox otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping in progress; outturn favourable.
Rangoon ...	...	One fatal case of cholera; otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease in one township; crops nearly reaped.
Prome ...	...	Public health good; reaping progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health and crops good; slight cattle disease reported.
Toungoo ...	...	One death from small-pox in one township; otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera somewhat prevalent in Hanthawaddy, Thonegwa and Shwaygyin; a few scattered cases only elsewhere; some cattle disease in three districts; accounts of crop good.
Assam— (Jan. 11th)		
Gauhati ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; reaping of <i>sali</i> nearly finished; prospects of other crops and public health fair.
Sylhet ...	Nil	Prospects good; health generally good.
Carhar ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; reaping of <i>sali</i> crop nearly finished; winter crops progressing; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; a few cases of cholera in the station.
Dibrugarh ...	0.56	Weather seasonable; harvesting of <i>sali dhan</i> continues; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 11th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Crops in good condition; <i>rabi</i> and <i>kartik</i> paddy harvest almost completed; prospects fair; prices risen.
Mysore ...	...	Report not received.
Mercara ...	0.2	Rice harvest progressing; standing paddy suffered from rain; health generally good, but small-pox in Padmalknad.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell in interior, over three inches at Chitaldroog; horse-grass being harvested; crops good; small-pox in three districts, and cattle disease in five.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops in excellent condition; cotton-picking nearly completed; prices: wheat 18 seers and <i>juari</i> 36 seers to the rupee.
Akola ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops doing well; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	21	Reaping of <i>tabi</i> crops continues; <i>rabi</i> much benefited by the rain; fever, ague, and cattle-disease prevail in some places; prices: wheat 16 seers, rice 10 seers, yellow <i>juari</i> 31 seers, white <i>juari</i> 26 seers, and <i>tur</i> 29 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	...	Health good; moderate winds; no change in agricultural prospects which continue favourable, but <i>jowar</i> has risen suddenly from 45 to 28 seers per rupee.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Goona ...	...	Crops fair; health good; wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather fair; crops and public health good.
Agar ...	...	Weather fair; health and prospects good.
Manpur ...	...	Weather clear and cool; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Nowgong ...	...	Health fair; rain required for <i>rabi</i> ; price of food-grains stationary.
Rajputana—(Jan. 12th)		
Abu ...	65	Heavy clouds and rain; now clear.
Sirohi (Jan. 8th) ...	...	Tanks, wells, health and crops good; occasionally cloudy.
Haroti (" 7th) ...	...	Health and prospects favourable; weather colder.
Jailawat (" 4th) ...	20	Weather clear; health good.
Ajmere (" 11th) ...	15	Prospects excellent; health good.
Jaipore (" ") ...	20	Prospects favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Alwar (" 10th) ...	...	Slight drizzle; weather cloudy; rain wanted.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	...	Report not received.

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

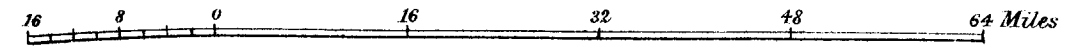
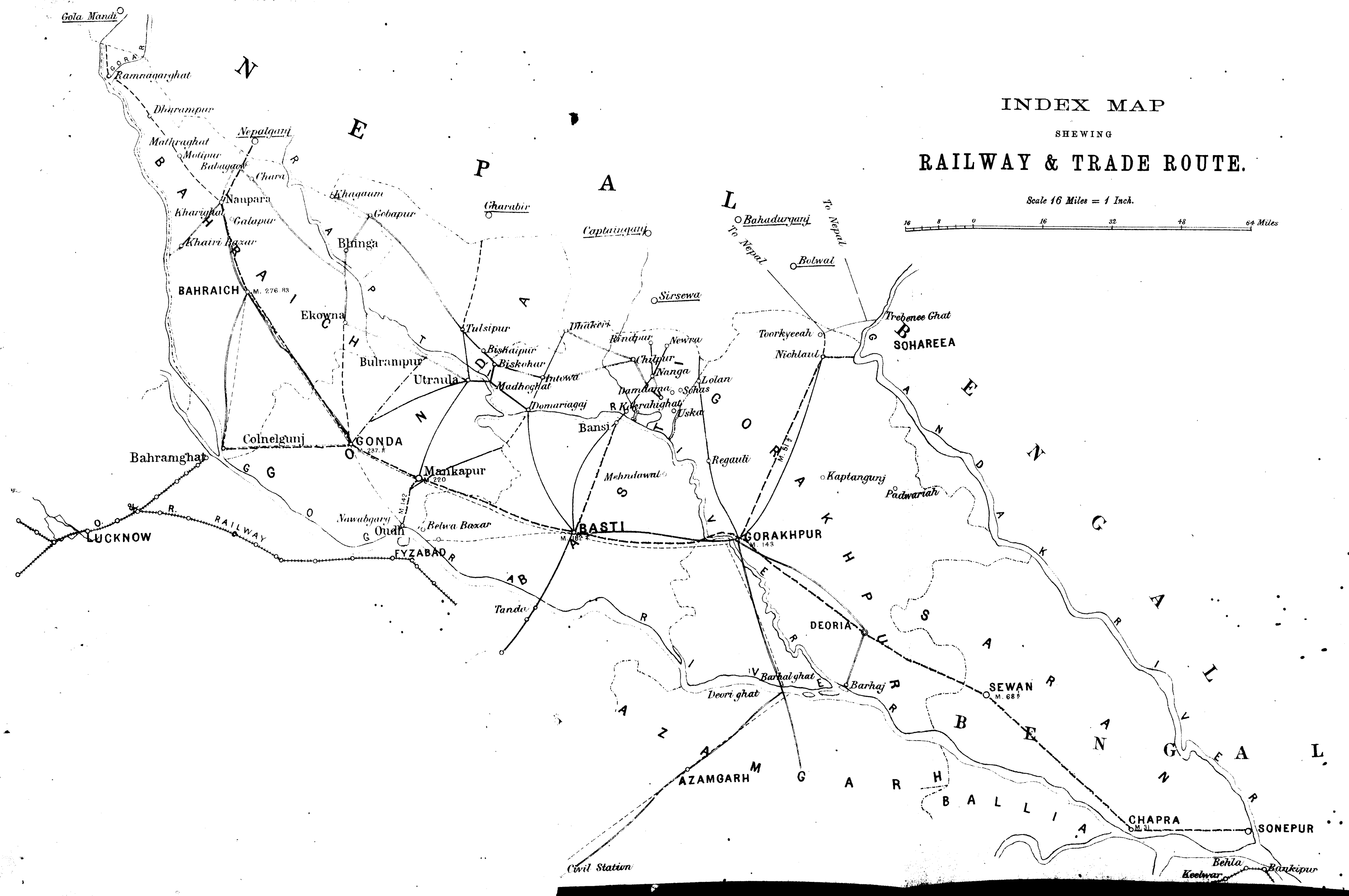
Gola Mandi

INDEX MAP

SHEWING

RAILWAY & TRADE ROUTE.

Scale 16 Miles = 1 Inch.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Railway Construction.
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEYS.

PATNA AND BAHRAICH STATE RAILWAY REPORT.

No. 952 R. C., dated Fort William, the 23rd December 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Reports and estimates submitted by the Engineer-in-Chief of the lines embraced in the above Surveys.

ORDERS.—Ordered, that the reports and general estimates be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.

PATNA AND BAHRAICH STATE RAILWAY REPORT.
MAIN LINE.

Alignment.—The proposed line starts from a point near the junction of the Gunduck and Ganges rivers at Sonapur, nearly opposite the racestand, but on the south side of the main road to Chupra.

From this point it runs for a distance of about 31 miles in a westerly direction to Chupra along the left bank of the Ganges, in some parts near, and in others at some distance from the main road. This part of the country is much subject to floods, chiefly back-water from the Ganges, and as this flood-water rests for a considerable time on the surface, it was necessary to run the line over the highest part of the country, and more particularly to avoid as much as possible back-water channels and low hollows, which, although dry in April and May, hold water for many months each year. This part of the country between Sonapur and Chupra is the most difficult met with on the line, owing to these back-water floods which often rise to a height of 2, 3 and 4 feet over the fields.

On this length a considerable amount of bridge waterway has to be provided. Eleven 40 feet spans over the Gunducki, two 40 feet openings over the Kutaha; two forties over the Niraha; four 20 feet girders at the 11th mile; and three similar spans at the 13th mile.

Approaching Chupra from the east, we run behind the race-course, and thence along the north face of the civil station and city, keeping within a high and wide bank, made for the purpose of protecting the town from floods on the north side. It was intended to utilise this bank for a carriage drive, as well as a protective work; but now for the former purpose, it is very little, if at all, used.

By joining our earthwork to that of this bank, or keeping a short distance inside it, we obtain complete protection from the floods, which often do considerable damage in these parts.

Chupra.—Chupra is a large and important city, containing about 52,000 people; it does a considerable river-trade, but not so much as Revelgunge, a town about 4 miles further up-stream on the banks of the Gogra, and the great river-mart of these parts.

Revelgunge.—Revelgunge, which contains about 13,800 inhabitants, may be looked on as a part of, or continuation of, Chupra; it is more conveniently situated for trade than Chupra, with reference to the river, as it is only during the rains that boats can come close up to the latter place.

It will probably be necessary to have a small station, and considerable goods accommodation at Revelgunge hereafter.

Leaving Chupra the line turns in a north-westerly direction, and runs for 37½ miles alongside the main road to Sewan.

Sewan.—Sewan is a large town of 13,000 people, and the head-quarters of the Opium Agency of these districts. There are several large indigo estates near Sewan, which being the centre of a large and exceedingly rich country will eventually in case of this railway being made become the head-quarters of a great import and export trade. The richness and high state of cultivation

of these districts is proved by the fact, that 1,590,000 acres are cultivated out of an entire area of 1,677,410, and the population is as high as 862 to the square mile.

Between Chupra and Sewan we shall have to deal with a considerable amount of water, but rather in the shape of standing water in the tals than of the running or turbulent description in streams.

There will be very little major bridging between Chupra and Sewan: in all only 5 spans of 20 feet.

In this part of the country, as in the length between Sonapur and Chupra, the water rests for a long time on the ground, necessitating our keeping over it, if for no other purpose than to keep our banks from turning into mud.

Leaving Sewan on the right, we now bend in a more westerly direction, and cross the Daha river at the 70th mile by a bridge of four 60 feet spans. The Daha is a sluggish stream with high banks, and is deep enough even in the hot weather for some local boat-traffic.

From Sewan to Myrwa Ghât the line runs along the south side of the main road, and generally near it, meeting at the 75th mile the Sukna nulla, which it is proposed to span with 7 openings of 60 feet each, and at the 80th mile the Sona nulla, which will require 5 openings 40 feet.

At Myrwa Ghât the Jhurahee and Sahee rivers meet, and it is proposed to span the combined streams about a quarter of a mile below their junction by a bridge of eight 60 feet girders. The banks of the Sahee are high, bold and well defined, and the material a sound stiff clay.

From Myrwa Ghât to Majhowlee the line runs over good ground on the watershed between two rivers.

At Majhowlee we meet the little Gunduck, a river of considerable magnitude, which appears to rise about six miles within the Nepal Frontier. I have been informed that, in heavy water up-country, before the protection bank was made, this river, as well as hundreds of square miles of country, was flooded by the great Gunduck; even as it is this river brings down a large quantity of water, and will require a bridge of 12 openings of 60 feet each.

From the Chota Gunduck to Deoria the ground is very favourable, generally high, and requiring little or no cross-drainage.

At Deoria for about a mile the ground is low and subject to floods, but just beyond we again get on to good country. From Deoria to Goruckpur, a distance of 33 miles, the line runs by the main road over ground in some parts low requiring raised banks, in others more favourable; six rivers are met with on this length, requiring bridges from three spans of 20 feet to four spans of 40 feet.

This part of the road was completely bridged, but in two cases the bridges were swept away, and in most of the others the water during heavy floods flows over the road alongside; most of the culverts are in the air, and for all culvert purposes are perfectly useless. About 14 miles from Goruckpur, we come to a thick teak jungle; it is so thick as to be difficult to pass through; and as it extends for about ten miles we were obliged to adopt a slightly curved line along the road, instead of the more direct one through it: the excess length is not more than a quarter of a mile.

At Goruckpur we get an extremely good station site, plenty of room on good ground, and not more than 2 feet of bank.

Goruckpur.—The city of Goruckpur is a very important place; it contains 51,600 inhabitants, and is the centre of a large, rich and important district, covering 4,584 square miles, with a population of about 2,019,000 people. At present Goruckpur is extremely isolated and depends almost altogether on the Raptee as an export and import highway. Curving round Goruckpur on the north side and clinging to the suburbs as closely as possible to avoid the flood-water which here approaches the city, we cross at about a mile and a half from the station the first outlet of the great lakes or "tals" which the Roheen river spreads itself into. About half a mile further on we cross another channel of the same system, and five miles beyond come to the Raptee, the largest river met with on the line, and the only one which will require any special treatment.

The bridging on this short length will be very great. Thirteen spans of 60 feet for the Roheen channel No. 1, a similar bridge for No. 2, and 9 spans of 130 feet for the Raptee.

A study of the maps of the country will show at once that the Raptee is a river requiring caution in its treatment. Its catchment basin is unknown, as it rises far away in Nepal. I have been informed by officers who ought to know a good deal about this river that the valley of the Raptee is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and that its drainage-area is only 920 square miles. This I cannot imagine to be correct, nor can I get for it a less area in British territory alone than 4,020. It is a most tortuous river, and, below Goruckpur, where I originally hoped to cross, winds itself into such a system of bends and overflows its banks to such an extent as to make it most dangerous, if not impossible, to attack in that quarter. Above Goruckpur we get a fairly straight length of some ten miles which we can cross at right angles. The maps show that, although at Goruckpur itself, and particularly on the reach approaching it from the west, the river has changed its channel considerably from time to time, and is at present doing so, on the upper reach which the line crosses there has been no material departure for a long time, nor any manifestation of a change at present. Even at the best we shall have to cross a large flooded area, but I am of opinion that any material departure either north or south would increase our difficulties to a great extent, forcing us on the north into the great lakes of the Roheen and on the south side into the bends and tals of Ramgur. The main road to Busti runs parallel to the east and west reach of the river at Goruckpur, but the abandoned road banks show the rapid manner in which the south bank of this reach is disappearing. From the changes that have taken place within the last 10 or 20 years, I see no reason why the river may not at any time burst across the main road in a south-easterly direction about 5 miles from Goruckpur, and leave it high and dry instead of washing its walls as at present.

Leaving the Raptee we get almost immediately into high and good ground, and joining the main road about 12 miles west of Goruckpur keep alongside it as far as our 181st mile when we bend rather to the right or north towards the city of Busti. On this length there is little worthy of notice: the ground is, with the exception of one or two low places, very good. The station ground of Busti is very good, high, and in no way subject to floods; it is within half a mile of the city and about 3 miles from the civil station. I could have run between the city and the civil station and so approach nearer to the latter; by so doing I should have not only lengthened the line, but got into low ground subject to floods; and considering that the number of European residents in the civil station does not exceed five or six, I did not think it necessary to make special arrangements for them.

Leaving Busti, I had to consider whether it was more advisable to go to Bahraich direct or to bend slightly to the south and take in the city of Gonda on the way. Gonda is an important place, containing 12,800 people, and being at the junction of the roads leading from Bahraich to Nawabgunj, and from Bulrampur and Ootrowlee to Byramghât; it is a considerable trade centre. I therefore decided that it would be more advisable to go by Gonda and lengthen the line by 2 miles, than leave Gonda out, more particularly as a branch to Gonda which must be made for that place would not be less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

Leaving Busti on the left, we run north-west over about 6 miles of very good ground to the Kohana river, which it is proposed to span with three 60 feet girders. Beyond the Kohana the ground is a little low for a few hundred yards, after which it again becomes good and continues so as far as the Manawar river near Mankipur. This river will require some 400 lineal feet of water-way, and being in the jungle will want more head-way than usual. Mankipur, where it is proposed to start the Nawabgunj branch from, is $37\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Busti and 17 from Gonda. It appears to have been a place of some importance at one time but is no longer so. However, it is the place where the main road from Ootrowlee and the north-eastern districts meets the line, and will consequently be the point where all the traffic to and from these parts will concentrate.

Between Mankipur and Gonda no difficulty of any description presents itself. The ground is somewhat low in parts, but I do not think we can improve matters much by shifting to the right or left.

The station at Gonda is about a mile from the city, but with reference to the approach roads from all directions it is well situated. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Forbes, quite approves of the position, and says that it offers all the facility required.

Forty miles beyond Gonda we reach Bahraich. The country between these two places is extremely favourable: no river of any size is met with, and no high banks required. We can run either straight across country or cling to the road. I do not think it matters much which line is adopted.

At the 62nd mile we meet with the Gogowah, for which one 40 feet girder will be required, at the 78th mile 2 spans of 20 feet, at the 81st mile 2 of 40 feet and at the 92nd, just south of Bahraich, 4 spans of 20 feet.

The station at Bahraich is well situated, and on high clear ground, free from water, and easily drained. There is plenty of room for all station requirements; it is within a quarter of a mile of the city and civil station, and capital sites for staff-quarters can be had at convenient distances.

The main line ends at the extremity of the Bahraich station on the banks of the Soorju river, the total length being 276·83 miles.

Earthwork.—The country being extremely level it was hoped that very little earthwork would be required, and that the line could be made a surface one, or nearly so. The small fall of the country makes it unadvisable to adopt such a plan. The rainfall, which is considerable, averaging 44 inches generally, floods the rivers to such an extent that the water overtops the banks, which are, as a rule, higher than the surrounding country. This water, combined with what falls on the surface, which, instead of the flowing off after a day or two as in a steeper district, rests on the ground for a considerable time, and makes it absolutely necessary that the banks should be lifted sufficiently high over water-level to afford a dry instead of a muddy top to the road. If the line is not thus lifted, the expenditure on ballast will be more than enough to raise the bank over and over again.

The length between Sonapur and Chupra will require the highest banks, averaging 6 feet; between Chupra and Sewan about 4 feet; north of Sewan they become very moderate, as a rule not more than 3 feet, except at bridge-approaches and such like.

Gradients and Curves.—The country is so flat that the question of gradients need scarcely be considered. The gradient table shows the gradients to be so light as to permit of engines doing pretty nearly maximum work. Under these circumstances, and earthwork being cheap, it was not thought desirable to sharpen the gradients on bridge-approaches over 1 in 300.

No curves have been put in, but the intersection angles are so large as to require no curve under a 1° or 2·835' radius; generally a 1° curve (5,730' radius) has been used.

Minor Bridges.—With a view of leaving as much waterway as possible in a country subject to a considerable amount of flooding, the bridges have been by distinct nullahs or water-channels. Small openings have been generally adopted. Small openings have been introduced, there being no defined nullah fit for such, the amount of standing water requiring a passage across the line being in many places considerable. An average of—lineal or—superficial feet of minor bridges a mile has been allowed.

Major Bridges.—The question of the large bridges for this line is a difficult one to treat. The fall of the country is very slight, from 8 inches to 2 feet per mile. The rivers are mostly sluggish. The rainfall is considerable, but does not appear to flow off rapidly. In many cases a very great percentage of the rain never finds its way into the rivers, but fills up the numerous hollows all over the country, the excess only increasing the river-water. Owing to these facts it has been found that the constant 825 used in Colonel Dickens' formula (and which I believe is fairly approximate in the case of some rivers in Rajputana) is totally inapplicable here, and that one varying from 92 in the case of large basins to 113 in that of small ones gives more correct approximations. Several of the road-bridges have been swept away, others are manifestly turned every year by the water flowing over the road on each side, while in the case of many rivers there are no existing structures from which to collect facts. I have been forced to base all calculations on the catchment basins, falls, and highest flood-marks, and have endeavoured to give all the waterway possibly required, as I fancy it is better to have to reduce than to increase the estimates hereafter. Well foundations have been proposed in all cases, as I had no means of forming an opinion as to the nature of the soil at considerable depths. If iron piles, such as are used on the Baroda line, could be got at reasonable rates.

they could be most readily put up, and would, I think, be very suitable in many of the cases met with. A list of the large bridges is appended.

Stations.—There are 28 stations on the line, that is to say, 22 third class, 3 second class at Chupra, Gonda, and Busti, and 3 first class at Sonapur and Goruckpur and Bahraich. The entire length, being 276·83 miles, gives the average station interval at 10·25 miles.

The third-class station staff accommodation has been limited to one building for station master and telegraph clerk, and two sets of police and porters' lines. The second to one building for station master and telegraph clerk, and three sets of porters and police lines. At first-class stations besides the above, staff-quarters for mechanics and drivers to a limited extent dependent on the probable number required at each place. Thus 5 drivers' houses have been provided at Sonapur, 5 at Bahraich and 15 at Goruckpur, or accommodation for about 40 men. For mechanics only 11 sets of quarters have been entered, viz., 3 at Sonapur, 6 at Goruckpur and 3 at Bahraich.

Goods-sheds.—Considerable loss to perishable stuff being of constant occurrence from want of shelter on many State lines, for each third-class station a small open goods-shed, 50 feet long, has been provided; it consists of corrugated roof on a rail truss resting on brick pillars, and at the larger stations provision has been made for a double unit (100 feet long) of the same description. At first it is often difficult to decide where such accommodation is most required; a class of building, the materials of which can be readily removed and re-erected, is therefore proposed to commence with.

MATERIALS.

Earthwork.—On no portion of the proposed line is rock, morum, or material of a hard description met with. The clay all throughout is of a fairly stiff and workable description.

Ballast.—Not a cubic foot of stone or gravel ballast of any description is to be met with from end to end of the line. The river sand is of the finest description, unfit for ballast, and most injurious to rolling-stock. Kunker will have therefore to be used; it is fairly plentiful in parts, but will be a costly item in the estimates. Once the line is laid, the difficulty of carriage will be got over and the cost of this material reduced.

Brickwork.—No stone being available in this country and good brick clay being obtainable everywhere, the people have for generations been accustomed to manufacture bricks. No difficulty need therefore be apprehended on the score of getting contractors to supply all the bricks required and of the best description.

Timber.—Good timber fit for our work is readily obtainable at the chief ghats on the Gogra. It appears to me to be expensive; and as I do not think that first-class carpenters are readily obtainable in this country, I am inclined to recommend that timber should be used as little as possible in construction. With this in view, I adopted domed roofs for all buildings as being inexpensive and requiring little or no repairs.

Any number of sal sleepers can be got at Byramghat and Nawabganj, but the rate of Rs. 3-4-0 appears high.

Labour.—The country being so thickly populated there is a large surplus available for other than agricultural purposes, consequently the yearly emigration to other parts where work is obtainable is considerable, from 10,000 to 20,000. The men who now seek employment elsewhere would naturally accept it at home and at a lower rate than they would take on more distant works.

Skilled labour, such as brick-layers, is readily obtainable in the large towns along the line, and if not in sufficient quantity for our purposes could be easily got from the neighbourhoods of Patna, Pyzabad, or Lucknow. It is quite possible that a few skilled hands, such as the Bombay classies, will be required for hoisting and handling heavy material and such like, but a small gang of about 100 such men would be equal to all the requirements of the line.

Labour rates through this country are cheap.

Coolies 0-2-0 to 0-3-0 a day.

Brick-layers 0-4-0 to 0-5-0 a day.

Blacksmiths 0-6-0 to 0-8-0 a day.

Carpenters 0-4-0 to 0-8-0 a day.

Construction.—For Survey purposes the entire line with branches was divided into two divisions, viz., "Goruckpur" and "Bahraich."

With respect to passenger-traffic, I anticipate that it will be very heavy. The Muttra line takes about 10,800 a mile, the East Indian and Scindh, Punjab and Delhi over 6,000, the Oudh and Rohilkhand 5,000, and the Rajputana about 4,000. I estimated the Patna and Bahraich numbers at 5,000; but considering that the road passes through some of the most densely-populated tracts in India and that at Sonapur and Bahraich, the extremities of the line, there are yearly gatherings of about 100,000 people at each place for the great fairs, I think it probable that the number estimated by me will be far exceeded.

General Abstract of Cost of Patna-Bahraich State Railway.

MAIN LINE, 276·83 MILES.

Main-heads.	Minor heads.	Goruckpur Division, Main Line, 188·14 miles.	Bahraich Division, Main Line, 98·704 miles.	GRAND TOTAL.
I.—Preliminary expenses.	1. Survey Expenses 2. Plant 3. Establishment (including Salaries, T. A., and Contingencies)	26,842	20,457	47,299
	TOTAL PRELIMINARY EXPENSES	26,842	20,457	47,299
II.—Land		2,28,975	1,03,449	3,32,424
III.—Construction of Line.	1. Earthwork 2. Bridgework— (a) Minor Bridges (b) Major do. 4. Level-crossings, &c. 5. Fencing	434,061 1,40,139 17,37,708 41,000 1,91,000	1,39,801 40,462 1,38,239 1,17,401 2,00,000	5,83,882 2,20,601 18,75,947 1,17,401 3,90,972
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION OF LINE	26,74,556	2,00,139	28,74,695
IV.—Ballast and Permanent-way.	1. Ballasting 2. Permanent-way	9,05,195 33,01,308	1,38,239 3,00,000	10,43,434 36,01,308
	TOTAL BALLAST AND PERMANENT-WAY	41,06,331	3,38,239	44,44,570
V.—Stations and Buildings.	1. Stations and Offices 2. Workshops, Store-buildings, &c. 3. Staff Quarters 4. Station Machinery	47,169 50,068 45,198	28,326 28,114 31,004	9,757 9,743 16,041
	TOTAL STATIONS AND BUILDINGS	1,42,435	87,444	2,29,879
VI.—Plant	1. Engineering 4. Station and Office Furniture	59,586 3,938	31,612 2,363	16,405 525
	TOTAL PLANT	63,524	33,975	97,499
VIII.—Rolling-stock	1. Locomotive Stock 2. Carriage and Wagon Stock	4,87,535 4,87,535	2,55,647 2,55,647	1,34,228 1,34,228
	TOTAL ROLLING-STOCK	9,75,070	5,11,294	14,86,364
IX.—Establishment	1. Direction 2. Engineering 3. Medical and Sanitation	73,175	25,581	6,714
	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT	73,175	25,581	98,756
	GRAND TOTAL	21,61,915	12,60,808	34,22,723
	Cost per mile	41,905	46,065	43,984

Summary of Abstract of Estimates of Branch Lines.

MAIN HEADS.	MINOR HEADS.	Nichloul Branch length 51·59 miles.	Bansi Branch length 27·37 miles.	Nawabgunj Branch length 14·20 miles.	Bahramghat Branch length 30·20 miles.	Nepalgunj Branch length 32·00 miles.
I. Preliminary Expenses.	1. Survey Expenses 2. Plant 3. Establishment (including Salaries, &c.)	6,964	3,694	3,096	6,584	6,977
	TOTAL PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.	6,964	3,694	3,096	6,584	6,977
II. Land		53,825	30,930	15,235	28,985	30,954
III. Construction of Line.	1. Earthwork 2. Bridgework— (a) Minor Bridges (b) Major do. 4. Level-crossings, &c. 5. Fencing	39,291 30,328 80,125 16,520 53,041	34,235 13,950 1,41,553 8,434 28,644	29,921 11,913 11,263 7,279 13,962	52,882 53,496 1,97,246 18,618 30,850	50,045 22,616 93,265 14,569 32,396
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION OF LINE.	2,19,305	2,26,816	77,338	3,53,092	2,12,891
IV. Ballast and Permanent-way.	1. Ballasting 2. Permanent-way	2,49,528 8,65,634	1,32,766 4,60,955	57,366 2,41,045	1,26,093 5,32,658	1,30,571 5,47,204
	TOTAL BALLAST AND PERMANENT-WAY	11,15,162	5,93,721	2,98,411	6,58,751	6,77,775
V. Stations and Buildings.	1. Stations and Offices 2. Workshops, Store-buildings, &c. 3. Staff Quarters 4. Station Machinery	47,169 50,068 45,198	28,326 28,114 31,004	9,757 9,743 16,041	28,261 57,078 45,200	29,746 30,876 31,317
	TOTAL STATIONS AND BUILDINGS.	1,42,435	87,444	35,541	1,30,539	91,939
VI. Plant	1. Engineering 4. Station and Office Furniture	59,586 3,938	31,612 2,363	16,405 525	31,881 1,575	36,968 1,575
	TOTAL PLANT	63,524	33,975	16,930	33,456	38,543
VIII. Rolling-stock	1. Locomotive Stock 2. Carriage and Wagon Stock	4,87,535 4,87,535	2,55,647 2,55,647	1,34,228 1,34,228	2,85,390 2,85,390	3,02,466 3,02,466
	TOTAL ROLLING-STOCK	9,75,070	5,11,294	2,68,456	5,70,780	6,04,932
IX. Establishment	1. Direction 2. Engineering 3. Medical and Sanitation	73,175	25,581	6,714	28,557	30,259
	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT	73,175	25,581	6,714	28,557	30,259
	GRAND TOTAL	21,61,915	12,60,808	5,87,553	15,28,354	13,91,804
	Cost per mile	41,905	46,065	41,377	50,606	43,494

NICHOUL BRANCH.

Alignment.—With reference to this branch the instructions received were to run a line from Goruckpur to a point on the Gunduck opposite Sohari. A direct line between these two points would have forced us to cross seven or eight streams, some of which, although dry in the hot weather, are formidable during the rainy months, and particularly so when the great and little Gunduck rivers are in flood. It was therefore thought desirable to run in a more northerly direction to the town of Nichloul, which is an important trade-centre, and thence turning sharp to the east ran six miles further on to Gahanughat on the Gunduck. Starting from Goruckpur the line bends sharply to the north and runs generally near and parallel to the cart-road to Nichloul. The line over which it passes is a low water-shed between the Roheen and Gunduck systems, consequently very few culverts are required and no bridge of any size.

Between Goruckpur and Nichloul—a distance of 44½ miles—only one bridge, 3 spans of 40 feet, is required, and beyond Nichloul, at the 47½ mile, 1 span of 40 and at the 48½ mile 4 spans of 40 over the Chota Gunduck.

There are no towns of any magnitude along this line, but the villages are numerous.

Length.—The length of the line is 51·59 miles.

Earthwork.—The country being flat and the line running along the water-shed, the earthwork will be very light; the average height being 2·4 feet throughout.

Gradients and Curves.—The gradients are particularly easy. About $\frac{1}{11}$ of the length is between 1 in 300 and 1 in 1,000; the remainder being over 1 in 1,000.

Curves when put in can be made as flat as required; there is no reason why any sharp curve should be introduced.

Minor Bridges.—Thirty-nine minor bridges have been provided, giving 356 L. F. of waterway or about 7 L. F. and 32 S. F. per mile.

Major Bridges.—Only three major bridges are required, giving 320 L. F. and 3,360 S. F. of waterway or 6.2 L. F. and 65.13 S. F. per mile.

Stations.—Five third-class stations have been provided as follows:—

No.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Miles.	Interval.
1	Amoa	11	11
2	Balwa	22	11
3	Rajawal	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Nichloul	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
5	Gahanughât	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The station sites are all well situated on good ground, the most important—that at Nichloul—being about a quarter of a mile south-west of the town and adjoining the high road to Toorkyeeayh Bazar from which the two trade-routes into Nepal branch.

Materials.—Earthwork; no hard material is met with, the clay all throughout is good and easily worked.

Ballast.—No gravel ballast is available here, but indications of kunkur are plentiful.

Brickwork.—There are few, if any, pucca buildings in these districts, but judging by the look of the clay and the quality of the tiles used, there is no reason to fear a failure in brick manufacture.

Timber.—At Gahanughât on the Gunduck any quantity of good timber is procurable at moderate rates.

Labour.—For ordinary work plenty of labour is available, but brick-layers, carpenters, smiths, and such like will have to be brought from more advanced places.

Cost of Construction.—The total cost of this branch has been estimated at Rs. 21,61,915, or at the rate of Rs. 41,905 per mile.

I think the advisability of extending the line beyond Nichloul at all events in the direction of the Gunduck extremely doubtful. The length is only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but it is the most expensive portion of the line, costing Rs. 47,200 per mile against an average rate of Rs. 41,900. It involves two bridges, and so far as I can see, leads to nowhere except to the timber depôt of Gahanughât. If used for timber alone, a fair-weather road and one or two moveable sidings would meet all the requirements.

Probable Traffic.—I find it impossible to frame any estimate of the probable traffic along this branch. When I visited Goruckpur all the civil officers had only recently come there and could give me little or no information on the subject. There appears to be a trade of some magnitude between Goruckpur and Tribenaghât via Nichloul and again between Patna and the same place by the Gunduck. A large fair is held at Tribena during the cold weather of each year, which is said to last about two months, to which pilgrims flock in considerable numbers, and at which the iron work, spices, and other products of Nepal are exchanged for our cloth, sugar, and salt. At Gahanughât, where our line ends, there is a large timber depôt belonging to a Patna firm, but I doubt if we should profit much by this, as the cost of rafting wood between Gahanughât and Patna costs about 1 anna a foot, while by train it would cost not less than 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Indirectly this wood-rafting would help a railway, as owing to the frequent loss of raft timber in the Gunduck, navigation has become so dangerous owing to snags as to make up stream charges very high.

BRANCH LINES.

BUSTI TO BANSI.

Alignment.—This line leaving the Busti station bends sharp to the north and runs for the first six miles by the main road between Busti and Bansi.

About the 6th mile the line leaving the cart-track bends in a N.-N.-Easterly direction to the 19th mile, where it turns almost due north to avoid the Rewa Tal. Near the 22nd mile we again meet the cart-road and crossing run on its west side to Bansi station-yard, which is about a mile south-west of the town and well situated on high ground, clear of the Raptée floods.

Length.—The total length of the line is 27.37 miles.

Earthwork.—Owing to the flatness of the country no high banks are required, the average height being 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Gradients and Curves.—The difference of level between Busti and Bansi being only one foot, there are no gradients under 1 in 500 and these only at bridge-approaches; one-sixth of the line is on gradients between 1 in 500 and 1 in 1,000, the remainder being practically level.

No curves have been put in, but with the exception of the right angle bend at Busti, the intersection angles are so large as to require none but flat curves.

Minor Bridges.—A considerable amount of waterway will be required on this line, but more in the shape of major than of minor bridges; of the latter, a few 6 feet and 12 feet flat-topped openings will meet the requirements.

Major Bridges.—Five major bridges will be required as follows:—

2—40 feet	spans at 12th mile
3—40 feet	„ „ 14th „
4—40 feet	„ „ 16th „
5—40 feet	„ „ 18th „
2—40 feet	„ „ 25th „

giving in all 560 lineal feet of waterway or equivalent to 20.4 L. F., or 281 S. F. of waterway per mile.

Stations.—Three third-class stations have been provided at the following places:—

No.	STATIONS.	Miles.	Interval.
1	Umrah	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Pursa	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Bansi	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	9

The station sites are well situated on the highest ground available, a necessity in this part of the country, subject to considerable rainfall. Station staff accommodation has been provided similar to that on the main line, viz., one building for station master and telegraph clerk and two sets of porters' and police lines.

Goods-sheds.—As for the main line a small open goods-shed, 50 feet long, has been provided for each station.

MATERIALS.

Earthwork.—No hard material is anywhere met with on this length. The clay is good and easily worked.

Ballast.—The only ballast procurable is kunkur, and this can be got at distances varying from 1 to 3 and 4 miles from the line.

Brickwork.—No stone can be got, but good brick earth is everywhere procurable, and fuel is plentiful for the manufacture of bricks and lime.

Timber.—Can be got from the Gogra and Raptée Ghâts; and from the latter being delivered at one end of the line would possibly be purchased at a reduced rate.

Labour.—For earthwork and such like plenty of labour is available, but skilled hands will have to be brought from Lucknow or Fyzabad.

Cost of Construction.—This has been estimated at Rs. 12,60,808, or Rs. 46,065 per mile.

In framing this estimate a mileage rate for establishment, based on that of the main line, was adopted.

Probable Traffic.—I have no data on which to frame any estimate as to the probable traffic on this branch. Bansi used to be a place of some importance as a grain depôt, but it has gone down considerably, and is now nothing more than a large village or small town of some 3,500 to 4,000 people. The farther we go north from our main line, the poorer the country becomes, and the less traffic we can expect from it. I think the construction of this branch is one that should be postponed until it is clearly ascertained how the main line acts on this new and undeveloped country through which it is now proposed to push it.

NAWABGUNJ BRANCH.

Alignment.—This branch starts from chain 195,920 on the main line near the Mankipur station, and bending sharp to the south runs almost straight for Nawabgunj. Mankipur was selected as the starting point for two reasons: first from its being the station on the line nearest Nawabgunj, and secondly, because it is the point where all traffic from Atrowlee and the N.-Eastern parts of Gonda cross our line on its way to Nawabgunj and Fyzabad.

The first three or four miles run through thick jungle, but after crossing the Chumnayee river we get into more open country. North of the Chumnayee the ground is fairly high with a few well-defined drainage-channels, but south of the river the country gets lower and somewhat subject to floods from the overflow of the Urga and Parbutti tals.

Near Nawabgunj we get very good station ground, but at a distance of some 2 to 2½ miles from the Gogra river. The line may be extended somewhat farther towards the Gogra, but no permanent buildings can be erected more than a quarter of a mile south of the station site.

Earthwork.—North of the Chumnayee the banks are very low, averaging 2½ feet, but south of that stream they are somewhat higher, about 4½ until we approach Nawabgunj, where the line becomes almost a surface one.

Gradients and Curves.—No gradients under 1 in 300 have been introduced, and the grades of 11½ miles out of 14½ are over 1 in 1,000.

Curves.—With the exception of the curve where the branch leaves the main line, and the two where it crosses the Chumnayee river, each of which will be about one thousand feet radius, none but very flat curves are required.

Minor Bridges.—Only seven minor bridges are required on this length, giving 212 L. F. of waterway or about 15 L. F. and 134·8 S. F. per mile.

Major Bridges.—Only one major bridge, viz., three spans of 40 feet over the Chumnayee near the 6th mile, is required. This gives 120 L. F. or 2,200 S. F. of waterway.

Stations.—Only one station, that at Nawabgunj, has been provided. Wazeergunj is the only place of any importance near the middle of the branch; but owing to the want of cross-communication and the large tals between Wazeergunj and the line, it would be quite as easy for the Wazeergunj people to go by the raised road to Nawabgunj as across country to an intermediate station.

MATERIALS.

Earthwork.—No hard stuff exists in this part of the country. The clay is easily worked and good for brick-making.

Ballast.—Kunkur will have to be used in all cases except where a little old brick is procurable, but a supply of brick ballast cannot be counted on.

Brickwork.—Plenty of good brick can be readily manufactured or purchased at moderate rates along this line, and kunkur is fairly plentiful throughout.

Timber.—Fuel is readily procurable near Mankipur and for six miles south of it, and for building purposes or permanent-way Nawabgunj mart can readily supply all our requirements.

Labour.—No dearth of labour need be anticipated. For ordinary work the country round can supply all wanted and Fyzabad and Gonda the skilled hands.

Cost of Construction.—The total cost of this branch has been estimated at Rs. 5,87,553, or at the rate of Rs. 41,377 per mile.

Probable Traffic.—So far as the information at my disposal enables me to judge, this is the only one of the branch lines likely to pay a fair percentage on the outlay. I gather from the report prepared by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce that between Nawabgunj and Gonda and Nawabgunj and Atrowlee goods pass to the extent of some 83,000 tons each year and passengers to the number of over 500,000.

Now, the cost of carrying a ton over the branch from Nawabgunj to Mankipur would be about ten annas, and a third-class passenger, the only one we need count, 0-3-6. Suppose we calculate on receiving 50,000 tons of goods and 300,000 passengers, the receipt would be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
50,000 tons of goods @ 0-10-0 per ton	31,250	0	0
300,000 passengers @ 0-3-6 each	65,625	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	96,875	0	0
Now taking working expenses @ 60 per cent.	58,125	0	0
Leaves a profit of	38,750	0	0
Or at the rate of 6½ per cent. on the capital.			

GONDA AND BAHRAMGHAT BRANCH.

Alignment.—This branch leaves the main line at chain 290,501, or about 1½ miles north of the Gonda station, and thence bending to the west through the edge of the civil station crosses the main road to Bahramghat, near the engineer's rest-house. A little beyond this point we drop off the Gonda station plateau to the lower land watered by the Theree, Surjoo and their numerous tributaries and spills, and thence run alongside the main road to a point near the village of Bahrapur about a mile from the Gogra river.

Once we leave the plateau which ends near our third mile, we cross a country subject to a considerable quantity of water. The general flow is parallel to the Gogra, that is to say, north to south, but owing to the flatness of the country the rivers Theree and Surjoo, as well as three or four offshoots from the Gogra, wind in all directions to such an extent that during heavy water they merge into each other, so that it is impossible to say how long any particular channel may exist or how much water we may have to deal with at a certain point.

I placed the terminal station a mile from the existing bank of the Gogra, and I am not at all prepared to say that this is back far enough. Within the last 4 or 5 years the old town of Bahrapur has been carried away by the Gogra and the remains of what was the Government serai is now far out towards the middle of the river. The bank at this point is being steadily eaten away, and I think it highly probable that, unless some steps are taken to prevent it, some 2½ miles of this bank will get shorn off. Under these circumstances I think it advisable that any works in the neighbourhood of Bahrapur should be of a moveable rather than of a permanent description.

The only town of any importance on the line is Kurnelgunj from which roads lead to Bulrapur and Bahraich as well as to Gonda and Bahramghat.

With a view to shorten this branch, I ran a line from Kurnelgunj to Bara, the first station north of Gonda on the main line, but we got into such a network of river-bends and spills that I abandoned the project and had no comparative estimates framed. This line from Bahrapur to Bara *via* Kurnelgunj is 1½ miles shorter than the line from Bahrapur to Gonda direct. For the Bahraich people the line from Bara to Bahrapur would be preferable, but for the inhabitants and trade of Gonda it would be very inconvenient; even if the country passed over were equal, I am of opinion that the line direct from Gonda to Bahrapur is the best.

Length.—The length of this branch is 30-20 miles.

Earthwork.—Owing to the lowness of the country and the necessity of giving head-way to the bridges and culverts, the banks are higher than on the other branches, averaging 4½ feet.

Gradients and Curves.—Gradients, with the exception of one grade 1 in 300—3,000 feet long, and one of 1 in 750—8,000 feet long, all the other gradients are over 1 in 1,000.

Curves.—No curve over 3°30' will be necessary, that is to say, with a radius under 1,637 feet.

Minor Bridges.—Twenty-five minor bridges have been provided, giving 574 L. F. and 8,252 S. F. of waterway, or 19 L. F. and 273 S. F. per mile.

Major Bridges.—Four major bridges have been provided—one, 12 spans of 40 feet for the Theree nulla at the 7½ mile, 3 spans of 40 feet over the Nakaha nulla at mile 17½, 12 spans of 40 feet over the Surjoo at mile 19½, and 5 spans of 20 feet for the Kurria nulla at mile 24½.

The total L. F. of waterway given being 1,151 or 38 L. F. per mile, and a total of 13,596 S. F. or 450 S. F. per mile.

Stations.—Three third-class stations are provided as follows:—

No.	STATIONS.	Miles.	Interval.
1	Balpur	8½	8½
2	Kurnelgunj	17	8½
3	Bahrapur	30	13

The spacing of the stations is not all that could be desired; but Kurnelgunj, which must be provided with a station, fixes the position of the others. The sites are good, near the main road, and easily drained.

MATERIALS.

Earthwork.—Earthwork can be easily excavated, and will, when it has settled, form sound banks not requiring much repair.

Ballast.—Kunkur is the only material procurable for this purpose, and this only at a distance averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the line.

Brickwork.—No difficulty need be anticipated on this head: the clay is good and skilled men procurable without difficulty.

Timber.—Any quantity required for building purposes or sleepers can be readily procured at Bahramghât either from the Forest Department or from local traders.

Labour.—No dearth of labour need be feared in any of these districts. The village people would only be too glad to do earthwork, and the large towns can readily supply all the skilled workmen required.

Cost of Construction.—The cost of this line is estimated at Rs. 15,28,354, or at the rate of Rs. 50,606 a mile.

Probable Traffic.—The report of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce puts down the probable trade to Bahramghât from the east and north-east at 22,692 tons and of the passengers at 221,227. Suppose we take round-number figures at about the maximum given, that is to say, goods at 22,000 tons and passengers at 221,000 and suppose all this stuff and the entire number of people to be run over the 30 miles between Gonda and Bahrampur—

The charge for one ton per trip being Rs. 1-6-6 and the fare for one passenger Rs. 0-7-6, the receipts on these assumptions would be—

	Rs.	A.	P.
22,000 tons of goods @ Rs. 1 6 6 =	30,937	0	0
221,000 passengers @ Re. 0 7 6 =	1,03,593	0	0
Giving a total of	1,34,530	0	0
Taking working expenses @ 60 per cent. =	80,718	0	0
Balance for profit comes to Rs.	53,812	0	0

Or at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital.

The questions naturally arise, is it probable that we shall get all the traffic passing between Bahraich and Bahramghât and between Gonda and that place, or is it likely that the construction of these lines will develop trade to such an extent as make the branch pay. I do not think that we shall ever get the entire trade between these three places, but I think it most probable that the trade will increase to a very considerable extent in the event of the railway being made, but to what extent I have no means of knowing. I think the line would prove a valuable feeder to the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, but I do not see that with another branch so near as that between Gonda and Nawabgunj it would do any good to our main road, benefit the public much, or turn out a paying speculation.

NEPALGUNJ BRANCH.

Alignment.—This line leaving the Bahraich station-yard crosses the Sohtee, a considerable branch of the Soorju about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile beyond the Bahraich station-yard. We have to bend slightly to the west at this point to avoid the line of the river above our crossing and get away from the influence of its flood-waters. Crossing the cart-road to Nanpara about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond our starting point, we run on the west side of the road as far as the 19th mile when we cross it and continuing the straight line run past Nanpara about half a mile from the town. A little beyond Nanpara the line bends to the north-east and runs along the east side of the cart-road to the village of Ropai Dih within a mile of the Nepal frontier.

Length.—The total length of the line is 32 miles.

Earthwork.—In the matter of earthwork this branch is probably the lightest with which we have to deal; the average height being $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, including bridge-approaches.

Gradients and Curves.—*Gradients.*—Leaving the plateau on which Bahraich station is built, the line runs down a grade of 1 in 275 to the first mile when it comes on the “Cader” or low land which spreads to the west and north of Bahraich. From the first to the 8th mile the ground ascends steadily at the rate of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet to the mile, the gradients running from 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 3,000. At the 8th mile the ground jumps suddenly 22 feet to a plateau which

we reach by a grade of 1 in 250, after which the country rises to Nanpara at the rate of about 2 feet a mile, the line following with grades from 1 in 400 and upwards. Beyond Nanpara the country rises more rapidly towards the frontier about $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet per mile but involving no steeper grades than before.

Curves.—No sharp curves are necessary on any part of the line.

Minor Bridges.—Very few minor bridges are required for this branch: only 17 in all, giving 111 L. F. and 493 S. F. of waterway or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ L. F. and $15\frac{1}{2}$ S. F. per mile.

Major Bridges.—Only three major bridges are necessary, the first, 7 spans of 40 feet over the Sohtee near Bahraich, the second, 5 spans of 40 feet over the Bamanjotea in the 8th mile, and the third, 2 spans of 40 feet over the Dhurum-soti in the 18th mile.

The total waterway afforded by these bridges is 560 L. F. or $17\frac{1}{2}$ L. F. per mile and 5,507 S. F. or 176 S. F. per mile.

Stations.—Only three stations have been provided as follows:—

No.	STATIONS.	Miles.	Interval.
1	Bhoputpur	10	10
2	Nanpara	21	11
3	Frontier	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$

The station sites are on good ground, free from floods and conveniently situated with respect to approach roads from the nearest towns.

MATERIALS.

Earthwork.—As in the case of the main line and other branches, we shall have no hard material to deal with on this branch.

Ballast.—Kunkur is the only material procurable for this purpose; no gravel or broken stone being available.

Brickwork.—Good brick earth is to be found everywhere along the line, and plenty of fuel for brick-burning can be had wherever required.

Timber.—The small amount of timber we shall want for building purposes can be got at Bahraich and from Nepal at fair rates, and sleepers can be telecoped from Nawabgunj.

Labour.—Local labour is plenty, and skilled workmen can be obtained from Fyzabad, Gonda, and Bahraich.

Cost of Construction.—The country over which this branch will run presents no engineering difficulties of any kind; Only three major bridges are necessary, and none of these of any magnitude, and as both labour and material are cheap it naturally follows that the cost of construction and mileage rate is low. The total cost of this branch is estimated at Rs. 13,91,804, which gives a mileage rate of Rs. 43,494.

Probable Traffic.—Unless the trade between Nepalgunj and Bahraich is considerably stimulated by the construction of a railway connecting these two places, I do not think the construction of this branch will prove to be a profitable investment. There may be other causes tending to make the construction of a line to the frontier most desirable, but with these I have not to deal.

Taking the figures given by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, I find that about 10,000 tons of stuff is passed each year along this road. Suppose we estimate that 5,000 tons of local traffic is run for a shorter distance, we then get 10,000 tons run over 32 miles and 5,000 tons run say 16 miles or 15,000 tons run 25 miles at Rs. 1-2-9 per ton per trip, giving for the carriage of goods Rs. 17,578.

Suppose, as in the case of the main line, we take the passenger run at 5,000 per mile per annum and allowing the average run to be 20 miles, we get—
 $32 \times 5,000 = 160,000$ people run 20 miles multiplied by 5 annas, the rate for each, which gives for passenger traffic a return of Rs. 50,000. Adding this to the Rs. 17,578 on account of goods, we get probable total receipt of Rs. 67,578, taking Rs. 40,546 or at the rate of 60 per cent. for working expenses, the balance left for profit comes to about Rs. 27,000, or at the rate of about 2 per cent. on the outlay.

FRANK B. WALKER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FAUL RABI, N. W. PROVINCES, 1881, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1881.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1881.				Total area of irrigation during current year.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).							Total from 1st to 30th November 1881.	Average for the same period.	REMARKS.
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.			Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
UPPER GANGES.	Northern	10-00	748	21,217	791	Saharanpur	30,976	432	425	334	1,269	33,436	09	Entering head of Ganges Canal	Cubic feet per second.	
	Anupshahr	6-80	921	22,142	1,236	Muzaffarnagar	41,821	571	972	1,232	2,678	47,274	06	Lower Ganges Canal	6,322	
	Meerut	8-30	969	59,852	915	Meerut	79,040	4,429	852	7,533	524	92,378	02		2,667	
	Bulandshahr	7-35	972	60,507	6,823	Bulandshahr	39,855	16,887	691	6,151	1,100	64,384	06		7,559	
	Aligarh	5-50	994	48,457	32,417	Aligarh	22,120	11,367	211	850	2,340	36,788	03		6,325	
LOWER GANGES.	Nawara	...	...	4,934	3,558	Agra	4,570	3,511	2,455	2,561	5,362	18,459	03	Expanded		
	Mainpuri	...	...	15,383	15,223	Etah	4,949	1,474	316	3,804	2,275	12,818	02	Anushahr Branch	47	
	Cawnpore	6-20	958	54,789	47,548	Mainpuri	8,279	4,055	43	1,328	1,793	15,498	05	Meerut Division	48	
	Etawah	4-80	771	34,489	48,554	Etawah	7,332	6,995	47	647	1,884	22,451	02	Nadai Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	182	
	Bhogpur	...	...	16,206	8,166	Fatehpur	18,047	9,468	1,551	1,067	1,126	15,135	01	Cawnpore Branch Tail	349	
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.	...	6,104	6,825	337,976	165,221	Cawnpore	18,640	29,361	...	1,713	2,344	31,512	02	Etawah ditto.	18	
	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	59	31	16	44	...	150	04	Bhogpur	73	
	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	6,719	2,786	1,468	4,706	282	15,981	02	Deduct excess discharge shown above	779	
	...	6,104	6,825	337,976	165,221	Dehra Dun	3,707	50	82	33	445	4,317	11	Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that the demand for water was in excess of supply during the latter part of the month.	15	
	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	561	...	...	...	3	564	03	Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the demand during the month was moderate.	7,559	
	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	750	08	Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that there was a great demand for water throughout the month. Supply in rivers was very low for the time of the year; the Kichha and Dhoria rivers especially were not discharging more than half their ordinary supply.		
	...	...	...	...	...	Barilly	...	...	...	...	...	375	01			
	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi	94	14	...	...	...	16,149	05			
	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur	31	...	...	...	...	185	04			
	...	1,250	1,150	72,549	20,535	TOTAL	299,668	96,716	9,154	49,406	24,783	479,727	...			
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	2,000	747	46,880	48,282								...			
Agra Canal	...	...	303	17,274	4,952								...			
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	564	...								...			
Bijnor	...	...	195	4,317	3,417								...			
Dun	...	...	...	135	150								...			
Jhansi	...	...	...	32	178								...			
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...								...			
TOTAL	...	...	...	479,727	242,735								...			

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd December 1881.

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 NOVEMBER 1881.

NAME OF TRAFFIC.	AGRA CANAL.								REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.								
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Particulars.		
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.			
Grains—									
Wheat	...	...	7,570	...	7,570	...	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,212	
Gram	...	...	11,220	...	11,220	...	Ton mileage	140,014	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	Value of goods	57,713	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	Number of passengers	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	1,900	...	1,900	...			
Dal—									
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Mung	...	...	75	...	75	...			
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Juar	...	...	100	...	100	...			
Bajra	...	...	123	...	123	...			
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Barley	...	...	2,147	...	2,147	...			
TOTAL	...	...	23,135	...	23,135	...			
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Building materials	20,800	...	...	...	20,800	...			
Miscellaneous goods	120	...	240	...	360	...			
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Timber—									
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Karis and squared timber	...	...	2,684	...	2,684	...			
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...			
GRAND TOTAL	20,920	...	26,059	...	46,979	...			
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	16,316	...	17,631	...	33,941	...			
INCREASE	4,604	...	8,428	...	13,038	...			
DECREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...			

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd December 1881.

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

42

42

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

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	2453	...	1,148	...	1,910	2,651	5,512
Ton mileage	...	27,788	...	122,963	...	380,408	383,515	590,859
Value of goods	...	33,085	...	2,76,909	...	4,18,590	5,46,735	7,28,564
Number of passengers	...	1	...	...	...	19	6	20

ATTAHARAD,
December 1881.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
MILEAGE.			RAILWAYS.	CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.						... CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.						Balance of capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	CAPITAL OUTLAY.						Total.
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1880.	Under construction on 31st December 1880.		During 1880.			To end of 1880.			During 1880.			To end of 1880.				On construction account.		On stores.		Suspense (Capital Advance Account).		
				In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.		During 1880.	To end of 1880.	During 1880.	To end of 1880.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
158	158	...	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	3,52,18,516	1,79,846	3,63,98,362	5,01,244	71,538	4,99,706	1,75,23,872	1,81,40,112	3,56,63,984	2,65,622	3,00,956	3,45,85,312	1,10,097	11,16,539	37,867	3,56,63,984	4
858	858	3	Madras	1,309	...	1,309	11,64,01,342	...	11,64,01,342	5,06,970	10,97,243	5,20,373	5,97,70,778	5,42,07,442	11,39,78,220	24,23,122	2,59,835	11,08,55,385	8,27,396	31,53,354	30,519	11,39,78,220	
639	639	8	South India	...	...	...	4,50,35,259	13,320	4,50,48,579	10,63,417	5,82,930	4,60,487	2,87,36,363	1,59,40,712	4,46,77,075	3,71,504	7,63,610	4,16,72,964	2,53,268	80,19,240	15,129	4,46,77,075	
444	444	...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	8,87,48,342	2,36,425	8,89,84,767	10,70,511	17,55,047	4,64,596	4,66,38,324	3,80,93,302	8,47,31,626	42,53,141	2,14,562	8,21,07,875	2,10,738	35,76,251	9,52,500	8,47,31,626	
1,289	1,278	...	Great Indian Peninsula	...	8,09,314	8,09,314	25,23,83,944	62,38,099	25,86,22,043	42,35,383	42,95,422	59,089	14,15,46,153	11,43,49,960	25,58,96,118	27,25,930	13,93,754	24,99,77,199	15,25,998	59,02,910	16,004	25,58,96,118	3
547	547	6	Oudh and Rohilkund	20,31,405	...	20,31,405	5,75,69,579	42,44,192	6,18,13,771	14,56,833	7,31,484	31,28,317	2,81,89,999	3,20,34,082	6,02,24,081	15,89,690	19,54,960	5,81,40,464	2,19,988	82,44,063	1,60,446	6,02,24,081	
668	668	...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	873	873	11,99,27,122	9,41,818	12,08,68,940	18,95,520	4,88,057	14,07,483	5,92,02,425	6,07,37,843	11,99,40,268	9,28,672	15,25,114	11,52,29,919	8,445	49,29,112	1,18,763	11,99,40,268	
TOTAL				20,32,714	8,10,187	28,42,901	71,52,84,104	1,18,53,700	72,71,37,804	1,07,29,878	75,58,753	31,71,125	88,16,07,914	33,35,03,453	71,51,11,367	1,20,26,437	59,83,573	69,25,69,118	24,78,767	2,38,41,469	12,99,320	71,51,11,367	
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Eastern Bengal				...	...	...	3,228,364	16,486	3,244,850	45,948	6,558	30,300	1,806,355	1,662,844	3,468,199	24,349	27,587	3,170,320	10,092	102,349	3,470	3,269,199	
Madras				120	...	120	10,670,123	...	10,670,123	46,473	100,581	54,108	5,478,989	4,969,015	10,448,004	222,119	23,819	10,161,744	75,636	289,057	2,797	10,448,004	
South Indian				...	...	...	4,315,880	1,276	4,317,156	101,910	55,864	46,046	2,753,901	1,527,651	4,281,552	35,604	73,179	3,993,659	24,271	289,344	1,451	4,281,552	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India				...	...	...	8,135,265	21,672	8,156,937	98,131	180,879	68,748	4,275,180	3,491,898	7,767,066	389,871	19,669	7,256,555	19,317	327,823	87,312	7,767,066	
Great Indian Peninsula				...	74,187	74,187	23,135,195	571,826	23,707,021	388,243	393,747	5,504	12,975,084	10,422,080	23,457,144	249,877	127,761	22,914,577	139,883	541,100	1,467	23,457,144	
Oudh and Rohilkund				203,141	...	203,141	5,756,958	424,419	6,181,377	145,683	73,149	318,832	2,819,000	3,203,408	6,022,408	158,969	195,496	5,814,046	21,998	224,406	16,044	6,022,408	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi				...	80	80	10,993,320	86,333	11,079,653	173,756	44,739	1,017	5,426,889	5,567,635	10,994,524	85,129	139,802	10,562,742	775	442,669	10,887	10,994,524	
TOTAL				203,261	74,267	277,528	66,235,105	1,122,012	67,357,117	1,000,144	689,219	310,925	35,335,378	30,904,519	66,239,897	1,117,220	567,975	64,143,643	226,442	2,216,748	120,494	66,239,897	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IONS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1880.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Balance of capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1880.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1880.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1880.			Net earnings from commencement to end of 1880.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1880.	Interest charged in surplus half-years on capital withdrawn from commencement to end of 1880.	Railway Companies' moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1880.	CONTROL.		LAND.					
	On construction account.		On stores.		Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Totals.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on capital withdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.					State charge for control for 1880.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1880.	Value of land made over during 1880.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1880.	Value of land restored to Government during 1880.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1880.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1880, capitalized.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1880, capitalized.
	During 1880.	To end of 1880.	During 1880.	To end of 1880.																										
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,65,622	3,00,956	3,45,85,312	1,10,097	11,16,539	37,867	3,56,63,984	49,36,161	22,11,851	27,34,310	27,243	2,429	10,69,900	16,72,153	4,797	16,76,950	2,61,76,899	1,53,055	2,63,29,954	2,51,40,769	1,06,229	2,08,106	22,82,187	48,723	23,29,792	15,608	18,18,396	...	5,49,007	...	1,61,515
24,23,122	2,59,835	11,08,55,385	8,27,296	31,53,354	30,519	11,39,78,220	61,62,546	42,05,409	19,57,137	...	...	...	57,16,332	...	57,16,332	10,60,48,245	...	10,60,48,245	4,62,29,170	...	...	...	97,723	17,52,149	2,429	9,92,249	508	1,29,844	2,140	8,29,040
3,71,504	7,63,610	4,16,72,964	2,53,268	30,19,240	15,129	4,46,77,075	35,50,593	26,29,576	9,30,017	...	...	...	21,28,643	...	21,28,643	2,51,55,725	...	2,51,55,725	1,01,06,271	...	...	...			28,319	16,02,046	8,225	57,570	14,860	5,43,180
42,53,141	2,14,562	8,21,07,875	2,10,735	35,76,251	9,52,500	8,47,31,626	82,44,376	35,09,722	(a) 47,34,654	...	...	11,67,696	43,67,163	2,091	43,69,254	7,46,77,300	1,91,577	7,48,68,877	3,97,07,145	...	3,281	2,01,434	1,21,784	7,83,826	421	57,47,446	...	67,187	239	4,78,073
27,25,930	13,93,754	24,99,77,199	15,25,996	59,02,910	16,004	25,58,96,118	2,49,53,253	1,38,47,702	1,11,05,551	...	...	11,07,672	1,24,45,361	47,839	1,24,93,200	21,17,99,473	44,37,984	21,62,37,457	14,97,09,309	81,452	58,571	73,49,216			10,092	54,16,271	532	11,18,348	569	4,01,902
15,89,690	19,54,966	5,81,40,464	2,19,986	82,44,063	1,60,446	6,02,24,081	44,55,150	25,50,741	19,04,409	...	...	...	28,10,778	9,168	28,19,946	2,69,30,763	3,86,952	2,73,17,715	1,12,85,142	...	...	...	60,141	7,28,009	3,858	7,34,818	374	26,502	142	2,30,039
9,28,672	15,25,114	11,52,29,919	8,445	48,29,112	1,18,763	11,99,40,268	1,24,11,519	69,40,657	54,70,862	...	...	42,244	60,32,689	8,150	60,40,839	9,62,40,427	5,06,445	9,67,46,872	3,17,19,009	...	...	21,122	83,185	16,02,915	15,535	8,79,113	...	1,15,974	525	1,59,296
1,20,26,437	59,83,573	69,25,69,118	24,78,767	2,38,41,469	12,99,220	71,51,11,367	6,47,22,598	3,58,95,658	2,88,26,940	27,243	2,429	33,87,509	3,53,73,119	72,045	3,52,45,164	56,70,28,832	56,76,013	57,27,04,845	31,88,96,815	1,87,681	2,69,958	98,53,959	4,11,556	91,96,591	71,404	1,71,18,935	9,639	20,64,432	18,475	28,03,045
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(a) Includes a sum of Rs. 11,07,692-14-7 which was contributed by Revenue for the rebuilding of Narbudda bridge.							
24,349	27,587	3,170,320	10,092	102,349	3,470	3,269,199	452,481	202,758	249,728	2,497	223	98,074	153,281	440	153,721	2,399,550	14,029	2,413,579	2,304,570	9,738	19,076	209,201								
222,119	23,819	10,161,744	75,836	289,057	2,797	10,448,004	564,900	385,496	179,404	...	...	...	523,997	...	523,997	9,721,089	...	9,721,089	4,237,674	...	...	...								
35,604	73,179	3,993,659	24,271	289,344	1,451	4,281,552	341,128	252,001	89,127	...	...	...	203,995	...	203,995	2,410,757	...	2,410,757	968,518	...	...	...								
389,871	19,669	7,256,555	19,317	327,823	87,312	7,787,066	755,735	321,725	434,010	...	...	107,099	400,323	192	400,515	6,845,419	17,562	6,862,981	3,639,822	...	301	18,465								
249,877	127,761	22,914,577	139,863	541,100	1,467	23,457,144	2,287,382	1,269,373	1,018,009	...	...	101,537	1,140,825	4,385	1,145,210	19,414,951	406,816	19,821,767	13,723,354	7,466	5,369	673,678								
158,909	195,496	5,814,046	21,998	224,406	16,044	6,022,408	445,515	255,074	190,441	...	...	...	281,078	917	281,995	2,698,077	38,695	2,731,772	1,128,514	...	...	...								
85,129	139,802	10,562,742	775	442,669	10,887	10,994,524	1,137,723	636,227	501,496	...	...	3,872	552,997	747	553,744	8,822,040	46,424	8,868,464	2,907,576	...	...	1,936								
1,117,220	567,975	64,143,643	226,442	2,216,748	120,494	66,239,897	5,984,864	3,322,649	2,662,215	2,497	223	310,529	3,256,496	6,681	3,263,177	52,306,843	523,526	52,830,409	28,910,028	17,204	24,746	903,280								

A. J. FILGATE, Major, R.E.,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PARTS 6 AND 7 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th JANUARY 1882.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												REMARKS.		
	RICE.														
	Wheat.			Barley.			Beet root.			Common.					
	Present fortnight.	Past 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.
Sylhet	13	013	013	0	17	017	016	035	022	0	022	0	022	0	022
Cachar	11	211	210	1020	013	020	016	032	020	020	0	020	0	020	0
Goalpara	22	1526	1126	4	13	513	513	630	020	020	0	020	0	020	0
Garo Hills	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	022	020	016	0	020	0	020	0
Kamrup	16	017	1216	0	13	013	013	019	020	016	0	020	0	020	0
Darung	...	...	...	...	10	010	0	016	016	014	0	016	0	016	0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	11	811	813	016	016	016	0	016	0	016	0
Sibsagar	9	0	8	0	8	9	010	0	010	013	013	0	013	0	013
Lakhimpur	8	0	8	0	8	5	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
Khásí & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 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.

No. XLVIII of 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4th DECEMBER 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3rd DECEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1880 TO 4th DECEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1881 TO 3rd DECEMBER 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
24th Dec. 1881	East Indian	1,507	10,57,450	702	1,504	10,24,833	681	2,70,24,171	506	2,22,00,502	552	22,76,381	...
	Guaranteed.												
24th Dec. 1881	Eastern Bengal	172	77,227	449	172	95,074	553	31,91,703	524	37,84,687	612	5,42,684	...
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	95,243	174	547	98,474	180	29,45,728	152	32,39,404	168	2,93,641	...
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,78,652	412	676	2,15,848	319	82,44,805	344	62,61,370	262	...	19,83,435
17th ditto	Andras	887	87,341	114	887	1,14,691	134	40,61,681	134	42,08,384	139	1,46,723	...
17th ditto	South Indian	648	86,282	56	648	63,319	97	24,37,076	107	25,55,465	111	1,18,389	...
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,414	6,51,498	461	1,414	7,39,537	511	1,53,92,245	314	2,09,99,016	412	51,06,771	...
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,56,791	353	444	1,66,823	376	52,96,847	336	61,54,424	393	8,57,577	...
	TOTAL	6,265	24,50,284	391	6,302	25,18,649	400	6,90,94,271	311	7,64,52,952	344	78,58,681	...
	State.												
17th Dec. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,072	74	28	2,823	83	94,577	95	1,00,128	101	5,551	...
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	913	34	27	1,255	46	43,147	45	42,412	45	...	785
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	87,035	180	231	44,480	191	10,57,187	129	12,09,701	143	1,49,564	...
24th ditto	Tirhoot	82	12,885	157	82	12,776	150	3,53,528	126	3,72,123	134	18,494	...
17th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,790	137	57	8,757	154	8,29,078	163	8,35,988	167	6,915	...
17th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,821	97	29	2,102	72	94,260	92	93,083	91	...	1,177
	Dhond and Manmad (a)	47	...	59	47	...	205	1,10,132	66	8,17,094	191	2,06,962	...
17th Dec. 1881	Wardha Coal	53	5,987	118	53	6,329	59	87,594	47	1,80,010	88	92,416	...
17th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	161	21,546	134	161	25,557	159	6,30,375	144	9,06,775	160	86,400	...
17th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	70	4,058	58	70	6,631	88	1,40,420	57	2,04,396	76	63,976	...
8rd ditto	Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th ditto	Rajputana	566	1,03,487	183	566	1,56,788	189	25,53,220	132	45,85,355	178	20,32,135	...
	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.) (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th Dec. 1881	Holkar and Sindia	253	33,333	132	253	41,015	142	9,44,906	111	12,98,274	127	3,53,368	...
17th ditto	Neemuch	228	67,992	298	228	60,058	165	20,98,706	319	19,55,889	163	...	1,48,317
10th ditto	Punjab Northern	660	1,64,547	249	660	1,11,677	169	49,03,329	220	34,12,180	146	...	14,91,149
	Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khamgaon (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amraoti (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th Dec. 1881	Nizam's	121	14,683	121	121	13,548	112	4,77,517	111	5,28,814	124	51,297	...
17th ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8rd ditto	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-G h a z i - pur	12	772	64	12	801	67	4,915	47	26,426	62	41,511	...
	TOTAL	2,625	4,82,690	184	2,625	5,25,581	151	1,41,12,941	159	1,63,05,882	141	21,95,941	...
	GRAND TOTAL	8,890	29,32,974	330	8,890	30,44,230	312	8,32,07,212	267	9,27,61,394	274	96,64,622	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,81,87,960	139	4,59,98,301	136	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,19,252	128	4,67,63,033	138	67,43,781	...

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Includes the Rajputana State Railway figures.

(c) For the week ending 3rd December 1881.
(d) Includes (miles 100) from Chitor to Nusserabad.

No. XLIX of 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH DECEMBER 1880.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH DECEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 11TH DECEMBER 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 10TH DECEMBER 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-80.	Total Decrease in 1881-80.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
24th Dec. 1881	East Indian	1,507	Rs. 10,85,560	Rs. 720	1,504	Rs. 9,95,451	662	Rs. 2,81,09,731	512	Rs. 3,02,95,953	555	Rs. 21,86,222	...
24th ditto	Guaranteed.												
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	172	73,284	426	172	1,22,304	711	32,64,987	521	38,56,691	615	5,91,704	...
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	94,009	172	547	1,16,737	213	30,39,772	153	33,56,141	169	3,16,369	...
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,69,021	398	676	1,60,830	238	85,13,826	346	64,22,200	262	...	20,91,626
17th ditto	Madras	857	1,00,995	118	858	1,30,902	153	41,62,656	133	43,12,286	139	1,49,630	...
17th ditto	South Indian	648	59,122	91	655	55,198	84	24,96,198	107	26,10,661	110	1,14,463	...
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,414	6,45,775	457	1,446	6,51,599	451	1,65,88,020	317	2,16,50,615	413	51,12,595	...
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,57,555	355	444	1,84,016	414	54,54,402	337	63,38,441	393	8,84,039	...
	TOTAL	6,265	24,85,321	397	6,302	24,17,035	384	7,15,79,592	813	7,98,42,993	845	72,63,396	...
17th Dec. 1881	State.												
17th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,938	105	28	2,287	82	97,516	96	1,02,415	101	4,899	...
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,587	59	27	1,407	52	44,784	45	43,819	44	...	915
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	35,296	153	233	52,750	226	10,92,483	129	12,59,451	150	1,67,018	...
24th ditto	Tirhoot	82	13,169	161	85	13,542	159	3,66,797	127	3,85,664	134	18,867	...
17th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,813	137	57	11,275	198	3,36,891	162	3,47,268	168	10,377	...
17th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,533	122	29	1,881	65	97,793	92	94,984	90	...	2,829
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th Dec. 1881	Wardha Coal	47	2,835	60	45	10,449	232	1,12,967	66	3,27,543	201	2,14,576	...
17th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	3,151	59	98	6,877	70	90,745	47	1,86,887	87	96,142	...
17th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	18,989	118	161	22,400	139	8,39,364	143	9,29,175	159	89,811	...
17th ditto	Sindia	70	4,763	68	75	6,817	91	1,45,183	57	2,11,214	76	66,031	...
3rd ditto	Muttra-Achmery	...	...	...	...	(b)...	...	...	...	(c)1,266	55	1,266	...
17th ditto	Rajputana	566	88,064	156	(f)828	1,77,311	214	26,41,284	132	47,62,896	179	21,21,332	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th Dec. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Nemugh	253	34,498	136	289	45,448	157	9,79,404	111	13,43,722	128	3,64,318	...
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	228	80,648	354	363	61,096	168	21,79,854	320	20,16,485	152	...	1,62,869
10th ditto	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,44,863	219	660	1,10,602	168	50,48,192	220	35,22,772	147	...	15,25,490
...	Khamgaon(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amrothi(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th Dec. 1881	Nizam's	121	12,252	101	121	12,014	99	4,89,769	111	5,40,828	123	51,059	...
17th ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	86	8,547	99	...	...	2,01,408	64	2,01,408	...
17th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	192	14,321	75	...	...	4,66,268	76	4,66,268	...
3rd ditto	Mysore	...	...	...	(b)...	...	...	...	...	(e)97,656	46	97,656	...
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	1,042	87	12	741	62	5,957	51	27,187	62	21,210	...
	TOTAL	2,625	4,55,442	178	3,389	5,59,765	165	7,45,68,393	159	1,68,68,628	141	23,01,255	...
	GRAND TOTAL	8,890	29,40,763	331	9,691	29,76,800	307	8,61,47,975	269	9,57,11,626	275	95,63,651	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,48,01,557	140	4,74,78,697	186	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,13,46,418	129	4,82,32,929	189	68,91,511	...

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
 (b) Return not received.
 (c) For the week ending 3rd December 1881.

(d) Included with the Rajputana Railway figures.
 (e) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd December 1881.
 (f) Includes (miles 100) from Chitor to Nussacabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON DUTIES PERFORMED BY COLONEL HAIG AT THE VENICE GEOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS.

No. 2767, dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1881.

From—Lieutenant-General J. T. WALKER, C.B., R.E., Surveyor General of India,
 To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In continuation of the correspondence on the subject of the Venice Geographical Exhibition, terminating with your No. 201, dated 19th May 1881, I have the honour to forward a printed copy of a letter, dated 24th October, from Colonel Haig, reporting on the duties he had performed, conjointly with General Sir Henry Thuillier and Captain Baird, as Commissioners and Delegates of the Indian Government at the Exhibition, also a set of four photographs illustrating the contributions from India, which were taken under Colonel Haig's instructions, and are described in paragraph 18 of his report; also a copy of the General Italian Catalogue in two parts with a supplement, and of the special English Catalogue of the contributions of India and England, which are mentioned in paragraph 14; also the copies of the letters from the *Times*,* which were supplied by Colonel Haig, and are alluded to in his 35th paragraph.

* Mounted on twelve pages of foolscap.

2. I trust an examination of these documents will satisfy the Government that the Indian Survey Department has been worthily represented at this most interesting Geographical Congress. For my own part I feel much indebted to General Sir Henry Thuillier for his kindly co-operation and support, and to Colonel Haig and Captain Baird for their vigorous and untiring efforts to do full justice to the productions and scientific labours of this Department, both Geographical and Geodetical, which they were specially deputed to exhibit. They also exhibited various charts of the Indian Marine Survey Department, and, at the request of the Home Government, all the contributions of the British Government and Colonies. But their chief labours were in connection with the contributions from India which appear to have largely exceeded those from all other portions of the British Empire.

Dated S. S. *Tehran*, the 24th October 1881.

From—Colonel C. T. HAIG, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.
 To—The Surveyor General of India.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the following report on the duties I have just concluded as Commissioner at the Venice Geographical Exhibition and Congress.

2. On arrival in England I found that General Sir Henry Thuillier had been invited to go to Venice, as Lord Hartington had resolved on sending a contribution of maps to the Exhibition; and it was shortly afterwards decided that we were both to act in concert in representing India at the Exhibition and Congress.

3. Accordingly, it was arranged that I should reach Venice during the first week of August, to receive and set up the exhibits from India and from the India Office; and that I should advise Sir Henry Thuillier in due time, when I thought it desirable that he should follow me.

4. Before leaving England, Captain Baird having arrived on privilege leave from India and represented to me that you were of opinion that it was desirable that he should be at Venice to superintend the setting up and exhibiting of the tidal instruments, I represented the matter to Colonel Yule, who kindly laid it before the Secretary of State, and Captain Baird was eventually appointed as my colleague. This, however, was not settled till nearly the end of August, and Captain Baird only reached Venice on the 26th of that month.

5. I arrived in Venice on the 4th August, when I was surprised to find that the building intended for our section of the Exhibition was not ready for the reception of the exhibits. I also then learnt from the Vice-Consul* that the Ordnance, Survey, and the Admiralty were sending contributions of maps, charts, and books, and that he had been furnished with a sum of £100 to meet the expenses of exhibiting them, and had been directed to apply to Sir Henry Thuillier and myself for professional advice and assistance in the matter of exhibiting them to best advantage.

6. As but one room had been allotted for England and India, it was evident, that the only way of complying with this requisition was to take over the whole of the English exhibits myself, and treat them and the Indian exhibits as one collection. This I did, and, when the time came for closing my accounts, I received from the Vice-Consul a contribution towards the expenses, which we both considered a fair proportion for the English Government to pay. This service, which I accepted as a matter of courtesy to the Vice-Consul, would, however, have fallen to me as a matter of duty, as Lord Granville added my name with Sir Henry

Thuillier's to the list of British Commissioners—a purely honorary distinction, which was not to involve any expenditure.

7. With the exception of a few maps, all the exhibits pertaining to the Survey of India and the Marine Survey of India reached Venice before I did. The maps and geographies contributed by the Educational Department, and the Government papers on the cultivation of cinchona and on the transliteration of Indian proper names, arrived too late for exhibition, as they did not reach till the Congress was over.

8. The available space in the Royal Palace being found insufficient to afford accommodation for the entire Exhibition, England, Russia, and Sweden were accommodated in a separate building. This consisted of a temporary structure erected on the broad path between the Royal Palace gardens and the main canal, annexed to a permanent building at the end of the path. The permanent building was allotted to Sweden and the temporary annexe was divided between Russia and England,—Russia being in the centre and England furthest from Sweden. The only means of ingress to both Russia and Sweden was through the length of the English section, a rectangular room 64 feet by 21. Owing to this, it was impossible, up to within a very short time of the opening of the Exhibition, to keep our room free from dust and litter, which compelled me to defer the setting up of the instruments till the last. Captain Baird's nomination was therefore most opportune, for he relieved me of the care of setting up the tidal instruments.

9. The cases containing the Indian exhibits arrived in good order, and, with but one or two exceptions, their contents suffered no damage on the voyage. The exceptions that did occur prove that the cases had been subjected to some very rough handling, and therefore great credit is due to those who packed the instruments. The principal instance of damage was the Gastrell hand printing-press, the iron casting of which was broken in two at the bend. The self-registering aneroid, though very carefully packed in a box protected with soft fenders, was so severely shaken that the back of the aneroid case was bulged in on one side, so that the spindle, instead of projecting through the centre of the perforation in the face, was forced against its edge. This was, however, soon remedied. The boiling-point thermometer was injured so as, I fear, to render it useless: a star will be noticed inside the tube at the neck of the bulb—a very peculiar injury, as it is wholly internal. I may here mention a casualty that happened during the Exhibition. A young lad inadvertently overthrew the magnetic dip circle, his foot catching one leg of the stand: the fall bent the arm carrying one of the vertical verniers so much that I could not attempt to rectify it, but I have no doubt it can be easily repaired in the Mathematical Instrument Department at Calcutta.

10. The Exhibition building being within 17 feet of the edge of the main canal, I sent Captain Baird a section showing the relative positions of the building and the water and asked him to bring a couple of wheels to transfer the vertical motion of the float of the self-registering tide-gauge horizontally across the 17 feet. Passing through London, he called on Mr. Roberts and procured wheels and copper band which he had ready made for the purpose, and so we were able to set the tide-gauge in motion, registering the tide of Venice; and this instrument became one of the most attractive objects in the whole Exhibition, and drew much attention, not only to itself, but to the tidal diagrams and the Indian tidal and levelling work generally, and afforded Captain Baird an opportunity of setting forth the excellence of these operations and their superiority over all work of a similar nature undertaken in any other country.

11. It was, therefore, very fortunate that our section of the Exhibition could not be accommodated in the Royal Palace, where such a happy effect could not have been attained. It was fortunate also for other reasons. The floor being within a few inches of a well-trodden path, I was able to exhibit all the theodolites and levels to great advantage. I had the floor cut and a solid masonry pillar built in the ground for the great theodolite, affording it perfect insulation; and for each foot of the other instruments I cut a hole in the floor, about 4 inches square, and sunk a strong square peg in the ground, the head of which was about an inch below the flooring—affording them also good insulation, as well as protection against any slight concussion, for the feet were each inside a countersunk enclosure. In the Palace, insulation was of course impossible, and the instruments of other countries there exhibited were mostly put on the tables, and not on their proper stands.

12. From the 4th August to 1st September my time was fully occupied in preparing the room and setting up the objects. One of the India Office messengers was sent with me to help me, and I found there was ample work for us both in unpacking the cases, getting maps mounted, seeing to the manufacture of tables, having the maps hung against the walls, and finally setting up the instruments and arranging objects for view on the various tables. With the exception of Sundays and two days' absence caused by illness, I was every day occupied from 10 to 4, and often from 9 to 5 and 6 o'clock. Fortunately, most of the Italians in any position of authority were acquainted with French, which was therefore the medium of communication, for I knew nothing of Italian and not a single Italian gentleman with whom I had any business relations could speak English. Thus having to converse in a language foreign to me and them somewhat impeded business.

13. There was provided, as you are aware, for each instrument, a printed label, giving its name and in most cases a short description of its use and services. These I had translated into both French and Italian, so that there were labels in three languages attached to each instrument, rendering it easy for any interested visitor to ascertain the name and object of

each. I also took care to keep the exhibits of the three principal departments distinguishable from each other, by distributing labels "Survey of India," "Ordnance Survey," and "Admiralty," made of black enamel letters on stout white paper, wherever it was necessary. The labels were of several sizes, placed according to the sizes of the groups to which they referred. The two English Departments were kept as much as possible to the N. E. quarter of the room, the exceptions to this being half of a table 18½ feet long in the S. W. quarter which was given to the Ordnance Survey, and the W. end wall spaces, which were given to the Admiralty.

14. I forward with this report a general catalogue of the whole Exhibition, in two parts, and a supplement published in Italian by the Organising Committee, and an English catalogue compiled by myself—that is to say, it contains the catalogue of which you sent me 350 copies, with a few slight modifications, and catalogues of the maps, books, &c., sent from the India Office, the Ordnance Survey, and the Admiralty. The Admiralty supplied 50 copies of their own catalogue, and I had 300 more printed in Venice. The Ordnance Survey merely sent a manuscript list of their exhibits, of which I had 350 copies printed. Of the 350 complete catalogues, I reserved 50, which have been packed in one of the cases returning to India; the other 300 were distributed freely among all who could be found to understand English and take an interest in the collection.

15. Meeting with no circumstances which called for Sir Henry Thuillier's co-operation, I wrote and suggested that he should reach Venice about the 12th September, in good time for the Congress, which commenced on the 15th; but he preferred to come rather earlier, and he arrived on the 5th, when he expressed himself to me as fully satisfied with all my arrangements and with the English section generally; and I believe he wrote to you for the purpose of expressing his satisfaction. The Exhibition was formally opened on the 1st September by Prince Téano, and by that date all preparations had been fully completed, and the English section presented both a general aspect and a detailed display which were, I believe, generally commended.

16. As will be perceived from the photographs which accompany this letter, I placed the instruments on their respective stands up the centre of the room; and the tables, carrying the portfolios of maps and the books, at the sides of the room. This gave great prominence to the instruments; and conspicuous above all, in the centre of the room, stood the great theodolite, the signal apparatus also holding a prominent position, as it was the first object that attracted the eye on entering the room. Conspicuous among the maps against the walls was the one composed of the Indian Atlas Sheets, occupying a space of about 28 feet by 10 feet. This was the largest map in the whole Exhibition. Some of the maps mounted in the India Office were also very conspicuous, by reason of their great size,—notably the Kalka and Simla Road Survey, the map of Simla and Jutog, and the Town and Island of Bombay.

17. Besides covering all the available wall space with maps, I attached frames 7 feet high to the backs of three of the tables 6½ feet long, which I placed end on to the walls, and thus acquired considerable additional space for hanging maps, which I also completely covered with such maps as I thought would be of most popular interest, which I took out from the portfolios and got mounted on rollers.

18. I had four photographs of our section of the Exhibition specially taken and I purchased twelve copies of each, and also twelve copies of a general outside view taken for public sale. Half of the photographs were taken to London by Sir Henry Thuillier, and the others retained by me. Of these I have taken one set, which I hope I may be allowed to keep for myself, and the rest I send herewith. Of the four specially taken, one is of the great theodolite, and the other three are general views taken from points which I have indicated by the numbers, 1, 2, 3, on the plan of the building, which will be found at the beginning of the first part of the general catalogue; and the photographs are numbered at back according to the point from which they were taken. I trust these photographs will convey a sufficiently clear impression of the general appearance of the section and of the distribution of the objects.

19. Among the visitors to the Exhibition were the King and Queen of Italy and the young Prince of Naples; Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, and the Duke D'Aosta; Ismail Pacha, ex-Khedive of Egypt; Monsieur Ferdinand Lesseps, Professor Vambéry, Doctor Nachtigal, Major Serpa-Pinto; Lieutenant Massari, the companion of the late Matteucci; Captain Burton, Commander Cameron, and other distinguished explorers and savans, besides, of course, the representatives of the Geographical Societies of the various nations taking part in the Exhibition, who were mostly commissioners or delegates to the Congress.

20. In the Exhibition, as in the Congress, Geography was divided into eight principal divisions, each division being a group of sub-divisions. The classification of these divisions will be found at pages xii, xiii, and xiv of the General Catalogue.

21. The Exhibition was open to the public from the 1st to 30th September. The Congress commenced its sittings on the 15th and closed on the 22nd, and the Juries conducted their examinations and adjudgment of awards during the same week. The inaugural Meeting of the Congress, held in a large hall (Salle dei Pregadi) in the Doge's Palace, was conducted under the patronage of their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy. The proceedings were commenced by Monsieur Lesseps, as President of the second International Congress held in Paris in 1875 and of the Permanent Committee who handed over the commemorative medal and the deeds of the second Congress to Prince Téano, the Pro-President of the third or Venice Congress. The proceedings consisted chiefly of congratulatory and complimentary speeches. The meetings of the eight groups of the Congress were held daily, in the forenoon, in the

rooms of the Borsa (Exchange), and the meetings of the eight juries were held daily at all hours, from 8 to 3, in the various sections of the Exhibition. After noon, general meetings of the Congress were held in the Salle dei Pregadi, in the Doge's Palace, at which the proceedings in the group meetings of the morning were briefly recounted and questions of general interest were discussed and accounts of travels given by explorers.

22. It seems to me neither advisable nor necessary to cumber this report with any attempt at a detailed account of the Congress proceedings; but as it would scarcely be complete without some account of the proceedings, I am sending with it the "Diario," or official Gazette of the Congress, in 12 numbers; also a document entitled "Elenco delle questioni presentate al III° Congresso Geografico Internazionale," with a separate appendix; and these will, I think, supply all the necessary information.

23. The following awards were granted to departments and individuals connected with India:—

Class I.—Survey of India. Letter of distinction. Colonel Haig, R.E., medal of the 1st class for his topographical maps of Guzerat.

Class II.—Survey of India. Diploma of honour, 1st class. Marine Survey of India. Diploma of honour, 1st class. Captain Baird, R.E., medal of the 1st class for his tidal work and improvements in the self-registering tide-gauge.

Class VI.—Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D., medal of the 1st class for his "Gazetteer of India."

Class VIII.—Survey of India. Letter of distinction. A medal of the 1st class, and a medal of the 2nd class, to be placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-General Walker, C.B., R.E., Surveyor General of India, for award to the two Native Explorers whom he considers most meritorious.

I was informed by the Secretary to the 3rd Section of the Organizing Committee that the medals of the 1st class are to be of gold and those of the 2nd class of silver; and that they will be issued in about three months; but no statement on either of these points appeared in the "Diario."

24. I consider that the Survey of India should have been awarded a letter of distinction in Class VII for its specimens of re-production by photo-zincography, photo-callotype, and chromo-lithography, but it was ruled by the Jury in that class, on what grounds I know not, that our exhibits in that class belonged to Class I. When this decision was come to, I was engaged on the Jury of Class VIII, pressing the claims of the trans-Himalayan explorers. Sir Henry Thuillier and Captain Baird were also elsewhere engaged, and I could only point out the merits of the re-production processes of the Survey of India to a Hungarian delegate who was on the Jury of Class VII, and who undertook to bring them forward; but the decision was carried against him and I could never ascertain the grounds on which it was made. A reference to page xiii of the General Catalogue, Class VII, will shew that these exhibits belonged to that class. I should here mention that there were six kinds of awards, viz.—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Letter of distinction. | 4. Diploma of honour, 2nd class. |
| 2. Diploma of honour, 1st class. | 5. Medal, 2nd class. |
| 3. Medal, 1st class. | 6. Honourable mention. |

The letters of distinction were only awarded to departments of States or Governments; the diplomas of honour to the same and to Geographical or other Societies; and the medals, to meritorious individuals. Honourable mention might be awarded to States, Societies, or individuals.

25. Geography being so very comprehensive a science, the Exhibition of course contained many objects interesting to any general observer, and very many specially interesting to me; but I must here confine myself to those connected with our particular branch of geography, and on these I purpose writing a separate memorandum for your consideration. For instance, I noticed an important feature in all new theodolites,—the substitution of small circles with micrometers for larger circles with verniers. I also noticed two new patterns of theodolites for explorers and preliminary triangulation; also a new volume of traverse tables, with an instrument to secure accuracy in reading them. I also took particular notice of the maps produced by the process called heliography, brought to great perfection by the Austrians; and I was particularly interested in relief maps, and a very simple method of constructing them, which I think might with advantage be adopted in the Topographical Parties of the Survey of India for the instruction of young surveyors in contouring. Nearly every country had an exhibition of relief maps—some in steel, others in copper, gypsum, India-rubber, and paper.

26. At the close of the Exhibition I presented, with the concurrence of Sir Henry Thuillier, who left Venice on the 27th September, the following objects to the Royal Geographical Society of Italy and the Chief of the Topographical Department. Those printed in italics were sent from the India Office:—

All the Indian Atlas sheets sent separately, to be hung against the walls.
 Turkestan, 4th Edition.
 Northern Afghanistan.
 Southern do.
 Jamu, Kashmir, and adjacent districts.
 Gilgit and surrounding country.
India (with hills), 1 inch=64 miles.

Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Burma.

Town of Calcutta.

Ranikhet.

Simla and Kalka Road.

Simla and Jutog.

Eastern Kumaon.

Gwalior Fortress and City ... 6 inches=1 mile } in one map.

Do. Fortress ... 24 inches=1 mile }

Town and Suburbs of Rangoon.

Town and Island of Bombay.

The whole of the geographies, geographical pamphlets, and maps sent by the Educational Department too late for exhibition.

Government of India papers on the Transliteration of Indian Proper Names.

Hunter's Guide to the Orthography of Indian Proper Names.

Papers of the Indian Government relative to the Cultivation of Cinchona.

The above were presented to the Geographical Society; the following to the Topographical Department:

5 volumes of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

13 Synoptical volumes of Trigonometrical Series.

5 volumes of annual Reports of the Survey of India.

1 volume of Auxiliary Tables.

1 do. *Saunders's Catalogue* of manuscript and printed Reports, Field Books, Maps, &c., of the Indian Surveys.

A few maps out of the portfolios were also given away by Sir Henry Thuillier, of which I received no memorandum, and the copy of Waterhouse's pamphlet on the application of photography to cartography.

27. The Exhibition closed at 3 p. m. on the 30th September, when the work of packing up commenced at once, and on the 4th October all the cases were shipped on board the *Sumatra*, which was to leave Venice for Bombay on the 14th. The tidal instruments were consigned to Captain Hill, R.E., Poona, and all the other cases to the Superintendent of the Mathematical Instrument Department, Calcutta. The cases were not sent by the steamer of the 7th October, because that vessel only plies between Venice, Brindisi, and Alexandria, and the cases would have had to be sent by rail across Egypt, which of course I avoided. The *Sumatra*, after conveying the mails to Alexandria, will come through the Suez Canal, and will land the Calcutta cases at Suez, for transshipment on board another steamer. I requested the Captain of the *Sumatra* to give special instructions at Suez regarding the careful handling of the cases sent on to Calcutta, which he promised me to do.

28. Thinking that the packing and shipping of the cases would take about a fortnight, instead of five days, I arranged with Captain Baird, soon after his arrival at Venice, that he should undertake this duty, and that I should be free to return to India by the first steamer after the close of the Exhibition, and I wrote to the Under Secretary of State, submitting this arrangement for Lord Hartington's approval; and in due time I received his Lordship's permission to return to India by the steamer leaving Venice on the 7th October. I accordingly left the packing and shipping of the cases chiefly to Captain Baird, after I had packed up the great theodolite; and Captain Baird so pushed on the work that he was able to leave Venice for England on the evening of the 4th October.

29. I consider myself fortunate in having been associated with two such colleagues as Sir Henry Thuillier and Captain Baird. Sir Henry Thuillier's intimate acquaintance with the Survey of India and his extensive knowledge of India generally, coupled with his kind, genial disposition and his readiness to impart information at once, gained for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came into contact. Captain Baird was most assiduous and energetic, not only in supplying information to those interested, but also in acquiring information for his colleagues as to the times and places of the various group and jury meetings, which was often very difficult to ascertain; and also in rendering any assistance, wherever it was required.

30. While at Venice I made the acquaintance of many of the foreign commissioners and delegates, who presented me with books and pamphlets on scientific subjects, and French catalogues of their sections. Some of these were packed in one of the cases by Captain Baird before I had taken any memorandum of them. Among them will be found a thick quarto volume giving the account of the voyage of the *Majenta* round the world on scientific discovery. The rest I will forward to you, with four spare copies of the General Catalogue, as an accompaniment to the separate memorandum alluded to in paragraph 25.

31. It was unfortunate that not one of the Indian Commissioners had witnessed either of the two previous Exhibitions at Antwerp or Paris; but it would have been impossible to have arranged otherwise. There was no Indian representative that I am aware of at the Antwerp Exhibition, and the late Colonel Montgomerie was the only representative at the Paris Exhibition of 1875. Owing to this, we were frequently at a disadvantage compared with the delegates from other countries: I therefore hope that the experience now gained with the delegates from other countries: I therefore hope that the experience now gained may be turned to account at the next International Exhibition of Geography. The belief prevails that they will recur every five years, but where the next will be held is quite

undecided; Stockholm, Budapest, Vienna, and London were all mentioned as likely and advantageous, but I have no idea how such a question must be settled.

32. In this letter I must not suppress the fact that, although the Indian section drew much attention at both the Exhibition and Congress, and the Survey of India and the Marine Survey were well represented, still disappointment was expressed by many at the almost total absence of exhibits in classes III, IV, V, VI and VII. It had been hoped by the promoters that one or more Commissioners would have been appointed in India and placed in communication with all the Indian departments, and that they would have made the public aware of the coming Exhibition, and invited the co-operation of private individuals as contributors, and thus a large collection of objects in each of the eight classes would have been sent to the Exhibition. The Indian delegates were consequently often in an unpleasant position when asked the reason for the absence of exhibits of which it was hoped India would furnish an abundant and most interesting collection.

33. From England there was almost no response to the invitation from the Italian Government, and I believe that, but for the appeals from the Ordnance Survey and the Admiralty for permission to send a contribution, England would have had no part whatever in the Exhibition. After these appeals had been granted, to the extent of sanctioning an expenditure of £100 to pay the cost of sending and exhibiting the contributions, five Honorary Commissioners were appointed, who happened to be visiting Venice independently of Her Majesty's Government, viz., Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Geographical Society; Sir Henry Layard, G.C.B.; Mr. John Ball, Sir Henry Thuillier, and myself. This practically declared that the Government did not believe in any advantage accruing to England from taking part in such an Exhibition. This is a question which it scarcely becomes me to discuss here; but if any advantage would accrue to India from an exhibition of her geodesical and marine departments, I cannot but think that enhanced advantage would accrue were her many other departments similarly represented.

34. It now but remains for me to touch on the matter of expenditure. On leaving London I was provided with £100 to meet the travelling and hotel expenses of the Messenger who accompanied me, and other contingent expenditure, and, with the exception of paying for the freight on the cases returning to India, I found this sum sufficient to meet the whole of the expenses, with a balance of about £5 over, which I returned with my account and vouchers by the Messenger to the Under Secretary of State; and in order to reduce my account with the Comptroller General to a minimum, I booked the cases for India for payment on delivery, and therefore I have but to return intact the advance of Rs. 1,000 which was remitted to me through your office.

35. I have throughout this report restricted myself to a succinct statement of my own duties, without attempting to give any popular account of the Exhibition or Congress. For this I beg to refer you to the *Times* Newspaper, in which a series of ten well-written letters appeared, giving a fairly full and interesting history, not only of the Exhibition and Congress, but also of the festivities organized in honour and for the entertainment of the many distinguished visitors to Venice. For easy reference, I enclose these letters which I cut from the *Times*. I should perhaps here mention that Sir Henry Thuillier, as the senior representative of India, had the honour of dining with their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy.

36. In conclusion, I beg to inform you that, before leaving Venice, I wrote to the Under Secretary of State, submitting an application on behalf of Captain Baird and myself for subsistence allowance while deputed on special duty out of England—proposing at the same time to relinquish the passage back from Venice to Bombay that the Secretary of State was pleased to grant me; and I have the honour to enclose a copy of my letter, which I trust will receive the support of His Excellency the Viceroy in the event of the question being referred for His Excellency's consideration.

No. 11Ex., dated Fort William, the 13th January 1882.

From—T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., Offg. Under Secretary the Government of India,
Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Surveyor General of India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2767, dated the 16th ultimo, submitting a Report by Colonel Haig on the duties he performed as Commissioner at the Venice Geographical Congress and Exhibition.

2. In reply, I am to express the satisfaction of the Government of India at the complete success which attended the Indian Exhibition at the Congress, due eminently to the labours of Colonel Haig and Captain Baird at Venice, and to the support which they received from you. I am to request that you will communicate to them the acknowledgments of the Government of India, and will convey its thanks to General Sir Henry Thuillier, to whose cordial co-operation and aid the officers deputed by the Government of India to the Congress are so largely indebted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Forests.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION AT THE FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN.

The following is published for general information:—

Joint Report on the first course of theoretical instruction at the Central Forest School, Dehra Dun, by D. BRANDIS, Esq., Inspector General of Forests, and Major F. BAILEY, R.E., Director of the Forest School,—dated Dehra Dun, the 3rd October 1881.

In the Joint Memorandum of the 11th April 1881, proposals were submitted regarding the arrangements required for the first course of theoretical instruction. As this course is about to close, it will now be expedient to review what has been done in this respect. The course commenced on the 10th July, and is expected to close on the 10th October. In future years it will occupy the full time of four months; but on account of the heavy work connected with fire protection in June, we find it more convenient to commence the course on the 1st July, and not, as was originally proposed, on the 1st June.

Students present at the School.

2. The students, who attended the course, were of two classes,—the regular students, styled Probationers and Apprentices, and officers who are permitted to come from other provinces to attend the course. The regular students attended the entire course, while the officers were at Dehra Dun only for one month, from the 15th August to the 15th September, as originally intended. One only of the officers, Mr. Foster, of the Central Provinces, has, at the

request of his Conservator, been permitted to stay a longer* time at the school.
* He left on the 13th October.

3. Of the regular students five belonged to the class of Probationer and seven were Apprentices. Of the Apprentices, two were found unsuitable, and were sent back to their respective provinces. It may here be stated that it is expected that, of the Probationers, three will get the superior certificate on completing their time, while two cannot expect to obtain more than the Forest Ranger's certificate. One of the Probationers, Mr. Lowrie, is in an exceptional position, having been in charge of the Saharanpur Forest Division ever since April last. He retained charge of the Division during the course of instruction.

4. Of the Apprentices one only has completed his time of two years at the school, and it is expected that he will get the Forest Ranger's certificate. The others have not yet completed the prescribed time. A list of the students who attended the course is appended to the present Report. It will be noticed that all regular students, with the exception of Mr. Lowrie, are Natives of India of pure Asiatic descent, and this is what was intended from the beginning.

Subjects taught.

5. The subjects taught and the time devoted to each subject were as follow:—

Forestry.—One hour daily by Mr. Fisher for the regular students and one hour by Mr. Fernandez for the officers' class. The subjects of the Forestry course are divided into chapters as follow:—

1. Sylviculture.
2. Timber and other forest produce.
3. Mensuration and Valuation Surveys.
4. Working plans.

During the present course Sylviculture only was taught, and while at Dehra Dun Dr. Schlich superintended the instruction in this branch and himself took part in it.

Mathematics.—For the regular students only, by the Mathematical master, under Mr. Fisher's supervision, two hours every afternoon on alternate days with Surveying.

Surveying.—By Mr. Reynolds, Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, two hours every afternoon on alternate days with Mathematics. As Probationers are required to attain the lower standard in Surveying before admission, Surveying is only taught to Apprentices, and five of these are expected shortly to attain the lower standard.

During the time that Mr. Baden-Powell delivered his lectures on Law, the instruction in Mathematics and Surveying was suspended.

Botany.—By Mr. Duthie, Superintendent of the Gardens, Saharanpur, one hour and a half daily, during two months, from the 18th July to the 18th September, for the regular students; and one hour a day for the officers' class. The officers from other provinces, and two officers of the local staff, Messrs. Litchfield and Murray, attended the general class in Botany. After Mr. Duthie had left, Mr. Brandis continued the instruction in Botany twice a week with all students, until the end of September.

Natural Science.—Elements of Chemistry and Physics, by Dr. Warth, one hour a day for the regular students.

Chemical Practice.—By Dr. Warth, two hours a day for advanced students.

Elements of Law.—By Mr. Baden-Powell, one hour a day from the 23rd August to the 10th September.

The law lectures were attended by all officers of the local staff in addition to the regular students and the officers from other provinces. In order to make sure that the regular students profited by these lectures, one of the junior officers (Mr. Broun) was employed in repeating with them the subject of each lecture.

Daily work of students.

6. Summing up, the daily work of the regular students was as follows:—

Forestry	...	...	...	1 hour
Mathematics and Surveying (Law, during the time of Mr. Baden-Powell's visit).	...	...	...	2 hours
Botany	...	...	...	1½ do.
Chemistry and Physics	...	...	...	1 hour
Total	...	...	...	5½ hours

while for advanced students there was Chemical Practice in the place of Surveying.

This, with the working up of the notes at home, was found to be quite sufficient for the men, and it will probably always be found desirable not to extend the time of instruction at the school beyond six hours a day.

The officers' class was employed daily as follows:—

Forestry	...	...	...	1 hour.
Botany	...	...	...	2½ hours.
Law	...	...	...	1 hour.
Total	...	...	...	4½ hours.

It was at first intended that the officers should also attend Dr. Warth's instruction in Chemistry and Physics, but this was found to be too much, and so the idea was abandoned.

Examination and Note-books.

7. In the case of the regular students, oral examinations were held once a fortnight, in Forestry and Botany, and generally the instruction was so arranged that each lesson commenced with a repetition of the subjects taught in the preceding lesson. For the officers' class an oral examination was held once a week by Mr. Brandis, in Forestry and Botany, and by Mr. Baden-Powell in Law.

Great attention was paid to the note-books, so that each student will carry away with him a complete set of notes for each subject of instruction.

Beginning with August last, a system of monthly reports regarding each Probationer and Apprentice was established, and it is proposed to continue this system of monthly reports for all regular students during the course of their practical as well as theoretical instruction. A copy of one of these reports accompanies the present Memorandum, as a sample.

Manuals.

8. For the instruction in Indian Forestry no manual as yet exists, and a commencement has been made, by Messrs. Fisher and Fernandez, to draw up,

with the aid of other Forest officers, for use at the school, a manual of Sylviculture, which it is hoped will be completed next year.

For Botany the chief manual used is Oliver's first book of Indian Botany, while the "Forest Flora of North-West and Central India" facilitates the study of the natural orders and genera to which the principal Indian forest trees appertain. Mr. Gamble's "Manual of Indian Timbers," which is about to be published, will facilitate the study of the structure of timber.

9. For the elements of Chemistry, Mr. Roscoe's excellent little book, "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry" is used, and for Physical Geography, Blanford's "Rudiments of Physical Geography for Indian Schools."

The instruction given by Dr. Warth is partly practical in the laboratory, partly theoretical in the lecture room. In the laboratory nothing more has yet been attempted than the qualitative analysis of simple substances, of soils and ashes. Besides this, the preparation of chemicals for the laboratory and lecture room has furnished instructive employment for the students.

In the lecture room the difficulty was to make a good selection of subjects. This season's experience has shown the following to be a good plan, and it is proposed to follow it in future years:—

- I.—Non-metallic elements.
- II.—Metals (only the most important).
- III.—A few selected subjects of organic Chemistry, viz.,
 - Cyanogen compounds.
 - Alcohol and Ether.
 - Organic acids.
 - Hydrocarbons (sugar, gum, starch, cellulose).
 - Tannin.
 - Indigo.
 - Phenol (carbolic acid).
 - Resins and Turpentine.
 - Vegetable alkaloids.
 - Albuminous substances.

Into this frame-work of theoretical Chemistry are interwoven, whenever practicable, remarks regarding the practical application of Chemistry in the arts and manufactures, the nutrition and life of plants, as well as the characters and distribution of the more important minerals, and their utilization.

Once or twice a week, as was found to be most convenient with reference to the preparation necessary for experiments, the entire hour was devoted to selected chapters of elementary Physics, and their application to the life of plants or to the arts and manufactures, the following being the chief subjects selected:

- Gravitation.
- Endosmose and Exosmose, and the movements of liquids in narrow tubes.
- The properties of gases and the pressure of the air. Sound. Heat.
- Light, the first elements only; sufficient to explain the properties of lenses, and the composition of the sun-light.
- The magnetic needle, and a few demonstrations of frictional and galvanic electricity and of electro-magnetism.

By a course of lectures thus arranged, students acquire a knowledge of the elements of Chemistry and Physics; they learn to know the more common minerals, and to understand the more important processes used in the arts and manufactures, which are based upon the application of science.

After some further experience has been gained, it will probably be convenient to draw up a syllabus of the subjects to be included in this standard course on natural science.

The publication of Mr. Baden-Powell's hand-book will greatly facilitate the study of Forest Law.

Building. Apparatus. Collections.

10. The building which has been purchased for the Forest School has answered its purpose admirably.

In the upper story are located the office of the Conservator of Forests, of the Forest Survey, and the collection of maps. On the ground floor are two large class rooms, the library, the rooms of the Director and other officers, the office of the Working-plan Branch, the collection of forest tools, minerals, woods and other forest produce, and the herbarium.

A small detached building has been converted into a laboratory. It has been fitted up, and is now well adapted for the purpose.

11. The Forest School possesses a rich collection of Indian woods, which was specially made for it at the time when the specimens sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1878 were prepared.

The collection of minerals is very good, thanks to the ready aid given by Mr. Medlicott, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, in procuring the specimens.

The herbarium contains a large number of specimens of Indian trees and shrubs, the foundation being a most valuable collection of specimens presented to the school by Mr. Gamble, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

While at Dehra Dun, Mr. Duthie kindly devoted a great part of the day to the arrangement of the herbarium. It is now in very good order, and may be used for determining specimens of most trees and shrubs of North India, which may be sent to it.

Cost of establishing the Forest School.

12. The house was purchased in 1879 for Rs. 20,000, and the repairs and necessary alterations, together with the drainage of the compound, as far as they were executed by the Public Works Department, have cost Rs. 13,200 more. The conversion of the small detached building into a laboratory cost Rs. 1,500; for other out-buildings, culverts to drains, &c., Rs. 1,800; for chemicals, chemical apparatus, minerals, Rs. 2,200 were expended; the outlay for books has been about Rs. 1,900, and for furniture and matting Rs. 2,400. The capital outlay incurred in establishing this institution therefore has been about Rs. 43,000.

In the Memorandum of the 1st September 1877, in which the establishment of the Central Forest School was recommended, the only capital outlay mentioned was for the purchase of the house (Rs. 25,000), and this estimate did not provide for the formation of the laboratory and the other outlay mentioned above.

13. The first course of theoretical instruction to which the present Report relates has caused some extraordinary temporary expenditure, consisting of the special allowance granted to Mr. Duthie for two months (total Rs. 1,400), as well as the charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month granted to the head gardener left in charge of the Saharanpur Gardens, or a total of Rs. 1,600. There are also the travelling allowances drawn by the officers permitted to visit Dehra for study, and of the officers deputed to Dehra Dun to superintend and assist in teaching, namely, the Inspector General of Forests, Dr. Schlich, and Mr. Baden-Powell. These amounts cannot yet exactly be stated, but they will not exceed Rs. 3,400; so that the extraordinary current outlay on account of the first year's course of instruction has been within Rs. 5,000.

14. This extraordinary temporary outlay was necessary during the present season, in order to provide for instruction in Botany and Law, and generally to ensure a good arrangement of the course of instruction at the outset. As a necessary consequence, in order to utilise these special means of instruction provided, a number of officers were permitted to come from other provinces, in order to attend the instructions in Forestry, Law and Botany.

It would be very useful if Mr. Baden-Powell could be spared for three weeks, during the term of 1882, to deliver another course of lectures on Law; but after that, and after his manual has been published, it will be possible to arrange for one of the officers of the local staff to undertake the instruction in this subject.

15. As regards permission to be granted to officers from other provinces to attend the course of instruction, we are inclined to recommend that the practice should not be discontinued, but that none should be permitted to come who do not spontaneously apply for the privilege; and we suggest that it be made known that applications for such permission must be submitted before the 1st April of each year to the Conservator, who should, in the case of those applications which he may desire to support, after communicating with the Director of the Forest School, submit them to his Government for orders. We recommend that officers permitted to come should arrive at Dehra Dun on the 15th July, and remain until the 1st September. This year they were here from the 15th August until the 15th September, which was inconvenient

so far as, owing to the sudden breaking up of the rains, the latter part of this season was extremely feverish, and most of the officers who had come from other provinces suffered considerably from fever.

The advantage for officers, who have not previously had any scientific education, of getting an opportunity for becoming acquainted with the elements of Forestry, Botany, Law, Chemistry and Physics is exceedingly great, and we are of opinion that the Forest School should continue to be utilised in this direction.

Future arrangements.

16. We consider it a great advantage that the Forest School has, as regards the number of students admitted, been permitted to grow slowly. Eventually there is no doubt that the number will be very large, probably 15 to 25 in each year's course, or a total number of 30 to 50 at Dehra Dun during the term of theoretical instruction. But it is essential that the number should grow gradually, so as to afford time for publishing the needful manuals and for perfecting the methods of teaching.

17. Before next year's theoretical course commences, it must be settled what instruction is to be given to the students of the second year. This season's experience has taught us that the best plan for Forestry, Botany and Natural Science will be to establish a standard course, to which six hours a week are to be devoted during the term of four months. Of this time, four hours should be devoted to teaching, and two hours a week to repetition. As regards Forestry, this standard course will consist chiefly of silviculture. For Botany the standard course should consist of two parts:—

First, the general part, comprising the anatomical structure of plants, their nutrition, growth and development, and the organisation of phanerogamous plants, with so much of botanical terminology as is absolutely indispensable.

Second, the special part, comprising the essential characters of the principal forest trees, as well as of the genera and natural orders under which they are classified.

In Natural Science the standard course will comprise the subjects mentioned above in paragraph 9. As in the case of Forestry, four hours should be devoted to teaching, and two hours a week to repetitions for Botany and Natural Science.

In the same way a standard course of the elements of Law should be established, which however would not occupy more than two hours a week.

18. In our opinion the best plan will be to let the students of the second year attend the standard course on Forestry, Botany, Natural Science and Law a second time by way of repetition, and in addition to this to employ them in the laboratory, and to teach them selected subjects which are not included in the standard course.

As regards Surveying, it should be arranged that students pass by the lower standard before entering upon the second year's course. Mathematics should be taught both in the first and in the second year's course.

If this arrangement is adopted, the students of the first and second year will be employed as indicated in the following schedule:—

		First year's course.		Second year's course.	
		<i>Hours a week.</i>			
Forestry,	{ standard course	...	6	...	4
	{ selected subjects	...	...	...	2
Botany,	{ standard course	...	6	...	4
	{ selected subjects	...	...	...	2
Natural Science,	{ standard course	...	6	...	4
	{ selected subjects	...	...	...	2
Chemical Practice	...	...	...	...	12
Law	...	...	2	...	2
Mathematics	...	...	6	...	6
Surveying	...	...	6	...	...
TOTAL		...	32	...	38

Thus, the men of the first year will have on an average $5\frac{1}{2}$, and those of the second year $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day. But it must be remembered that the men of the second year attend the standard course in four branches a second time by way of repetition, and that hence their work will be easier.

19. Among the additional subjects to be selected for the second year's course may be named the following:—In *Botany*, structure of timber, microscopic demonstrations to illustrate the anatomical structure of plants and the germination and development of seeds of the principal forest trees.

In *Natural Science*, the elements of Physical Geography, Meteorology and Geology, manufacture of catechu, lac, potash, charcoal, and the secondary products of the dry distillation of wood; iron making and other metallurgical processes in which charcoal is employed. As regards Chemical Practice, we desire to draw attention to the great advantage of teaching all students the use of the blow-pipe. Other chemical apparatus cannot be carried about in camp, but a blow-pipe with the needful appliances can easily be carried, and its use will enable officers to continue their studies in a pleasant manner after leaving the school.

Of the second year's students, two of the most promising should always be selected—one to act as assistant to Dr. Warth in the laboratory and at the lectures, and the other to act as assistant to the instructor in botany, to assist him in collecting specimens for the lectures, and otherwise.

Meteorological Observatory.

20. It is intended eventually to establish two corresponding stations, one in the forest and the other outside, to determine the effect of the forest upon temperature, dew, rainfall and percolation. This plan it has not yet been possible to carry out, but as a preliminary step, the apparatus to measure the water which percolates through the surface soil at a depth of 6 feet has been set up in the compound of the Forest School; and as this class of experiment is quite new, it has been decided to set up a second apparatus, identical with the first, in another portion of the compound, and to defer the comparative observations inside the forest and outside, until the apparatus has been tested by a series of comparative observations in two similar localities near each other, and until, if necessary, the arrangements have been altered so as to give useful results.

21. It has also been decided to set up a complete set of instruments in the Forest School compound, and to make regular observations which, like the results of the percolation experiment, will be reported to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and will be compared with the observations made in the neighbouring compound of the Surveyor General's Office. In this manner observers can be trained, and when this has been done, it will be possible to commence the observations in the forest, which must necessarily be at some distance from Dehra Dun.

22. We are of opinion that Dr. Warth, who has charge of these observations, should at an early date, visit the Meteorological Observatory at Alipore, near Calcutta; and he should use this opportunity to visit the Museum of the Geological Survey, and confer with Mr. Medlicott and other officers of that Survey regarding the steps to be taken for completing the mineralogical collections and the laboratory, and also regarding iron making in the forests, and the improvements which may be made in the Native system of iron smelting. It may here be mentioned that Mr. Smythies, the officer in charge of the Jaunsar Forest Division, has, with Dr. Warth's advice and assistance, commenced iron making in some of the hill forests, with the view of utilizing refuse deodar and the timber or other pines.

Forest Garden.

23. A forest garden was established last year on a piece of ground measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which has been selected on the Ambari road, two miles from the school. The ground admits of irrigation and is otherwise very suitable, but its distance from the school is a drawback, and there is a proposal to obtain from the Municipality, on favourable terms, a large piece immediately adjoining the school.

Without at present entering into the question whether this piece near the school would be suitable, it will be useful briefly to state the chief objects of the forest garden attached to the school. These are;—*First*, experimental cultivation of exotic trees and shrubs; *second*, distribution of plants; *third*, provision of specimens to illustrate the instruction at the school. Sylvicultural

experiments regarding the cultivation of forest trees on a large scale, thinning, pruning and other matters, have no place in the forest garden; they must be made in selected places in the forest.

For a long time to come we fear that there will be very little hope for the distribution of plants from Dehra Dun, and hence the seedlings raised, which cannot otherwise be utilized, must be planted out in the forests.

Accordingly, at present, the provision of specimens to illustrate the instruction at the school is the most important object of the forest garden, and for this purpose it is desirable to raise a few specimens of each of the more important trees or shrubs of India in a locality as near at hand as possible.

Conclusion.

24. The experience gained during the first term of theoretical instruction has convinced us that, besides imparting instruction to students who are working for the Forest Ranger's certificate, as well as to others, the school may reasonably be expected to maintain an important position in developing the science of forestry in India. The attempt to teach forestry, and the auxiliary sciences as applied to forestry, will compel officers to arrange the facts regarding the growth of trees and the conditions which affect the development of forests in a systematic manner. This must lead to a closer scrutiny of the state of our knowledge in this respect, and it will induce officers to make observations and experiments in a more systematic manner. The truth of the saying *docendo discimus*, "we learn by teaching," has been confirmed by the experience gained in teaching at the Forest School.

It is in our opinion most desirable that the Director and the officers of the Forest School staff should have ample opportunities, whenever such can be done without interfering with their work, of seeing forests in different circles and provinces, and of becoming acquainted with the system of management followed. Such opportunities will readily be furnished by the work of the Forest Survey and the Working-plan Branch, the operations of which will gradually extend over the whole of the provinces under the Government of India.

List of regular Students at the Central Forest School, 1881.

Name.	Province.	Date of joining.	Remarks.
<i>Probationers</i>			
Mr. A. E. Lowrie	School Circle, North-Western Provinces.	7th January 1880.	
Babu Karuna Nidhan Mukerji	Ditto	1st November 1879.	
Mr. J. C. Mendes	Bengal	5th April 1880.	
Babu Shama Charan Chuckerbutty	Ditto	19th April 1880.	
Babu Chandra Kumar Chatterji	Central Provinces	27th September 1880.	
<i>Apprentices.</i>			
Fazl-ud-din	Punjab	17th July 1879.	
Jag Mohan	Berar	20th August 1879.	Removed.
Nanak Chand	School Circle, North-Western Provinces.	13th August 1880.	
Naim-ud-din Ahmed	Assam	2nd March 1881.	
Kripa Nath De	Ditto	31st March 1881.	
Daulat Ram	Punjab	6th July 1881.	
Moti Singh	Ditto	10th July 1881.	

CENTRAL FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN.

Report on Babu Chandra Kumar Chatterji, Probationer, from the Central Provinces, for the month of July 1881.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

Subjects of instruction.	Application.	Progress.	Remarks.
Theoretical Forestry	Very good	Very good.	
Practical do.	Very good	Good.	
Natural Science	Ditto	Very good.	
Botany	Ditto	Good.	
Surveying	Ditto	Very good.	
Mathematics	Ditto	Very good.	

DEHRA DUN,
The 1st August 1881.

F. BAILEY, R.E.,
Director of the Forest School.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Forests),—
No. 1F, under date, Fort William, the 14th January 1882.*

READ—

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 34F., dated the 1st July 1878, circulating, with remarks, a Memorandum by Mr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, on the establishment of a Central Forest School in India.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 5, dated the 10th March 1880, furnishing information in regard to the intended scope of the Forest School at Dehra Dun, and the nature of the education to be afforded by it.

Joint-Memorandum, dated the 11th April 1881, by Mr. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, and Major F. Bailey, R.E., Director of the Forest School, regarding the arrangements to be made in connection with the course of theoretical instruction at the School.

Joint-Report, dated the 3rd October 1881, by Mr. Brandis and Major Bailey, on the first course of theoretical instruction at the Central Forest School.

RESOLUTION.

THE first course of theoretical instruction at the Forest School commenced on the 10th July and closed on the 15th October last. During this period of three months instruction was imparted to five Probationers and seven Apprentices by the officers attached to the School, assisted by specially qualified officers who were temporarily deputed to deliver lectures on certain branches of study. The course comprised instruction in Forestry, Mathematics, Surveying Botany, Natural Science, Chemical Practice, and the Elements of Law.

Seven officers of the superior staff of the Forest Department who had been originally appointed in India, and had not previously received any scientific education, were also permitted by their respective Governments to attend the course for short periods.

2. A complete Report on the results of the Session has now been drawn up by the Inspector General of Forests and by the Director of the Forest School, and is circulated for general information with the present orders. The Governor General in Council considers that the Report is satisfactory. The school buildings have been completed at a moderate cost and are now provided with a library, laboratory and herbarium, with a valuable collection of minerals, woods and other forest produce, which will be a useful addition to the means of instruction available to the students. Though the number of pupils at present on the rolls is not very large, it has been wisely determined that the growth of the school should be gradual, so as to give time for the perfecting of the appliances and arrangements necessary for the special instruction to be imparted. The course of studies has been carefully considered, and with the extensions contemplated may be expected to secure the objects of the institution in educating the natives of India in the science of Forestry. It seems to the Government of India that something may be done by the bestowal of prizes at the close of each session, to give greater encouragement to the ordinary students of the school. The Inspector General of Forests is authorized to arrange for the award of prizes to the most successful students, up to a limit of Rs. 200 per annum. Provision for this should be made in the Budget Estimate of the Forest Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. The arrangements to be made in 1882 for Law Lectures and any other special courses can best be considered in June next, when the Inspector General of Forests should submit definite proposals. But, in the meantime, the Governor General in Council is pleased to intimate his approval of the recommendation contained in paragraph 15 of the Report, that the plan followed this year of sending officers from other provinces to attend the course of instruction at the school under certain conditions should be continued; and it is hoped that the Local Governments will endeavour to spare as many junior officers as possible of the class most likely to benefit by the instruction given. It is very desirable to extend the usefulness of the school, and the success that has

attended the past season's preliminary efforts justifies the continuance of the practice of deputing for instruction officers already in the working grades of the Department.

4. The proposals made in paragraphs 16 to 19 of the Report, as to the subjects of instruction for the students of the second year, are approved by the Government of India.

5. The attention of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India will be drawn to paragraphs 20 and 21 of the Report, in regard to the meteorological experiments and observations to be undertaken at the Forest School, and he will be requested to place himself in communication with the Inspector General of Forests, if he has any suggestions to offer on the subject. At the same time, there is no objection to the proposal that Dr. Warth, who has charge of these observations at Dehra Dun, should visit the Meteorological Observatory at Alipore. He may, at the same time, also, as proposed, visit the Museum of the Geological Survey at Calcutta, and confer with the Superintendent regarding the steps to be taken for completing the mineralogical collections and the laboratory at Dehra Dun, and on the other important matters referred to in paragraph 22 of the Report. Dr. Warth may be allowed to be absent from Dehra Dun for a month for the purposes indicated.

6. The establishment of an experimental garden in connection with the school, in the manner explained in paragraph 23 of the Report, seems likely to prove useful and should be carried out.

7. The Governor General in Council concurs in the belief expressed in paragraph 24 of the Report, that the operations of the school are calculated in many ways to systematise and improve the work of the Department. He agrees that it would be useful to allow the Director and other officers attached to the school, to visit forests in other circles and provinces, and will be prepared to consider favourably definite suggestions to this end when the work at the school admits of such deputations.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, and of the Report referred to, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance, and for communication to the Meteorological Reporter to that Government, with reference to paragraph 5; also for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin; to the Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, with reference to paragraphs 2, 3 and 5, and to the Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

Ordered also, that a copy, with a copy of the Report, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, with reference to paragraph 5; and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore.

Ordered also, that a copy of the papers referred to, be forwarded for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and to the Comptroller General; and that they be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. 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 OCTOBER 1881.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Trinidad.				Surinam.				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 . . .	5	8	13		16	14	30		21	22	43	
From 2 to 10 years . . .	38	13	51		25	14	39		63	27	90	
„ 10 to 20 „ . . .	129	41	170		54	27	81		183	68	251	
„ 20 to 30 „ . . .	236	102	338		210	121	331		446	223	669	
„ 30 to 40 „ . . .	4	4	8		7	8	15		11	12	23	
„ 40 to 50 „ . . .	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
Above 50 „ . . .	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	412	168	580	39.83 women to every 100 men	312	184	496	57.56 women to every 100 men	724	352	1,076	

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

Orissa . . .	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	4	
Western Bengal . . .	1	...	1	...	4	3	7	...	5	3	8	
Central ditto . . .	1	3	4	...	1	2	3	...	2	5	7	
Eastern ditto . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Behar . . .	17	8	25	...	48	22	70	...	65	30	95	
N.-W. Provinces . . .	246	100	346	...	194	117	311	...	440	217	657	
Oudh . . .	106	36	142	...	47	30	77	...	153	66	219	
Central India . . .	10	11	21	...	5	6	11	...	15	17	32	
Punjab . . .	23	8	31	...	10	3	13	...	33	11	44	
Nepal . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c. . .	5	1	6	...	2	...	2	...	7	1	8	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	412	168	580	...	312	184	496	...	724	352	1,076	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste . . .	87	29	116	...	59	37	96	...	146	66	212	
Hindus { Agriculturists . . .	133	44	177	...	113	60	173	...	246	104	350	
{ Artisans . . .	15	7	22	...	13	1	14	...	28	8	36	
{ Low castes . . .	136	60	196	...	97	48	145	...	233	108	341	
Musulmans . . .	41	28	69	...	30	38	68	...	71	66	137	
Christians . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	412	168	580	...	312	184	496	...	724	352	1,076	

MEMO.				M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	2. Musulmans	3. Christians	TOTAL			
...	...	...	...	653	286	939
...	...	...	...	71	66	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	724	352	1,076

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1881-82, and of the ten preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				MADRAS.				BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	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.	
1871-72 . . .	7.45	55.99	16.59	80.23	5.00	33.87	3.10	41.77	3.34	1.33	9.33	21.51	1.17	3.16	12.78	17.11	1871-72 . . .
1872-73 . . .	9.08	52.55	16.12	79.75	3.93	31.53	2.59	38.35	3.35	1.63	7.96	19.52	2.19	3.54	23.31	28.04	1872-73 . . .
1873-74 . . .	7.70	51.64	14.06	73.51	4.51	34.03	2.64	41.18	2.57	90	9.87	22.31	2.38	3.46	16.41	22.25	1873-74 . . .
1874-75 . . .	9.55	58.68	11.14	79.37	4.97	34.99	3.01	43.97	2.39	1.10	9.64	22.53	2.93	5.10	11.22	19.34	1874-75 . . .
1875-76 . . .	9.37	57.45	11.65	78.47	4.95	36.55	3.77	39.27	2.78	1.02	8.80	22.16	2.87	3.67	19.35	25.89	1875-76 . . .
1876-77 . . .	9.55	49.49	10.93	70.97	6.18	31.26	68	38.27	1.94	20	5.63	18.80	3.14	3.80	13.59	20.53	1876-77 . . .
1877-78 . . .	10.71	59.44	13.04	83.19	6.31	35.95	77	43.08	1.51	32	1.51	13.18	3.62	4.80	10.17	18.39	1877-78 . . .
1878-79 . . .	9.68	46.72	11.63	71.03	6.23	33.26	1.54	41.08	4.03	19	3.39	14.33	4.93	5.07	15.33	25.33	1878-79 . . .
1879-80 . . .	9.04	46.01	7.68	63.63	7.04	23.75	1.46	37.25	3.14	19	5.23	16.11	5.07	4.91	18.00	27.98	1879-80 . . .
1880-81 . . .	9.73	46.52	9.27	64.62	6.38	40.98	1.77	49.11	4.43	18	5.89	17.80	3.51	5.94	21.87	31.32	1880-81 . . .
1881-82 . . .	9.61	40.53	11.24	61.38	7.43	35.04	1.13	43.59	3.46	26	3.63	14.53	5.10	5.86	25.51	36.47	1881-82 . . .

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH,

Calcutta, 15th January 1882.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER AND 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1440, 1441, 2, 3, 10 AND 11 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th DECEMBER 1881 AND 7th JANUARY 1882.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEEDS OF 40 TULAHs.												REMARKS.										
	Wheat.				Barley.				Rice.					Common.	Burmah Millet (Cumbao, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spicata.</i>	Gram.				Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.				Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.
2nd half of Novem- ber 1881.	Bangalore	11 11 11 12	9 12 12 14	11 11 11 12	6 10 8 10	8 9 13 11	13 11 13 11	4 34 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tunkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	1st half of Decem- ber 1881.	Bangalore	13 0 13 0	5 8 10 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Ganjam (Revised)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Canara (Revised)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bangalore		11 14 11 11	9 2 14 14	9 4 10 8 10	8 9 10 11 11	13 11 13 11	13 11 13 11	1 34 5 24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kolar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tunkur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mysore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hassan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shimoga		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kadur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Mysore.	Bikaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Boudlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Shimpoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Thakpoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB, 1880-81.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

DISTRICTS.	ARE IRRIGATED.																		RAIN-FALL.			
	Kharif, 1880-81.						Rabi, 1880-81.						Whole Year, 1880-81.						Percentage of increase or decrease in 1880-81.			
	Total area.	In comparison with 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total area.	In comparison with 1879-80.	Total area.	In comparison with 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total area.	In comparison with 1879-80.	Total area.	In comparison with 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total area.	In comparison with 1879-80.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1880-81.
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.																						
Umballa	1,035,468	1,644,849	951,890	3,994	502	...	1,158	...	1,945	...	5,152	...	1,443	...	...	...	32-5	...	-21-88	35-4	...	+8-9
Karnal	608,942	1,533,990	680,319	37,407	...	...	24,973	...	14,204	...	62,280	...	...	...	...	...	31-4	...	-19-15	31-4	...	+34-8
Delhi	621,675	804,993	525,676	24,843	...	...	9,029	...	4,690	...	32,372	...	...	...	...	...	36-4	...	-37-99	29-7	...	-18-4
Rohat	631,227	1,169,350	904,022	27,867	...	...	19,331	...	5,289	...	47,248	...	...	...	...	...	20-9	...	-23-62	20-9	...	-22-9
Hissar	484,681	2,265,438	1,161,761	28,901	...	...	40,064	...	11,368	...	68,965	...	...	...	...	...	10-4	...	-12-17	10-4	...	-16-8
Gurgaon	690,205	1,240,856	993,512	602	...	...	743	...	...	...	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	24-1	...	+1,346-24	24-1	...	-21-5
Jind	...	...	...	24,062	...	...	27,771	...	993	...	51,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+4-00-23	...	...	-29-8
Bikaner	...	...	...	305	...	...	280	...	...	...	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+158-85	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	3,972,308	8,648,916	5,319,180	147,971	2,439	29,198	133,309	12,154	27,121	...	270,280	9,215	50,941	...	...	...	...	...	-13-37	...	...	...
RAVI DOAB CANAL.																						
Gurdaspur	655,362	1,188,314	856,230	20,713	...	...	15,068	...	...	...	35,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0-06	127-25	40-40	+48-3
Amritsar	1,083,514	1,004,798	766,773	57,887	1,681	...	117,331	...	...	...	175,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12-35	119-20	25-75	+34-1
Lahore	789,666	2,334,553	1,164,921	75,504	436	...	149,087	...	...	...	223,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+10-17	14-75	21-14	+43-3
TOTAL RABI DOAB CANAL	2,528,542	4,509,664	2,787,924	151,104	2,107	438	281,978	38,095	...	...	433,080	39,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	+10-11	...	...	...
TOTAL PERNIAL CANALS.																						
Lahore	...	...	...	299,075	4,546	29,636	404,385	50,249	...	...	703,360	49,000	50,962	...	...	...	...	...	-0-28	...	...	...
Mongomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	1,804,163	16,142,481	9,067,499	492,317	93,560	...	848,755	32,519	15,170	...	841,073	149,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	+20-64	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,305,033	28,301,061	11,094,603	791,392	98,106	29,636	763,041	63,569	42,291	...	1,544,433	192,909	50,962	...	...	...	...	...	+10-12	...	...	...

* In statement for 1879-80 the irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhill was shown separately, but in this return it is included in the Western Jumna Canal. These figures therefore represent the irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal and Najafgarh Jhill in the Delhi Division, and the comparison has been made with the total of the irrigation from both of these in that district for 1879-80.
 † & ‡ The figures of rain-fall in Gurdaspur and Amritsar for 1879-80 are different from those shown in the return for that year. Superintending Engineer explains that the figures in this return are correct.
 § & || There are differences of one acre between these figures and those shown in the return for Kharif 1880-81. Superintending Engineer explains that the figures in this return are correct.
 ¶ There is a difference between these figures and the total of the figures shown in the half-yearly returns for Kharif 1880-81, which Deputy Commissioner explains is due to fractions of acres having been omitted in the latter.
 ** No comparison can be made with the irrigation from the Muzaffargarh Canals according to crops, as the irrigation for each crop for 1879-80 is not obtainable separately. The total acreage for 1879-80 is 180,823, hence compared with that for 1880-81 the increase is 32,909 acres. These canals were not shown in the statement for 1879-80.

H. W. GULLIVER, Major-General, R. E.,
Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 12th January, 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, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., 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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.
The Hon'ble Rājā Shiva Prasāda, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādūr, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durga Charan Lāhā.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. He said that the object of this Bill was to make two or three small amendments of the Code which the experience of the last three years had shewn to be desirable. Section 266 of the Code now exempted from attachment a moiety of the salaries of Government servants and Railway servants. It was now proposed to exempt entirely the salaries of such servants when below a certain small amount, say Rs. 12 per mensem. The proposal was supported by the Local Governments of Bombay, Madras and the North-Western Provinces. The object, of course, was to benefit the public by providing (so far as the law could do so) that its servants should not be reduced to a state of inefficiency by the action of their creditors.

The learned Advocate General of Bengal had held that in section 539, which provided for suits relating to public charities, the word "charitable" did not include, as it would do in England, 'religious'; there seemed, therefore, no means of getting the Court to settle a scheme for the administration of a public religious endowment, and great inconvenience had been felt in consequence both in the Lower Provinces and the Panjāb. The second object of the Bill was, therefore, to amend this section by inserting, after "charitable", the words "or religious."

Doubts, again, had been raised as to whether sections 434 and 650 A referred to revenue as well as to civil Courts, and whether a notification issued under the latter section could be cancelled. The Bill would preclude these doubts; and the opportunity would be taken to transfer to its proper place in the Code the section (85) in Act VII of 1880 providing for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also introduced the Bill to exempt certain vessels from the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section 38, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.

SEDITIONOUS PUBLICATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications.

TRUSTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees be taken into consideration. He said that since he last had the honour of addressing the Council on this Bill, it had been twice revised by a Select Committee, at first composed of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs and himself, and then of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs, Evans, Crosthwaite and himself, his hon'ble friend the Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, to his regret, being unable to assist them owing to his other avocations. The Committee had left the Bill in substance as it was settled by the Indian Law Commission. But it had made five changes which he would briefly state to the Council.

The Bill, as originally drawn and as settled by the Indian Law Commissioners, applied to the whole of British India. Now, the Government of India had no desire to bring this Bill into operation in any part of India against the wishes of the Local Government. The Committee had, therefore, made the Bill to extend in the first instance only to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjāb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam; and they had given power to the other Local Governments to extend it by notification to any part of the territories respectively under their administration.

Section 20, in accordance with a suggestion of the Bombay High Court, enumerated the securities on which trustees might properly invest trust-funds. The learned Chief Justice of Bombay had pointed out that the most ordinary and popular investment among Native trustees (at least in the Bombay mufassal) was an investment of money with the firms of shroffs or merchants of good repute to run at interest. To proscribe this form of investment, as the Bill as introduced practically did, would, in Sir M. Westropp's opinion, cause much inconvenience. Similar kinds of investment might also occur in other parts of India. The Committee had, therefore, in section 20, clause (f), provided that money held in trust might be invested on any security expressly authorized by any rule which the High Court might from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

At the suggestion of the British Indian Association, the Committee had expressly provided, in section 41 of the Bill, that the income of property held in trust for a minor might be applied for the reasonable expenses of his religious worship.

After section 42 they had inserted a section taken, with some slight modification, from the Property Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vic., c. 41), and declaring the power of a trustee to compromise or compound debts or claims relating to the

trust. A like power was given by section 38 of the Trustees and Mortgagees Act (XXVIII of 1866) to executors, whose position was similar to that of trustees.

Clause (b), section 72, which empowered retiring trustees to appoint a new trustee, was objected to by the British Indian Association on the ground that retiring trustees would probably be indifferent to the interests of the beneficiary. The Committee had, therefore, provided that they could only appoint with the consent of the Court.

No objections to the Bill had been received since it was republished last July, except those contained in a memorial from the British Indian Association, dated the 9th December, 1881. The Committee, and especially the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and himself, had carefully examined this memorial and adopted two of the suggestions which it contained. But they were unable to adopt its other recommendations, most of which were, as seemed to them, founded on a misconception of what the law of trusts really was, as applied to Natives by the High Courts. He was prepared, if the Council wished him to do so, to go through the memorial point by point and to answer each of the objections. But this would take up at least an hour with matters of which only a lawyer could properly judge; and he was bound to say that he thought the time of the Council might be occupied both more pleasantly and more profitably than in listening to such a dissertation.

He, therefore, now asked the Council to pass the Bill. The reception which it had met with in the greater part of India, namely, in Madras, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam, convinced him that it was accurate, intelligible and really wanted; and the growing tendency of Hindú testators in the Lower Provinces to create trusts by will, of which he had recently been informed by Mr. Justice Wilson, made him sanguine that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would soon see the propriety of extending it to the Provinces which he administered so ably.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said that he had been placed on the Select Committee since his return to this country in November, and had not had much leisure to go minutely through all the provisions of the Bill, but that he had in Select Committee considered the objections urged by the memorial of the British Indian Association, with the result stated by the hon'ble mover. As to the Bill generally, the somewhat cursory examination which he had been able to give to it did not lead him to believe that the rights and obligations of trustees and beneficiaries would be materially altered, save possibly as regards the class of securities in which a trustee might invest. Power was given to the High Courts to relax the rules as to investment if found too stringent.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Durga Charan Lahá be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for the incorporation, regulation and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HINDÚ WILLS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Shiva Prasáda be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the extent of the testamentary powers of Hindús and Buddhists, and to regulate their Wills.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 19th January, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th January, 1882.

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 JANUARY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been good rain throughout the Punjab, and prospects of the *rabi* crops have greatly improved. Slight showers have also fallen in the western half of the North-Western Provinces, but there has been no rain in the eastern districts, nor in Oudh. Throughout this tract rain is much wanted for the unirrigated crops. In Bengal also there has been no rain, except a slight shower in two districts; but the standing crops continue to do well. In the Bombay Presidency prospects continue unsatisfactory in Ahmednagar, Nasik and Dharwar, but are good elsewhere. In the Madras Presidency there has been little rain during the week under report, but the crops on the whole are doing well, though in parts the water-supply is somewhat deficient. From the rest of the country no change is reported, and agricultural prospects continue satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 18th)		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops wet, generally good; dry crops and sugarcane withering in parts; second crop paddy and wheat being sown; harvest wet and dry grains yield below average; fever in one taluk.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy one taluk, yield average; cattle disease in two taluks.
Ganjam ...	...	Dry crops, sugarcane and cotton, thriving; harvest sugarcane one taluk, outturn average.
Kistna ...	...	Later crops require rain in one taluk, elsewhere promising; dry grains and tobacco being sown; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; water over anicut 1 foot; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever, small-pox, cholera and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains; outturn about average; fever, small-pox and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	21 (average of 4 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , outturn average; cholera abating.
Madura ...	13 (1 station).	Wet crops suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, four taluks, yield average.
Malabar ...	50 (1 station).	Harvest second crops commenced; small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	...	Harvest in progress; fever exists.
Bombay—(Jan. 18th)		
Karachi ...	...	River at Kotri on 14th, 3 feet 1 inch against 2 feet 11 inches on corresponding date last year; fever in 8 talukas; cattle disease in Jati taluka; 4 cases small-pox in Tatta; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 36 and 40, in Dada 24 and 48, in Tatta 23, 44 and 56, and in Jati 20, 49 and 56 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 5 talukas; average fall 26.	<i>Kharif</i> yield above average; <i>rabi</i> crops in fair condition; fever in 8 talukas; wheat 23, <i>jowari</i> 44, <i>bajri</i> 44, red rice 32 and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops healthy; wheat 31 and <i>bajri</i> 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition; cotton doing well; reaping of rice finished in Kadi division; sugarcane-pressing continues in Naosari division; public health generally satisfactory; prices in Baroda city: <i>bajri</i> 32 and common rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat (Jan. 11th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; <i>jowari</i> 45 and <i>nagli</i> 55 pounds per rupee.
Nasik („ 18th)	...	Outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops expected to be mostly poor; cattle disease in Kalwan; <i>bajri</i> 47, wheat 28½, <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 11th to 1° cool on 12th, then gradually rose to 3° warm on 16th and again fell to 1° warm on 17th; vapour in air in excess of normal on 11th and 17th, in defect of normal on 12th, and normal on all other days; abnormal wind northerly on 12th and nil on all other days.
Poona ...	...	Crops continue well; average prices: <i>bajri</i> 53, <i>jowari</i> 70 pounds; in Poona bazar, <i>bajri</i> 46 and <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar (Jan. 11th)	...	Excepting Akola and Jhamkhed, condition of the district not satisfactory; crops have failed in the north, bad in the middle, and sickly in the south; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 72 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon; <i>jowari</i> —108 in Jhamkhed and 72 pounds per rupee in Akola.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Sholapur (Jan. 18th)	...	Crops good; <i>jowari</i> 90 pounds 25 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 64 pounds 3 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Slight rain in Nargund.	Early crops being harvested; cotton suffering from blight in 7, and gram from insects in 4 talukas; wheat being reaped; scarcity of drinking-water and fodder in Navalgund, and of water only in Gadag and Kalgatgi; red rice 24 and <i>jowari</i> 63 pounds per rupee; public health generally good; slight cattle disease in 4 talukas.
Kanara	2.08	Hailstorm with thunder and lightning at Siddapur on 7th; preparations for second crop continue on coast talukas; fever in 6 talukas and cattle disease in 4 talukas; common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	...	Weather cold; general health good; <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>jowari</i> 41 pounds per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Expected outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops mostly poor in Nasik and unsatisfactory in greater part of Ahmednagar; elsewhere generally good; scarcity of water and fodder continues in part of Dharwar; fever and cattle disease still prevalent in some districts; reports from Surat and Ahmednagar again not received this week; last week's reports given; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Jan. 19th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather seasonable; harvesting of <i>aman</i> completed; yield twelve annas; state of winter crops good; small-pox and cattle disease still reported; virulent cholera reported from town and Meerkasirai thana.
Dacca	Nil	<i>Aman</i> rice harvest over; outturn average; cutting of sugarcane going on; fair yield expected; <i>boro</i> paddy being sown; sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops, safflower and water-melon complete; prospects good; public health good; a few sporadic cases of cholera.
24 Pargunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> going on; outturn over average; winter crops promise well; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera abating, the latter has almost ceased, except in Diamond-Harbour sub-division.
Mooredabad	Nil	<i>Aman</i> harvest nearly completed; winter crops doing well; rain wanted in Kandi sub-division; fever much abated, cholera and small-pox reported from certain places.
Rajshahye	Nil	Clouds have collected, but have dispersed without rain; prospects of crops generally favourable, but <i>rabi</i> crops require rain in parts of the district; fever prevalent; cholera is reported from Puttia station.
Burdwan	Nil	Average outturn of paddy for district is about fourteen annas; cholera in seven thanas; fever prevails, but of a mild character.
Rungpore	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects favourable; <i>aman</i> has yielded a fair outturn; cholera prevalent in thana Olipore.
Bhagulpore	Nil	Prospects of crops good; general health good.
Purneah	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> prospects moderate; rain wanted; public health improving.
Patna	Nil	Prospects of crops continue good; reaping of paddy going on; public health good.
Durbhanga	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good, but rain wanted; prices stationary; health fair.
Hazaribagh	Nil	Weather clear and cold; prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; public health generally good.
Cuttack	Nil	Outturn of late rice is estimated at twelve annas; reaping of <i>rabi</i> in progress; <i>boro</i> rice progressing well; cholera decreasing.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain fell during the week, except a light shower in Darjeeling and Julpigoree; prospects of <i>rabi</i> and other standing crops continue to be generally favourable, but rain is wanted in some districts, particularly in Jessore, Nuddea and Shahabad; rice harvest is nearly over, and is expected to yield a good average outturn in most districts; fever has generally much abated; there is sporadic cholera in several places, and small-pox in some; cattle disease is still reported in Chittagong and Pooree, and in parts of Balasore and Manbhoom.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 17th)	...	No rain during the week; <i>rabi</i> being irrigated freely; rain very much wanted; crops suffering for want of it; no sickness of men or cattle; bazars well supplied with food, and grains at moderate prices.
Allahabad (" 18th)	No rain	Crops in unirrigable land suffering for want of rain; general health good; slight cattle disease; prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur (" 17th)	...	Weather cloudy; crops promising; fever decreasing; prices stationary.
Jhansi (" ")	...	Crops looking well but rain much needed, especially in places where there was no rain in October last; prices fluctuating; slight cattle disease continues in Pargana Jhansi, and is also reported from Pargana Mau; health good.
Agra (" ")	Rain in 2 parganas. Ferozabad 10 Sudder 20	More rain needed; well irrigation continues; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Bareilly (Jan. 17th)	Rain throughout district on the 12th; average fall 30	Weather foggy and damp; health fair; prices stationary.
Meerut (" ")	Sirdana 50 Meerut 14 Mawana 70 Baghat 10 Ghaziabad 40 Hanpur 50	Weather cold and cloudy; crops thriving; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")	...	Rain on 12th, enough for wheat to grow; cattle disease continues; measles in some places; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ")	Slight drizzle on morning of 12th.	Prevailing wind north-east; weather cloudy and cold; mornings foggy; prices stationary; rain needed for unirrigated tracts; irrigation going on from wells; labour plentiful; health fair.
Partabgarh (" ")	...	Rain much required, but, on the whole, prospects seem satisfactory; public health good.
Sitapur (" ")	...	Slight shower on 12th; rain much needed; prices steady.
Fyzabad (" ")	...	Very slight rain on 12th; prices same as last week; no further rise.
Cawnpore (" ")	...	No rain, except slight shower in 4 parganas; <i>rabi</i> continues fair in irrigated land, but is withering in unirrigated parts; health fair; prices stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	30 in 3 tahsils	More rain required in the main; crops promise fairly; health good; prices stationary.
Rae-Bareilly (" ")	...	Rain anxiously looked for; irrigated <i>rabi</i> thriving; health fair; labour plentiful; prices on the whole stationary; white-ants and rats unusually numerous.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight showers in western half of the provinces; heaviest in Meerut Division; in eastern half no rain has fallen; irrigated <i>rabi</i> promises well; prices risen slightly in Allahabad; elsewhere stationary; except small-pox in Moradabad and measles in Kumaon, general health is good; cattle disease continues in Allahabad, Jhansi and Kumaon.
Punjab—(Jan. 17th)		
Delhi	2.6	Health and prospects fair; slight fall in prices.
Hissar	2.3 at Sadra	Prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Umballa	1.6	Standing <i>rabi</i> crops benefited by the rain; health fair.
Jullundur	2.1	Prices steady; health good; prospects fair.
Amritsar (Jan. 19th)	2.0	Health good; prices steady.
Lahore	1.1	Harvest prospects greatly improved; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore	1.4	Health and prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot	2.4	Harvest prospects and health good.
Rawalpindi	2.4	Prospects and health good, but fever in Tehsil Rawalpindi; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar	...	Rainfall of last week has been very beneficial to crops; slight rise in prices.
Mooltan	2 at Sadra	Prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	1.4	Health good; prospects fair; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects greatly improved by rain, which has been general throughout the province; health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 18th)	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops ripening; <i>khari</i> harvest almost complete; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore (" ")	...	Weather clear and cold; rain wanted to improve <i>rabi</i> crops; wheat 22 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Bangor	...	Weather chilly; crops indifferent; prices rising.
Seoni (Jan. 17th)	...	Weather cold; <i>rabi</i> in fair condition; prices stationary.
Khandwa (" ")	...	Nights cool; days warm; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; <i>khari</i> outturn estimated 60 seers per acre; health good; small-pox reported.
Hoshangabad (" ")	...	Weather cool, but occasionally cloudy; rain wanted; small-pox reported; wheat 10 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 14th)	...	Weather seasonably cool; spring crops flowering and seeding; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (" 12th)	...	Weather cold and clear; prospects and health good; rice 54 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cool and pleasant; harvesting of <i>khari</i> crops continues; <i>rabi</i> sowings promise well; public health good; prices are easy.
British Burma—		
(Jan. 14th)		
Akyab	Nil	Total rain fall 10.5; measles prevailing in Akyab town, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly finished.
Rangoon	...	Six fatal cases of cholera; otherwise public health good.
Bassein	...	Public health good; reaping nearly over.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Prome ...	...	Public health good; reaping nearly completed.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good in Moulmein and district; cattle disease in one township; crop prospects fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good; slight cholera and small-pox in two townships; cattle disease in one township; reaping nearly finished.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera continues in Shwaygyin; a few cases in some other districts, otherwise public health good; no cattle disease reported except in Amherst and Toungoo; harvest nearly over.
Assam— (Jan. 18th)		
Gauhati ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; reaping of <i>sali</i> finished; outturn favourable, 12 to 14 annas.
Sylhet ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; public health also good.
Cachar ...	Nil	Weather warm; reaping of <i>sali</i> and <i>aus</i> crops finished and of winter crops commenced; common rice 26 seers per rupee; two cases of cholera reported from near the sadr station.
Dibrugarh ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; harvesting of <i>sali dhan</i> continues; prospects of mustard and pulse good; ploughing for <i>aus</i> commenced; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 18th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Tank water failing in places for paddy crop, otherwise prospects favourable; prices of <i>ragi</i> and rice stationary; horse gram cheaper; small-pox in Closepet taluk.
Mysore ...	...	Harvest continues and late standing crops are good; prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Mercara ...	Nil	Reaping and stacking of rice crop continues; coffee-picking nearly completed; outturn generally good; no demand for native goods in local market; health generally good, but small-pox prevalent in parts of Padmalknad and Nanjarajpatna taluks.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Crops throughout the Mysore State generally good; wet cultivation wants water; prospects fair; prices unchanged; health generally good, but small-pox in some places.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Jan. 18th)		
Amraoti ...	...	Crops in good condition; prices: wheat 18 seers and <i>juari</i> 26 seers to the rupee.
Akola ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing favourably; weather cool.
Hyderabad ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops concluded; <i>rabi</i> prospering; cattle disease prevails in some places; mango trees beginning to blossom; scarcity of water felt in some taluks; prices: wheat 15½ seers, rice 10 seers, yellow <i>juari</i> 32 seers, white <i>juari</i> 26 seers and <i>tur</i> 29 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 18th)		
Indore ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0.06	Weather seasonable; health good.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	...	Not received.
Neemuch ...	...	One case of small-pox; crops thriving; weather seasonable.
Goona ...	...	Crops fair; health good; prices: wheat 27 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	...	Prospects good.
Agar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	Rain required for <i>rabi</i> ; health fair.
Manpur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops excellent; fever prevalent.
Rajputana— (Jan. 19th)		
Abu ...	...	Weather clear and seasonable.
Sirohi ...	...	Not received.
Marwar (Jan. 13th) ...	1.83	Tanks and wells almost full; health good; prospects excellent; rain general, did immense good to existing crops; prices falling; cold intense.
Meywar ...	...	Not received.
Haroti (Jan. 14th) ...	Deolali 12	Weather colder; health good; prospects improved.
Jallawar ...	...	Not received.
Ajmere (Jan. 18th) ...	90	Most excellent timely rain; <i>rabi</i> crops certain; health good.
Jaipore (" ") ...	...	Prospects promising; health good.
Bhurlpore ...	...	Not received.
Ulwur (Jan. 17th) ...	Average 52	Prospects good.

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



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 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.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th JANUARY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Bengal the rice harvest is nearly over with a good average out-turn; but the *rabi* is much in need of rain in Moorsheadabad, Purneah, Durbhanga, Hazaribagh, and neighbouring districts. The irrigated crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh promise a good yield, but in the eastern half of the province the unirrigated lands are suffering for want of the usual winter rains. In the Punjab harvest prospects are reported to be favourable, and similar reports are received from Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Mysore, Coorg, the Berars, and Hyderabad.

In Bombay the early crops are being reaped in parts, and elsewhere the *rabi* is doing well except in Ahmednagar, Nasik, and parts of Dharwar where scarcity of water is much felt.

There has been no rain during the past week in the Madras Presidency; the harvest is progressing and the yield promises to be an average one.

In Assam harvesting is in progress, and in British Burma it has closed, the yield being good and abundant.

Small-pox and cholera are more or less prevalent throughout India, but have nowhere assumed a severe epidemic form, and the general health of the people remains good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops; wet generally good, dry crops and sugarcane withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains; sugarcane and oil-seeds yield below average; fever in one taluk.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing dry crops generally good, but withering in parts of two taluks; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in two taluks.
Ganjam ...	...	Dry crops, sugarcane and cotton thriving; harvest dry grains two taluks, outturn average.
Kistna ...	...	Dry crops and tobacco require rain in one taluk; elsewhere standing crops promising; harvest dry grains and castor oil seeds, outturn below average; water over anicut 1'10 feet; fever and cattle disease prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever and cholera in parts.
Coimbatore ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever, small-pox and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	39 (average of 5 taluks).	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grain, outturn about average; cholera severe and increasing.
Madura ...	13 (average of 2 stations).	Wet crops suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest wet and dry grains four taluks, yield average.
Malabar ...	...	Harvest second crop progressing; small-pox continues.
Travancore ...	...	Harvest paddy; fever and measles continue.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain except in Tanjore and Madura; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 25th)		
Karachi ...	...	No rain; river at Kotri on 21st 2 feet 11 inches, being 3 inches higher than on corresponding date last year; fever 10 taluks; three fresh cases small-pox in Tatta; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 22½, 36, 40; in Sehwan 28, 40, 48; in Sakro 15, 42, 54; in Sujawal 20, 48 and 56 pounds, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	average fall 10	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; fever in seven talukas; rain in three talukas, wheat 23, <i>jowari</i> 44, <i>bajri</i> 44, red rice 32, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops doing well; public health good; wheat 29, <i>bajri</i> 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> doing well, except in Sedhpur taluka of Kadi division where rain caused slight damage; health good; prices in Baroda city: <i>bajri</i> 32, common rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; <i>jowari</i> 46, <i>nagli</i> 55 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	...	Outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops expected to be mostly poor; cattle disease in Kalwan; <i>bajri</i> 47, wheat 28½, <i>jowari</i> 67 per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 3 degrees warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal every day except 20th; abnormal wind easterly on 20th and nil on other days.
Poona ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; average prices: <i>bajri</i> 53, <i>jowari</i> 72 pounds; in Poona bazar <i>bajri</i> 46, <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good in Jamkhed, Akola and Shrigonda; middling in Nagar, Parner, Karjat, Shegaon and Newasa; bad in Rahuri, Sangamner and failed in Kopergaon; harvesting in progress; <i>jowari</i> maximum 96 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 72 in Kopergaon, <i>bajri</i> 92 in Jamkhed, 54 in Kopergaon per rupee.
Sholapur ...	...	Crops good; <i>jowari</i> 89 pounds 12 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 64 pounds 7 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	...	Early crops being harvested; cotton suffering from blight in seven and gram from insects in four talukas; wheat being reaped; scarcity of drinking water in four talukas; rice 24, <i>jowari</i> 63 pounds per rupee; public health generally good; no cattle disease.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; public health good; <i>bajri</i> 32, <i>jowari</i> 41 pounds per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops expected to be mostly poor in Nasik, has failed in one and bad in two talukas of Ahmednagar, elsewhere generally good; scarcity of water and fodder continues in part of Dharwar, cattle disease and small-pox in one and fever in two districts; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Jan. 26th)		
Chittagong ...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; small-pox still reported; cholera in town.
Dacca ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; prospects good; <i>boro paddy</i> being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	...	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> going on, outturn above average; winter crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera abating; the latter still exists in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	...	Prospects of crops are on the whole favourable; rain is wanted in places; fever lingers at Rangamati; there are only a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Rajshahye ...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops generally favourable; price of rice unchanged; fever is abating.
Burdwan ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> promising; cholera and fever still reported from all <i>thanas</i> except Raneegunge and Assensole.
Rungpore ...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; cholera abated.
Bhagnulpore ...	...	Prospects of crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects fair; rain would do good; sugarcane and mustard being cut; health fair.
Patna ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops continue good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops fair; but rain much wanted; prices stationary; health good.
Hazaribagh ...	...	Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> prospects below average for want of rain; public health good; cattle disease reported from several <i>thanas</i> .

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Cuttack ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> still being reaped; <i>dalua</i> rice transplanted; prospects of the mango crop bad; cholera disappearing.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell only in Darjeeling and in parts of Cooch Behar during the week; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are still good on the whole, but rain is much needed in several places; rice harvest is now generally over except on low-lying lands in a few places; it has yielded a good average crop in most districts; fever has generally much abated; cholera and small-pox are reported in some places; the former is said to be very prevalent in parts of Jessore.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 24th) ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> being freely irrigated in most parts; rain much required, as in some parts crops are suffering; no sickness of men or cattle; bazars well supplied with food grains of moderate prices; wheat, gram and <i>dall</i> show a tendency to rise in price; other grains remain steady.
Allahabad (" ") ...	No rain	Crops suffering in unirrigated land; prices slightly fallen; cattle disease very slight; sporadic cholera, due to <i>Magh Mela</i> , not severe in type and now diminishing.
Gorakhpur (" ") ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops promising; rain wanted; fever decreasing; prices stationary.
Jhansi (" ") ...	...	Crops flourishing, but in pargana north and in some villages of pargana Jhansi, a good <i>rabi</i> outturn depends on a fall of rain; prices falling; health good; cattle disease continues.
Agra (" ") ...	No rain	Weather slightly cloudy; well irrigation continues; rain needed; health good; prices almost stationary.
Bareilly (" ") ...	...	Weather clear; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Meerut (" ") ...	No rain	Weather damp and cloudy; crops thriving; prices moderate.
Kumaun (" ") ...	No rain	Crops are better for the last rain and want more; measles in some parts; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices remain unchanged.
Cawnpore (" ") ...	...	Unirrigated <i>rabi</i> withering from want of rain; irrigation from wells and canal going on; health fair; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad (" ") ...	...	Rain needed; otherwise crops promise fairly; health good; slight fall in prices.
Rae-Bareilly (" ") ...	...	Rain much wanted; irrigated <i>rabi</i> thriving; sickness appearing among returning pilgrims, two deaths; labour plentiful; no material change in prices.
Lucknow (" ") ...	No rain	Health fair; irrigated crops doing well; unirrigated crops in a bad way for want of rain; weather seasonable.
Partabgarh (" ") ...	...	Rain urgently required; <i>rabi</i> crops are promising well; a few fatal cases of cholera are reported in tahsils Partabgarh and Kunda among the pilgrims coming from the Allahabad fair.
Sitapur (" ") ...	No rain	Unirrigated crops suffering; prices steady.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	No rain	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; prices slightly dearer than last week.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain; irrigated <i>rabi</i> everywhere promises well; but unirrigated crops suffering in eastern half of the province; prices on the whole stationary; except measles in Kumaun and a few cases of cholera among the pilgrims round Allahabad, general health is good; cattle disease continues in Kumaon, Jhansi and to a slight extent in Allahabad.
Punjab—(Jan. 24th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health and prospects fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; health good; prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	No rain	More rain required for standing <i>rabi</i> crops; health fair.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Crops flourishing; health good; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	No rain	State of crops satisfactory; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health and prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Shikhar ...	No rain	Harvest prospects and health good.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; agricultural prospects favourable; health generally good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar ...	1	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; prospects fair; prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects favourable; health good; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 25th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops promise well; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cloudy at intervals but cold; wheat in ear, but rain wanted to improve <i>rabi</i> ; cholera has appeared here among pilgrims returning from Allahabad; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Jan. 25th) ...	...	Weather chilly; crops stunted; prices rising; health fair.
Seoni (" ") ...	...	Weather seasonable; wheat in good condition; gram being cut in places; prices stationary.
Nimar (" 24th) ...	...	Days warmer; nights continue cold; health and prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; wheat 19 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—contd.		
Raipur (Jan. 21st)	...	Weather cold and pleasant; prospects good; few cases of cattle disease; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (" 19th)	...	Weather cold; prospects of crops good; health good; rice 50 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (" 25th)	...	Weather seasonable; rain wanted; small-pox in Harda tahsil; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear and pleasant; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; public health good; prices easy.
British Burma— (Jan. 21st).		
Akyab	Nil	Total rainfall 12, measles prevailing in Akyab town, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in two townships; crops harvested.
Rangoon	...	Four fatal cases of cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein	...	Public health good; harvest in, yield good, above average.
Prome	...	Public health good; reaping nearly over.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	Public health in Moulmein and district good; crop prospects fair; cattle disease in one township.
Toungoo	...	Four fatal cases of cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; crops nearly reaped; accounts of crops good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —A few cases of cholera in places, otherwise public health good; a little cattle disease in two or three districts; harvest may be said to be over; crops generally good and abundant.
Assam— (Jan. 25th)		
Gauhati	No rain	Weather seasonable; cholera reported at Hago and Borbongeshar.
Sylhet	Nil	Prospects generally good; public health on the whole good.
Cachar	Nil	Weather unseasonably warm; reaping of winter crops continues; common rice 26 seers per rupee; two cases of cholera reported from sudder station.
Dibrugarh	Nil	Weather seasonable; pulse and mustard being harvested; ploughing for <i>aus</i> going on; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan 25th).		
Bangalore	...	Crops in good condition generally; prospects favourable; want of water felt in parts for irrigating <i>kartik</i> paddy; prices unaltered.
Mysore	...	Standing crops good except in Malvalli taluk; prospects fair; prices stationary; state of crops throughout the Province fair.
Mercara	No rain	Rice crops cut, below average; coffee-picking nearly over; prices falling; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects fair; no material change in prices small-pox in a few taluks.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops doing well; prices: wheat 18 seers and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops promise well; weather cool.
Hyderabad	...	Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; <i>rabi</i> prospering; scarcity of water in some taluks; fever and cattle disease prevail in places; prices: wheat 15, coarse rice 10½, white <i>jowari</i> 26, and <i>tur</i> 32½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior)	...	Weather seasonable; health good; prices stationary.
Sutna	...	Cholera among pilgrims returning from Allahabad <i>Kumbha-Mela</i> , deaths at Sutna 7, at Rewa 4; <i>rabi</i> crops suffering from want of rain.
Neemuch	...	Weather seasonable; crops thriving; two small-pox cases reported, one fatal.
Goona	...	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal	...	Health and prospects good.
Agar	...	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	...	Rain required for <i>rabi</i> ; health good.
Manpur	...	Weather cold; wheat and gram crops good; fever prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 25th)	...	Cold less; occasionally cloudy; windy.
Sirohi (" 15th)	...	Sixty tanks and wells good; health and prospects very good.
Marwar (" 20th)	...	Tanks and wells almost full; health good; prospects excellent; cold moderate; prices falling.
Harowti (" 21st)	...	Rain previous week Kotah 03; Tonk 42; Shahpura 27; weather mild; some small-pox; prospects fair.
Jhallawar (" 18th)	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Ajnere (" 24th)	...	Crops excellent; no sickness.
Jeyapore (" 24th)	...	Prospects satisfactory; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwar (" 24th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; health good.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF PAST YEAR IN THE PUNJAB OF 1881-82, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1881.

CANAL DIVISION.	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION DURING PAST YEAR.			NAVIGATION.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	Actual average throughout.	Estimated supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.	Area in acres.	NAME.	During month.	Average.	Wheat.	Miscellaneous.	
1st Division, Main Branch, Lower	4.9	3.9	659.56	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	2,167,111 cubic feet per second entered at head of Bari Doab Canal 2 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes, the balance 2,162,111 being utilized. An enquiry is being made as to the cause of the falling off in the area irrigated.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4.6	2.6	1,021.45	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3.0	2.6	481.10	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	2,162.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,104.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,734 cubic feet per second, of which the following was passed through the escapes:— Rahma Khera Escape : 145 Bhakra Division : 60 Bhakra Canal Tail : 211 The irrigation to the end of the above an increase of 22,258 acres, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.
Karnal Division	4.56	3.78	237	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	
Delhi do.	5.70	7.89	789	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	
Hansi do.	5.70	1,220	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	
Do. Bulla Head	8.80	2.77	277	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	1,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	...	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.42	...	...	The increase of 1,11,109 acres on the Indus Canals is due to the favourable state of the rivers during the past season.
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	...	...	
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The increase of 1,11,109 acres on the Indus Canals is due to the favourable state of the rivers during the past season.
Mozaffargarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PERMANENT CANALS GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The increase of 1,11,109 acres on the Indus Canals is due to the favourable state of the rivers during the past season.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

OF INDIA.
ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA: FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1881.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

Lessees Millets, Bagli, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murn- wa, Nangleel, Panicum Miliaceum, &c.)									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.										
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1880.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1880.							Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.											
35 8	35 3	29 5	26 10	27 5	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	26 5	24 3	33 5	26 14	23 2	42 2	88 14	88 14	87 8	10 8	10 8	11 11	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0		
32 13	32 13	36 6	33 10	31 8	46 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	89 11	35 5	41 3	27 14	27 6	35 5	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	6 0 0	7 0 0	13 12 0		
81 13	81 13	25 8	25 3	25 3	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	80 0	36 0	31 8	34 6	34 6	31 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	13 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0		
84 14	84 14	38 13	37 0	37 0	35 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	12 13	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	27 6	27 6	24 11	28 2	28 2	27 11	77 13	77 13	92 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 5 4		
...	...	29 11	27 11	27 11	27 11	175 0	175 0	209 0	12 2	12 2	13 5	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	32 8	34 3	31 2	32 8	33 8	34 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0		
27 6	27 6	24 11	28 2	28 2	27 11	77 13	77 13	92 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 5 4	29 6	28 10	30 3	31 10	29 5	24 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0		
36 8	36 8	33 3	29 11	28 0	24 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	13 5	12 14	1 10 8	4 0 0	11 10 0	36 8	36 8	33 3	29 11	28 0	24 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	13 5	12 14	1 10 8	4 0 0	11 10 0		
34 2	32 11	31 6	33 14	32 5	24 10	97 3	97 3	121 8	13 0	13 0	12 2	...	...	...	34 2	32 11	31 6	33 14	32 5	24 10	97 3	97 3	121 8	13 0	13 0	12 2	...	...	...		
37 8	34 2	81 0	87 6	35 10	28 8	126 6	126 6	97 3	13 8	13 8	13 8	4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	24 11	25 8	21 10	81 10	81 10	81 10	14 13	14 13	13 8	...	...	...		
36 2	36 2	36 2	41 13	39 14	30 6	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	11 11	12 3	5 10 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	31 10	21 10	14 6	24 14	23 3	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0		
34 8	34 8	27 6	36 6	35 8	31 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	12 5	12 14	13 14	2 4 0	5 2 8	14 1 0	21 8	21 2	19 6	22 3	22 3	21 3	109 5	109 5	96 3	12 2	12 2	11 13	7 8 0	7 8 0	21 4 0		
31 14	23 6	19 0	31 2	30 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14 1	13 4	18 0	21 11	19 12	18 12	61 6	61 6	61 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	35 8	24 8	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	9 6	7 8 0	8 0 0	10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	18 13	18 13	17 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	10 11	11 13	8 to 15	6 to 12	15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	15 0	20 0	17 12	100 0	106 0	106 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
25 11	36 10	18 0	15 10	15 10	14 5	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	9 0 0	10 0 0	25 to 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	85 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	26 15	26 15	23 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	26 18	26 13	23 1	114 0	114 0	128 0	12 0	12 0	12 1	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 to 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	22 8	25 10	23 4	106 10	106 10	106 4	11 14	11 12	11 6	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	20 11	20 11	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	11 11	11 11	11 2	6 0 0	10 0 0	12 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	24 3	22 13	20 12	98 0	98 0	80 0	11 12	11 12	11 4	6 0 0	9 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	15 2	15 0	20 0	120 0	112 0	72 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 11 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 18-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	16 15	15 9	14 8	137 1	137 1	110 15	11 4	11 4	10 4	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	70 0	65 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	18 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
35 0	34 0	31 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
31 0	35 0	35 0	16 13	16 13	13 5	120 0	120 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	10 6	5 8 0	9 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23 8	21 2	17 10	16 0	15 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 8	10 0	10 8	7 8 0	9 0 0	24 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 6	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	7 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	30-0 to 37-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	29 4	28 0	26 0	190 0	190 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	17 11	18 14	18 0	85 0	75 0	80 0	12 9	12 9	12 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	5 13 0	7 12 0	19 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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...	...	...	23 7	24 8	26 2	70 0	70 0	75 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	23 8	25 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	42 8	47 8	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	18 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 5	10 5	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13 0	13 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	17 8	16 12	14 0	260 0	260 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	7 2	7 0 0	8 0 0	27 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	136 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	4-11-0 to 11-4-0	8 0 0	15-0-0 to 37-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	24 8	23 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	9 6 0	7 0 0	11-4 to 13-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	17 12	320 0	320 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 0	...	6 0 0	6 8 0	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

d1 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 10-8 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, gram 20 to 23 seers, firewood 90 to 180 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

d1 In the interior prices range as follow:--Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 19-8 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, gram 20 to 23 seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10-8 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1881—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Lesser Millets, Kari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawar, Checha, Coraio, Murbha, Nagie), <i>Panicum Mitaceum</i> , &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.				Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1880.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1880.							Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1880.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 24 seers, common rice 26 to 31 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 32 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 1 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 18 seers, barley 34 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 31 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 31 seers, lesser millets (in Buxar) 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 33 seers, gram 23 to 31 seers, firewood 9 to 20 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, barley 35 to 39 seers, best rice 12 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, lesser millets 42-8 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 to 65 seers, gram 25 to 35 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 25 seers, barley 35 to 70 seers, best rice 13 to 35 seers, common rice 21 to 37 seers, lesser millets 40 to 75 seers, maize or Indian-corn 47 to 99 seers, gram 26 to 59 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 5 to 10-8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 25 seers, barley 32 to 70 seers, best rice 12-8 to 22 seers, common rice 22 to 35 seers, lesser millets 53 to 70-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 46 to 90 seers, gram 25 to 42 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 180 seers, and salt 8 to 11 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 20 seers, barley 50 to 80 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 24 to 26 seers, jowar 55 to 67 seers, murwa 55 to 61 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 45 seers, gram 40 to 50 seers, firewood 160 seers and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 25 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 21 to 30-8 seers, common rice 22 to 35 seers, lesser millets 70 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banaka) 60 seers, gram 25 to 30 seers, firewood 160 seers and salt 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, best rice 16 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 35 seers, gram 12 to 28 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, best rice 32 seers, common rice 49 seers, maize or Indian-corn 56 seers, gram 21-4 seers, firewood 125 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 23-10 seers, common rice 27-9 seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 180 seers, and salt 10-8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 27 seers, best rice 24-25 to 28 seers, common rice 23-12 to 32 seers, mohua (in Palamow) 54 seers, lesser millets (in Palamow, 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Palamow) 50-62 seers, gram 26 to 30-12 seers, and salt 7-5 to 8-8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (in Jhaidla) 20 seers: best rice 21 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 37 seers, bulrush-millet (in Jhaidla) 21 seers, great millet (in Dumdinpoor) 46 seers, lesser millets (in Dumdinpoor) 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Barraizagan) 70 seers, gram 13 to 22 seers, firewood 200 to 800 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																				
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hottus Sorghum.			Bairash Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pennisetia Spicata.					
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
ASSAM.	Sylhet	18 0	19 0	17 0	28 0	31 0	28 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	20 0				
	Cachar	19 14	19 14	18 5	30 3	30 3	25 14	9 11	9 11	8 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	29 2	29 2	26 15	35 14	25 14	24 13				
	Goalpara	19 12	19 12	19 12	30 12	35 5	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	14 5	26 6	26 6	24 6	22 0	22 0	22 0				
	Garo Hills	19 8	20 0	19 8	27 0	28 0	27 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	21 0				
	Kamrup	20 4	19 12	19 8	27 0	27 8	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	21 8				
	Darrang	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Nowgong	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Sibsagar	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Lakhimpur	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Naga Hills	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
N.W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dun	18 0	19 0	17 0	28 0	31 0	28 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	20 0				
	Saharanpur	19 14	19 14	18 5	30 3	30 3	25 14	9 11	9 11	8 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	29 2	29 2	26 15	35 14	25 14	24 13				
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 12	30 12	35 5	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	14 5	26 6	26 6	24 6	22 0	22 0	22 0				
	Meerut	19 8	20 0	19 8	27 0	28 0	27 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	21 0				
	Bulandshahr	20 4	19 12	19 8	27 0	27 8	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	21 8				
	Aligarh	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Kanmaun	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Garhwal	21 0	21 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Bijnor	17 12	18 4	20 4	23 14	26 7	27 7	11 8	11 4	12 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	22 8	20 7	4 23	10 22	8 20	4 23				
	Moradabad	18 12	19 6	20 0	24 6	25 10	27 8	7 8	7 8	8 2	15 0	15 0	16 4	25 0	27 8	26 13	32 12	14 23	2 8				
	Budoun	18 5	18 2	19 5	24 0	...	24 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 9	22 3	22 13	20 11	20 6	20 8				
	Bareilly	17 3	17 8	18 7	23 12	23 12	25 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	23 12	25 0	24 6	22 8	21 14	21 14				
	Shahjahanpur	19 8	19 12	20 8	27 0	26 0	29 4	8 8	8 8	6 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	23 12	25 0	24 6	22 8	21 14	21 14				
	Tarai Pergunnahs	19 0	20 0	21 14	30 0	30 0	35 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	28 4	25 0	23 12	...				
	Muttra	18 0	18 0	17 0	23 8	24 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	...				
	Agra	17 0	17 0	16 4	24 0	25 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	...				
	Farrukhabad	18 1	18 0	18 9	24 14	24 14	23 4	7 2	7 2	5 12	15 9	15 5	13 6	23 8	23 8	22 13	22 14	21 13	...				
	Mainpuri	17 8	17 0	18 0	23 8	24 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 8	...				
	Etawah	18 8	17 8	17 0	25 8	24 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 8	...				
	Etah	19 0	18 8	18 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 8	...				
	Jaloun	21 0	21 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	20 0	...				
	Jhansi	24 3	24 0	19 13	33 0	35 0	30 11	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	26 4	27 0	27 0	...				
	Lalitpur	27 0	27 0	20 8	35 0	35 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	13 0	10 0	34 0	35 0	32 0	28 0	22 0	...				
	Cawnpore	19 4	19 4	19 8	32 0	31 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	28 8	32 0	32 0	28 0	22 0	...				
	Fatehpur	18 2	18 6	17 4	25 0	24 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	13 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...				
	Banda	21 0	21 0	17 8	25 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	13 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...				
	Allahabad	18 2	18 6	18 2	28 0	29 0	27 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	13 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...				
	Ramganga	18 18	20 0	17 6	22 8	22 8	22 8	12 12	12 12	12 14	18 8	18 8	16 15	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	...				
	Jaunpur	19 12	20 7	20 7	33 14	34 15	32 7	8 7	8 7	7 12	16 15	16 15	13 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	...				
	Gorakhpur	19 12	19 12	21 9	34 50	34 50	34 50	6 14	6 14	6 14	15 5	15 5	15 5	25 8	25 8	25 8	25 8	25 8	...				
	Basti	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Amangarh	17 11	19 3	20 10	33 15	33 15	31 0	10 5	10 5	8 2	17 11	16 4	19 3	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	...				
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...				
	Benares	16 8	17 10	19 8	28 3	28 3	29 5	12 7	13 0	14 1	18 15	18 15	20 9	29 4	29 4	27 2	28 3	28 3	...				
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	19 15	33 7	33 7	31 8	11 0	11 0	8 6	19 5	19 5	16 1	36 1	36 1	33 8	33 8	33 8	...				
	Balia	18 12	18 12	21 0	38 12	38 12	36 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 4	21 4	20 4	36 1	36 1	33 8	33 8	33 8	...				
	Pilibhit	18 7	18 12	25 0	30 12	31 4	35 0	14 4	15 0	13 0	17 8	17 4	16 0	26 12	29 9	...	21 0	21 0	...				
OUDH.	Lucknow	18 0	18 0	18 1	27 8	27 4	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	14 5	29 0	31 0	24 5	527	428	0 23				
	Unao	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Bara Banki	18 8	19 6	18 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	...				
	Sitapur	21 8	21 10	22 2	29 1	29 10	34 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	21 0	20 10	17 6	31 3	32 5	32 4	29 1	29 2	...				
	Hardoi	17 0	17 2	19 8	25 13	27 5	31 8	5 10	5 10	4 11	13 2	13 2	15 0	26 4	26 4	...	24 14	24 10	...				
	Kheri	21 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	...				
	Fyzabad	18 0	19 6	17 12	31 0	31 0	30 0	11 10	11 4	9 0	16 12	16 8	17 0	33 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	...				
	Bharaich	19 0	19 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	...				
	Gonda	19 13	21 11	21 8	38 0	37 8	34 8	18 0	17 0	16 12	20 12	20 10	18 9	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	...				
	Rai Bareilly	19 10	19 12	18 4	28 0	24 0	19 0	18 8	17 0	20 0	19 8	14 0	32 8	34 12	32 0	33 8	42 1	0 0	...				
PUNJAB.	Sultanpur	21 12	21 12	20 8	33 0	33 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	...				
	Partabgarh	19 14	20 0	19 15	32 12	32 12	27 10	19 5	18 12	14 13	21 5	21 0	16 10	30 10	32 8	32 8	29 9	12 27	...				
	Delhi	19 4	19 12	18 0	26 12	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	25 8	26 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...				
	Gurgaon	20 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	29 8	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...				
	Karnal	20 0	21 0	17 8	36 0	35 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	27 0	29 0	27 8	23 0	22 0	...				
	Hissar	20 8	21 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...				
	Rohatak	21 8	21 8	18 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	23							

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCE.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chouam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			British Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetum Spicata.</i>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar [a]	22	8	22	8	16	0	39	0	35	8	23	8	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	11	0	27	8	27	8	24	8	26	8	26	8	27	8	27	8	28	8	28	8	29	8	29	8	30	8	30	8	31	8	31	8	32	8	32	8	33	8	33	8	34	8	34	8	35	8	35	8	36	8	36	8	37	8	37	8	38	8	38	8	39	8	39	8	40	8	40	8	41	8	41	8	42	8	42	8	43	8	43	8	44	8	44	8	45	8	45	8	46	8	46	8	47	8	47	8	48	8	48	8	49	8	49	8	50	8	50	8	51	8	51	8	52	8	52	8	53	8	53	8	54	8	54	8	55	8	55	8	56	8	56	8	57	8	57	8	58	8	58	8	59	8	59	8	60	8	60	8	61	8	61	8	62	8	62	8	63	8	63	8	64	8	64	8	65	8	65	8	66	8	66	8	67	8	67	8	68	8	68	8	69	8	69	8	70	8	70	8	71	8	71	8	72	8	72	8	73	8	73	8	74	8	74	8	75	8	75	8	76	8	76	8	77	8	77	8	78	8	78	8	79	8	79	8	80	8	80	8	81	8	81	8	82	8	82	8	83	8	83	8	84	8	84	8	85	8	85	8	86	8	86	8	87	8	87	8	88	8	88	8	89	8	89	8	90	8	90	8	91	8	91	8	92	8	92	8	93	8	93	8	94	8	94	8	95	8	95	8	96	8	96	8	97	8	97	8	98	8	98	8	99	8	99	8	100	8	100	8										
	Siālkot [b]	20	8	21	0	15	8	31	0	33	0	24	0	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	0	26	0	26	0	27	0	27	0	28	0	28	0	29	0	29	0	30	0	30	0	31	0	31	0	32	0	32	0	33	0	33	0	34	0	34	0	35	0	35	0	36	0	36	0	37	0	37	0	38	0	38	0	39	0	39	0	40	0	40	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	42	0	43	0	43	0	44	0	44	0	45	0	45	0	46	0	46	0	47	0	47	0	48	0	48	0	49	0	49	0	50	0	50	0	51	0	51	0	52	0	52	0	53	0	53	0	54	0	54	0	55	0	55	0	56	0	56	0	57	0	57	0	58	0	58	0	59	0	59	0	60	0	60	0	61	0	61	0	62	0	62	0	63	0	63	0	64	0	64	0	65	0	65	0	66	0	66	0	67	0	67	0	68	0	68	0	69	0	69	0	70	0	70	0	71	0	71	0	72	0	72	0	73	0	73	0	74	0	74	0	75	0	75	0	76	0	76	0	77	0	77	0	78	0	78	0	79	0	79	0	80	0	80	0	81	0	81	0	82	0	82	0	83	0	83	0	84	0	84	0	85	0	85	0	86	0	86	0	87	0	87	0	88	0	88	0	89	0	89	0	90	0	90	0	91	0	91	0	92	0	92	0	93	0	93	0	94	0	94	0	95	0	95	0	96	0	96	0	97	0	97	0	98	0	98	0	99	0	99	0	100	0	100	0																
	Gurdaspur	25	0	25	0	18	0	30	0	30	0	22	0	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	29	0	29	0	30	0	30	0	31	0	31	0	32	0	32	0	33	0	33	0	34	0	34	0	35	0	35	0	36	0	36	0	37	0	37	0	38	0	38	0	39	0	39	0	40	0	40	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	42	0	43	0	43	0	44	0	44	0	45	0	45	0	46	0	46	0	47	0	47	0	48	0	48	0	49	0	49	0	50	0	50	0	51	0	51	0	52	0	52	0	53	0	53	0	54	0	54	0	55	0	55	0	56	0	56	0	57	0	57	0	58	0	58	0	59	0	59	0	60	0	60	0	61	0	61	0	62	0	62	0	63	0	63	0	64	0	64	0	65	0	65	0	66	0	66	0	67	0	67	0	68	0	68	0	69	0	69	0	70	0	70	0	71	0	71	0	72	0	72	0	73	0	73	0	74	0	74	0	75	0	75	0	76	0	76	0	77	0	77	0	78	0	78	0	79	0	79	0	80	0	80	0	81	0	81	0	82	0	82	0	83	0	83	0	84	0	84	0	85	0	85	0	86	0	86	0	87	0	87	0	88	0	88	0	89	0	89	0	90	0	90	0	91	0	91	0	92	0	92	0	93	0	93	0	94	0	94	0	95	0	95	0	96	0	96	0	97	0	97	0	98	0	98	0	99	0	99	0	100	0	100	0																
	Lahore [c]	21	0	21	0	15	8	32	0	35	0	22	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	9	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	32	0	32	0	33	0	33	0	34	0	34	0	35	0	35	0	36	0	36	0	37	0	37	0	38	0	38	0	39	0	39	0	40	0	40	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	42	0	43	0	43	0	44	0	44	0	45	0	45	0	46	0	46	0	47	0	47	0	48	0	48	0	49	0	49	0	50	0	50	0	51	0	51	0	52	0	52	0	53	0	53	0	54	0	54	0	55	0	55	0	56	0	56	0	57	0	57	0	58	0	58	0	59	0	59	0	60	0	60	0	61	0	61	0	62	0	62	0	63	0	63	0	64	0	64	0	65	0	65	0	66	0	66	0	67	0	67	0	68	0	68	0	69	0	69	0	70	0	70	0	71	0	71	0	72	0	72	0	73	0	73	0	74	0	74	0	75	0	75	0	76	0	76	0	77	0	77	0	78	0	78	0	79	0	79	0	80	0	80	0	81	0	81	0	82	0	82	0	83	0	83	0	84	0	84	0	85	0	85	0	86	0	86	0	87	0	87	0	88	0	88	0	89	0	89	0	90	0	90	0	91	0	91	0	92	0	92	0	93	0	93	0	94	0	94	0	95	0	95	0	96	0	96	0	97	0	97	0	98	0	98	0	99	0	99	0	100	0	100	0																												
	Ferozepore [d]	19	0	21	0	16	0	35	0	38	0	25	8	...	...	...	12	0	10	0	10	0	23	8	23	8	23	8	24	8	24	8	24	8	25	8	25	8	26	8	26	8	27	8	27	8	28	8	28	8	29	8	29	8	30	8	30	8	31	8	31	8	32	8	32	8	33	8	33	8	34	8	34	8	35	8	35	8	36	8	36	8	37	8	37	8	38	8	38	8	39	8	39	8	40	8	40	8	41	8	41	8	42	8	42	8	43	8	43	8	44	8	44	8	45	8	45	8	46	8	46	8	47	8	47	8	48	8	48	8	49	8	49	8	50	8	50	8	51	8	51	8	52	8	52	8	53	8	53	8	54	8	54	8	55	8	55	8	56	8	56	8	57	8	57	8	58	8	58	8	59	8	59	8	60	8	60	8	61	8	61	8	62	8	62	8	63	8	63	8	64	8	64	8	65	8	65	8	66	8	66	8	67	8	67	8	68	8	68	8	69	8	69	8	70	8	70	8	71	8	71	8	72	8	72	8	73	8	73	8	74	8	74	8	75	8	75	8	76	8	76	8	77	8	77	8	78	8	78	8	79	8	79	8	80	8	80	8	81	8	81	8	82	8	82	8	83	8	83	8	84	8	84	8	85	8	85	8	86	8	86	8	87	8	87	8	88	8	88	8	89	8	89	8	90	8	90	8	91	8	91	8	92	8	92	8	93	8	93	8	94	8	94	8	95	8	95	8	96	8	96	8	97	8	97	8	98	8	98	8	99	8	99	8	100	8	100	8
	Gujranwāla	20	8	20	8	15	8	32	8	32	8	23	8	...	...	...	12	0	10	0	10	0	23	8	23	8	23	8	24	8	24	8	24	8	25	8	25	8	26	8	26	8	27	8	27	8	28	8	28	8	29	8	29	8	30	8	30	8	31	8	31	8	32	8	32	8	33	8	33	8	34	8	34	8	35	8	35	8	36	8	36	8	37	8	37	8	38	8	38	8	39	8	39	8	40	8	40	8	41	8	41	8	42	8	42	8	43	8	43	8	44	8	44	8	45	8	45	8	46	8	46	8	47	8	47	8	48	8	48	8	49	8	49	8	50	8	50	8	51	8	51	8	52	8	52	8	53	8	53	8	54	8	54	8	55	8	55	8	56	8	56	8	57	8	57	8	58	8	58	8	59	8	59	8	60	8	60	8	61	8	61	8	62	8	62	8	63	8	63	8	64	8	64	8	65	8	65	8	66	8	66	8	67	8	67	8	68	8	68	8	69	8	69	8	70	8	70	8</																																																																																																																								

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1881—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraion, Mohruwa, Nugrahi, Pancham Mitacum, &c.)									Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.				Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			REMARKS.						
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.				
...	...	...	...	28	8	27	0	19	4	80	0	65	0	80	0	12	0	12	0	12	8	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	11	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	24	0	24	0	17	8	120	0	130	0	120	0	12	4	12	4	12	4	4	8	0	5	8	0	11	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	24	0	23	0	17	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	4	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	27	0	28	0	19	0	70	0	80	0	80	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	32	0	32	0	21	4	80	0	80	0	70	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	5	2	0	5	8	0	12	2	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	22	8	22	0	16	12	95	0	95	6	95	0	12	4	12	0	12	0	3	4	0	5	0	0	9	8	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	19	8	21	8	12	0	53	0	53	0	50	0	11	12	12	9	11	4	8	0	0	8	0	0	11	11	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	22	0	22	0	16	0	130	0	130	0	99	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	21	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	21	12	21	2	17	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	12	8	12	8	12	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	21	0	20	0	16	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	4	8	0	5	8	0	13	8	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	21	0	21	8	16	8	90	0	90	0	80	0	12	4	12	4	12	4	6	12	0	6	12	0	16	8	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	24	0	24	0	16	8	200	0	200	0	130	0	12	12	12	0	12	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	24	0	23	0	17	0	240	0	240	0	200	0	10	4	10	8	10	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	8	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	19	0	18	0	13	8	160	0	160	0	100	0	12	0	12	0	11	8	6	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	27	2	26	0	14	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	60	0	60	12	50	0	5	10	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	21	4	21	4	13	12	125	0	125	0	125	0	32	13	32	8	26	4	4	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	32	8	30	14	13	12	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	5	10	0	6	0	0	13	12	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	14	10	14	3	7	2	90	0	72	0	62	4	49	6	53	6	28	15	7	0	0	7	8	0	26	4	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	17	0	16	0	10	0	125	0	100	0	130	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	18	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	26	4	25	12	23	12	150	0	150	0	140	0	9	12	9	12	10	4	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	25	0	26	0	22	8	...	...	...	...	9	8	9	8	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	20	0	18	0	17	0	360	0	360	0	360	0	9	0	8	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	22	8	22	8	19	12	130	0	130	0	135	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	35	0	35	0	22	0	275	0	275	0	275	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	34	0	35	8	28	0	120	0	110	0	110	0	9	0	9	0	9	12	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	39	0	38	0	28	0	140	0	140	0	160	0	7	12	7	12	8	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	44	0	44	0	37	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	7	4	7	4	8	4	5	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	37	0	37	0	30	0	230	0	230	0	200	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	65	0	70	0	35	0	250	0	250	0	250	0	8	0	7	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	40	0	36	0	26	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	31	0	31	0	23	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	33	0	31	4	28	2	160	0	160	0	80	0	5	12	5	8	8	7	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	42	0	40	0	30	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	6	2	8	6	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...			
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INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1931—concluded.

IN SEEDS OF 40 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.																		
Lesser Millets, Barley, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Saveru, Chenna, Ceratou, Muthwa, Nuhlee), <i>Panicum Miliaceum</i> , &c.						Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.				Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.															
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1880.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1880.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.					Corresponding fortnight of 1880.														
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.							
22	2	20	14	33	0	24	8	23	13	28	6	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	4	8	2	8	2	7	8	0	8	0	0	22	8	0	
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T. C. HOPE,
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 DECEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 10 AND 11 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th JANUARY 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																														
Districts.	Rice.												Remarks.																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Best sort.			Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata.</i>			Lesser Millets, Raji, &c. (Kavaru, Vengoo, Sawee, Cheema, Nudlee, &c.) <i>Panicum Mitaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.</i>			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
Indore	19 920 618 7	...	...	8 0 8 0	7 8 9 3 9 3	8 936 14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
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T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of November 1881.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.										KHARIF.										RABI.										SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			FIVE-YEAR LEASES.					THREE-YEAR LEASES.					ANNUAL LEASES.					THREE-YEAR LEASES.					ANNUAL LEASES.					Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		Leased in Novem-ber 1881.		Leased up to end of November 1881.		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(a) Exclusive of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April last.
(b) Exclusive of 1 acre under Matongong Canal leased prior to 1st April last.
(c) 246 acres of Khair transferred from the Main Western to the Buxar Canal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 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.

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 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 19th January, 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, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., 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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.
The Hon'ble Rājā Siva Prasād, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. O. Plowden.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durga Charan Lāhā.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Forbes and Evans and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also 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.

SEDITIONOUS PUBLICATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said that, after the lucid statement made by the Hon'ble Member, the Mover of the Resolution, when he introduced the Bill, he should not venture to detain the Council at any length. But there were one or two considerations which made him desirous of supporting this measure by more than a merely silent vote. During six years, from 1869 to 1875, it formed part of his duty to examine, week by week, the contents of the Native Press. The experience then gained led him to certain definite conclusions; and he believed that the Bill which the Council were asked to pass to-day would, notwithstanding its brevity, be accepted as an indication of the sentiments of the Council towards several questions of permanent importance to the people. The Hon'ble Member, the introducer of the Bill, had explained the circumstances which led

to the passing of Act IX of 1878, the Act which the present Bill would repeal. In that year the Government of India deemed it needful, in the public interest, to obtain from the legislature special powers for repressing seditious and threatening writings in the Vernacular Press. MR. HUNTER confessed that, after perusing the published evidence, he was one of those who deplored that such powers should have been deemed necessary. But for this very reason he thought that he, and others who like himself regretted that repressive powers were then found needful, should now acknowledge the forbearance with which those powers had been used. There were no returns before the Council to show how far the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 had been resorted to in the several Presidencies and Provinces. But, after inquiry in the proper quarter, he believed he was correct in saying that in only one instance had the repressive clauses of that Act been made use of against any newspaper. Now, the Council must remember that not fewer than 230 journals were regularly published in the Native languages, and that any one of these newspapers might, by the exercise of the powers granted to the Executive in 1878, have been brought under the operation of the Act. The fact that in only one case had even a warning been issued to a Native newspaper under the Act sufficed to show the extreme reluctance with which the Executive had availed itself of the powers vested in it during the past four years. Indeed, if he was rightly informed, so serious was the desire to avoid the possibility of undue severities, that, shortly after the passing of the Act, orders were issued to all Local Governments not to have recourse to it in any case without the previous sanction of the Government of India. If, therefore, the Council resolved to-day to repeal the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, it would not do so because the provisions of the Act had been harshly enforced. For himself, he would vote for the repeal of that Act, not to correct any temporary misuse of the repressive powers which it vested in the Executive with regard to the Vernacular Press, but because he believed that such repressive powers should not form a part of the permanent law of the land.

MR. HUNTER thought, however, it would be a subject for regret, if it were supposed that, in repealing the Vernacular Press Act, the Council were either negligent of the rights of individuals who might be calumniously attacked, or careless of the true interests of the State. The Act of 1878 was directed against two classes of seditious or threatening writings. It provided against such writings in the Vernacular Press within British India, and against the importation of such publications from beyond the British frontier. Circumstances might arise which would render this latter provision a very important one. The provision was therefore reproduced by the present Bill, as a clause to be added to the Post Office Act. It was to be read in connexion with the general chapter of the Sea Customs Act which dealt with contraband articles. Under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, the bringing in of books published in foreign countries, with a view to stirring up sedition in British India, might now be dealt with as contraband in the strict sense of the word, that is, as "contrary to a proclamation." Henceforth the introduction of disloyal writings from beyond the frontier lost the dignity of a political offence, and sank into one of those degraded classes of commerce which included the importation of spurious coin, of obscene books or pictures, and of goods bearing counterfeit trademarks.

As regarded seditious or threatening writings in the Vernacular Press published within India, the repealing Bill pursued a different course. It made no special provision for such writings, and so left them to be dealt with by the ordinary law. But that law, as expressed in the three chapters of the Penal Code on Offences against the State, Defamation, and Criminal Intimidation, Annoyance, was a sufficiently stringent one. The Indian Penal Code punished such offences by terms of imprisonment many times longer than any term which could be awarded under the Vernacular Press Act. Each of those offences was also punishable under the Penal Code by a fine which might be unlimited in amount, so long as it was not excessive. What the repealing Bill did was, not to mitigate the penalties for seditious or threatening writings in the Vernacu-

lar Press, but to replace such offences under the cognizance of the regular tribunals.

He did not think, therefore, it could be alleged that the Bill made undue concessions, or that it tampered with the legal safeguards for private reputations or for the public safety. At the same time, he believed that it would substantially improve the position of the Vernacular Press. It practically intimated that the profession of the native journalist was no longer regarded with suspicion by the Government. It set free his implements of trade from the menace of confiscation under a special law. It told him that he was henceforth trusted to carry on his industry, subject only to the same judicial procedure and to the same laws as those under which his fellow-citizens followed their respective callings.

There was, however, another aspect of the case. For the wider liberty now secured to the native journalist carried with it a heavier responsibility to use that liberty aright. He believed that the great proportion of native journalists throughout India would prove themselves worthy of unrestricted freedom. But he was compelled to add, that certain members of their profession had still much to learn, in regard to what was due, alike to the just susceptibilities of those on whom they commented, and to the dignity of their own calling. He would be a false friend to the Native Press, if he pretended that it had yet attained to that sobriety of judgment and temperance in tone, or to those high standards of public responsibility, which its well-wishers hoped to see it reach. In countries where the rise of journalism had been rapid, the power of the Press had usually tended, for a time, to increase more quickly than the capacity for employing that power wisely or well. Even in England this was, at one period, the case. "The people of Great Britain," said Mr. Danvers in 1738, "are governed by a power that never was heard of as a supreme authority in any age or country before. It is the government of the Press. The stuff which our weekly papers are filled with is received with greater reverence than Acts of Parliament, and the sentiments of one of these scribblers have more weight with the multitude than the opinion of the best politician in the kingdom."

The rise of Anglo-Indian journalism at the end of the last century disclosed a somewhat similar state of things. Any one who examined the materials for the early history of the Indian Press would be compelled to the conclusion, that the Anglo-Indian journalist occupied, for some time, a larger position in the public mind and in the official imagination, than he was entitled to either by his talents or his integrity. Yet during that very time, and indeed for more than fifty years, the Anglo-Indian journalist did his daily work under the terrors of confiscation, fine, imprisonment and deportation. More than one of the pioneers of British journalism in India edited his paper from within the walls of a jail. Even after these rigours had fallen into disuse, the Anglo-Indian Press still remained disaffected so long as the repressive regulations remained unrepealed. It was not until Sir Charles Metcalfe, in 1835, gave the sanction of law to the liberty of the Press, that Anglo-Indian journalism became loyal. A noble hall, containing the greatest public library in India, commemorated, within a few hundred paces of the Council Chamber, Lord Metcalfe's repeal of the Gagging Act, and bore his name. But his true monument was to be found in the influence for good which a free Anglo-Indian Press now wielded throughout the length and the breadth of the land.

The Council could not reasonably expect from the Vernacular Press a higher standard of moderation or of public spirit than was found in British and in Anglo-Indian journalism at the same early stage of their development. The experience of many countries proved that, before journalists realised their responsibility, they were apt to write a good deal that was foolish and hurtful. But experience also proved that in Great Britain and her dependencies this state of things could not now be met by repressive regulations. It was well worth while to bear with the wild growth of immature journalism for the sake of its ripened fruits. When that wild growth led to offences against individuals or the State, the Penal Code was strong enough to vindicate private reputations and the public honour. But in dealing with the Vernacular Press there were three influences which the Council could invoke, more powerful, because

more continuous in their action, than any punitive laws. There was, in the first place, a large intelligent section of the Vernacular Press itself. The editors of such journals knew perfectly well that they were the chief sufferers, both in reputation and pocket, from a low tone among their contemporaries. It was their interest, alike from a political and a pecuniary point of view, to raise the standard of the whole Vernacular Press. If they set a high example, their less instructed brethren would sooner or later follow their lead. For nothing was more contagious among the members of a profession than respectability. The Native Press had an opportunity now which it never had before. For, after all, it was the chief organ of representation in India, and never before was so serious a desire evinced by the Government to give representative institutions a fair trial. The Indian Press was a Parliament always in session, and to which every Native was eligible who had anything to say that was worthy of being heard. The Vernacular journalists should realise two things. If they now used their liberty aright they would strengthen the hands of those who wished to foster the popular element in the administration. But if they abused their liberty, they would furnish a most powerful argument for postponing the further development of representative institutions in India.

Another influence from which the Council might hope much, was to be found among the powerful body of Native journalists who conducted their papers, not in the Vernacular dialects, but in the English tongue. During the past four years this class of what he might call Anglo-Native journalists, had fought the battle of their Vernacular brethren. They themselves were not affected by the Press Act of 1878, but they had never permitted their personal immunity to temper their condemnation of what they regarded as an inequitable law. By acting as the advocates of the Vernacular Press when it stood in need of defenders, they had acquired the right to be the counsellors of the Vernacular Press in the day of its emancipation. They were well aware that personalities and violent writing still formed the besetting temptations of Vernacular journalism. The Vernacular Press owed its rise to the controversies between rival creeds during the first half of this century. Until within the past thirty years most of the Vernacular newspapers were sectarian rather than political in character, and many of them still retained the taint of their polemical origin. The Anglo-Native journals formed the advance guard of the Native Press; but their effective power largely depended upon the conduct and discipline of the main Vernacular body behind. They knew that the approval of the Press was, in England, one of the chief incentives to public virtue, and its legitimate reward. The leading Anglo-Native journals could do much to bring about a similar state of public opinion in this country; but they could only do so by insisting upon a high standard among their Vernacular brethren. For a national Press must first purify its own springs before it could become the fountain of honour.

But while the Vernacular Press could do much, and the Anglo-Native journals could do more, the Government could also do something to ensure good results from the Bill which the Council would pass to-day. The preamble to Act IX of 1878 set forth the ignorance of the people as a ground for obtaining repressive regulations against the Press. "And whereas," it said, "such publications are read by and disseminated amongst large bodies of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess," and so forth. The Council would observe that it was not the inherent character of the publications that was alone complained of; but the special effect of such publications upon ignorant men. Now, MR. HUNTER did not deny that the action of a free Press among densely ignorant masses was attended with some peril. But the only true remedy for the dangers of popular ignorance was the spread of popular education. If, therefore, in finally emancipating the Press, the Government could also see its way to more widely educate the people, it would send forth Liberty not alone upon her travels, but Liberty and Security hand in hand. A great work had already been done in public instruction upon the basis of Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1854. But a still further extension of Vernacular schools would form the true complement of the now perfected freedom of the Vernacular Press.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN said:—"I do not wish to give a silent vote on this Bill. At the same time I shall not trespass far on the attention of the Council. I heartily approve of the Bill which is now under consideration. Whatever may have been the circumstances which led to the passing of the Act this Bill proposes to repeal, I think both the country and the Government are to be congratulated that the latter finds itself able to repeal a law ungenial to English feeling and most distasteful to the Native population."

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVA PRASÁD said he should vote in favour of the Bill. He wished to bring to the notice of the Government that the word "Vernacular," in the former Act, in his humble opinion, had done more mischief than good; because, as far as his experience went, the Vernacular papers threw the responsibility off their own shoulders by taking extracts from the English papers and publishing translations of them in the Vernacular, and these translations were circulated amongst the more ignorant and poorer classes of the country. At this very time, during the present disturbed state of Ireland, extracts from Parliamentary debates were taken from the English papers, and translated and published here in some of the Vernacular journals, and circulated amongst the ignorant masses of the people. This practice of taking a little from here and a little from there gave only a one-sided view of the question and could not do justice to the whole subject—did more mischief than anything else, and, in his opinion, poisoned the minds of the ignorant. At the same time, the editors of the Vernacular papers thought that they were not fairly treated. They quoted the Act as the Vernacular Press Act, and the people believed that what was written in those papers was written under restraint. If the Penal Code was not effective, it might be amended; but he did not think that there was the least necessity for passing such a strict Act, which, he thought, had done more mischief than good.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said that, having been a member of the Legislative Council when the Act was passed which was now about to be repealed, he desired to say a few words on the subject.

It was only paramount considerations of public safety that could induce him to vote for an Act which deprived certain classes of Her Majesty's subjects of the protection of the ordinary Courts and placed their property at the mercy of the Executive.

At that time the Executive Government represented to the Council that the Vernacular papers were representing constantly to the ignorant millions of India that all their hardships and misfortunes arose from the incubus of the British *rāj*; that these representations were growing more frequent; that the natural effect of such statements would be to give rise to a desire to shake off the incubus; that the political horizon was clouded owing to the Russo-Turkish war and other circumstances; and that the public safety demanded that stringent measures of this character should be taken at once to stop the growing danger.

He was glad to learn that the present Government did not consider that considerations of public safety now rendered necessary the existence of such harsh and repressive legislation, and, under these circumstances, it was clear that such an Act should not be allowed to remain on the Statute-book longer than was necessary. No fetters should be placed upon the Press, Vernacular or English, unless the exigencies of the State clearly rendered it necessary.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he must take the liberty to congratulate the Government on the decision which it had come to, to repeal that very unpopular measure which was known by the name of the Vernacular Press Act, and the grateful thanks of the Native community were due to His Lordship personally for the interest which he had been pleased to take in bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished. He deemed it due to himself, however, to take this opportunity to say a few words in explanation of the part which he took when this Act was passed.

When the draft Bill of the Vernacular Press Act was laid before the Council in 1878, he said that, though "an advocate of the liberty of the Press,"

he had no sympathy with "the low class Vernacular papers which had taken to a course that was, to say the least, extremely reprehensible." But he thought and said that, to check the vagaries of these writers, "the existing provisions of the Penal Code were sufficient for all practical purposes," as, indeed, he was glad to find, was the opinion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the present Bill and of his hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Hunter). The Government of the day, however, thought that the then condition of the country rendered it absolutely necessary to pass a more strict and summary measure for the better security of the Empire. As this was the deliberate opinion of the responsible rulers of the land, who were presumably much better acquainted with the circumstances of the country than he could be, he thought he was bound in all loyalty to give his humble support to the Government, but without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the proposed measure in its details. Happily, however, seldom, if ever, had any occasion arisen to put into force the provisions of the Act, and it had remained almost a dead-letter in the Statute-book.

The present Government, he was glad to find, was of opinion that a special law was no longer necessary to regulate the Vernacular Press of India. Who could after this wish to see for a moment this most unpopular measure encumber the Code, especially as its very existence served simply to keep up a feeling of irritation in the minds of the people? It had, therefore, been wisely decided to repeal the Act, and his hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Gibbs) had been charged to consign it to the grave. It was a matter of no small gratification to him that he had the honour still to hold a place in the Council, and thus had an opportunity of adding his shovel-full of earth to bury this measure, which, it was no exaggeration to say, had caused the greatest amount of dissatisfaction among the Native community from one end of the country to the other.

This would be a memorable day in the history of His Lordship's administration, and he felt sure it would be gratefully remembered by his countrymen as the day on which, under His Lordship's auspices, the lost liberty of the Vernacular Press was once more regained.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said that, as far as the observations which had been made by hon'ble members on the subject of this Bill, he found that there was nothing to which he need reply. He only wished to say that he trusted the editors of the Vernacular Press would benefit by the good advice which the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter had given them in regard to the future conduct of their papers. He would only repeat what he had said when he asked for leave to introduce this Bill, that, should the Government hereafter find it necessary to take stronger measures than were contained in the provisions of the Penal Code, he might safely say that this Government, and, he hoped, any future Government, would follow the example of Lord Canning on an emergency, and take effective measures to put a stop to any writings which were likely to endanger the public safety. He had nothing to say in respect of the speeches which had just been made in approval of the course which the Government had taken in this matter, but he had one observation to make of a personal nature. He saw from the reports of the Vernacular papers in Western India, which he had carefully read, that he was credited as being one of those who entirely approved of the measure which formed the Act which they were to-day about to repeal. All he would say in reply to that was, that he never saw that Act until he saw it as a law in print, and, therefore, it could not be said that he ever consented to the passing of that Act, nor had he given his opinion, before it was passed, that it was a proper measure. He gave his opinion upon a very different measure, as would be seen from the Blue-book in which it was published.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he did not wish to detain the Council by any observations of his own, nor did he think that he was in any way called upon to review the reasons or motives for which the Act was originally introduced. All he desired to say was that it would always be a great satisfaction to him that it should have been during the time that he held the office of Viceroy that the Act had been removed from the Indian Statute-book.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill be passed.
The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the further and final Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property be taken into consideration.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN also asked for leave to postpone the Motion that, in section one, clause two, of the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property, for the words "the first day of April, 1882" the words "the first day of January, 1883" be substituted.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then asked for leave to postpone the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Leave was granted.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure. He said that the Committee had made in the Bill only three important amendments:—

First, they thought that the present law gave too great latitude to the Courts with regard to the examination of an accused person. The object of such examination was to give the accused an opportunity of explaining any circumstances which might tend to criminate him. It was never intended that the Court should examine the accused with a view to elicit from him some statement which would lead to his conviction. They had, therefore, limited the power of interrogating the accused by adding to the first paragraph of section 342 the words "for the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him." They thought the accused should always have this opportunity of explaining, and the Committee had, therefore, required the Court to question him generally for that purpose before he entered on his defence.

Next, they had amended the law as to whipping. They had provided, in section 392, that no Magistrate of the second class should pass a sentence of whipping unless especially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. They had also provided, in section 392, that whipping should be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter, and they had abolished whipping with a cat-o-nine-tails. They had also prohibited the infliction of whipping on any person whom the Court considered to be more than 45 years of age.

Thirdly, they were of opinion that it was unnecessary and inexpedient to retain in section 423 the power, which Appellate Courts had at present, of enhancing sentences on appeals presented by convicted persons, and they had accordingly withdrawn it. The High Courts, however, in exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, would still have power to enhance sentences.

They had also made several minor amendments in the Bill, most of which were specified in the report drawn up by the Officiating Secretary, Mr. Crosthwaite, to whose ability, zeal and care the Select Committee were greatly indebted.

HINDÚ AND BUDDHIST WILLS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the extent of the testamentary powers of Hindús and Buddhists, and to regulate their Wills.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 26th January, 1882.

CALCUTTA; }
The 19th January, 1882. }

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WORKING OF THE INLAND EMIGRATION ACT, 1882.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration),—Nos. 16 to 18 E., under date, Fort William, the 27th January 1882.

Read—

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 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, dated 20th July 1881, 7th September 1881, 7th and 15th December 1881, and 5th January 1882.

Read also—

Act I of 1882, The Inland Emigration Act.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council desires to invite the attention of the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, and to lay down certain principles for observance in working the law.

2. It should be recognised, *first*, that emigration from thickly-populated districts to Assam, or indeed to any part of India where labour is wanted, benefits alike the districts of recruitment and the districts to which labour is supplied, provided always that the coolies leave their homes and enter service entirely of their own free will, and uninfluenced by any deception or mistake; and *secondly*, that, in the case of emigration promoted by contractors and recruiters or by garden-sardars, it is the duty of the Registering Officers thoroughly to assure themselves by careful personal examination in each case that the intending emigrant really understands the nature of his contract, and is prepared fully to accept it.

3. In connection with the first point, it will be seen that three kinds of emigration are now permitted by the law. *First*, the emigrant may travel to Assam or Chittagong independently of the Act, either of his own accord, and without any assistance or inducement from others, or at the solicitation and with the help of an employer, or of persons acting on behalf of the employer. Here the emigrant, before or after arrival at the garden, may agree to an ordinary contract, also independently of the Act; and the only alteration in the law is that the limitation of the term of the contract to one year, imposed by section 7 of the Act just repealed, has been rescinded. *Secondly*, the emigrant proceeding to a labour-district, again independently of the Act, and, as above, with or without assistance from an employer, may, in either case, accept a labour-contract under sections 111 and 112 of the Act, which can be enforced under sections 170 to 175. This is an important alteration, and its effect should be closely observed. The extent to which the tea-planters avail themselves of sections 111 and 112, particularly in the case of newly-imported coolies, should be prominently noticed in the annual reports. *Thirdly*, the labourer may both travel under the Act and work under the Act, the employer importing labour, as heretofore, through the agency of contractors and garden-sardars. Here the principal changes are that the number of coolies in the *sardari* batches is to be unrestricted; that local agents may be appointed to supervise the proceedings of the sardars, and even, by special license, to recruit emigrants and despatch them to the labour-districts without the intervention of sardars; and that care has been taken to sever all connection between the garden-sardars and the contractors.

4. In regard to the second point, sections 32 and 66 relate to the examination of contractors' coolies and *sardari* recruits with reference to their intended

labour-contracts. It will be observed that these sections provide in great detail that the Registering Officers shall most carefully satisfy themselves that each coolie is fully acquainted with the true nature and meaning of the contract into which he is about to enter; and that after that contract has been explained to him by the Registering Officer, he is freely willing to enter into it. If the Registering Officer is not satisfied upon these points, it will be his duty to refuse to register the contract and to see that the coolie and his dependents return to their homes. It will be for the Local Governments concerned to issue such orders as will secure that this duty is not discharged in a perfunctory manner by the Registering Officers. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of Bengal will doubtless satisfy themselves, from time to time, that such examinations are properly conducted.

5. Instructions should also be issued by the Local Governments drawing the attention of the Magistrates and other officers in the recruiting districts and along the emigration routes to the provisions of Chapters III and IV of the Act which are intended for the regulation of recruitment and the protection of the coolies on the way to the labour-districts. By section 8 of the present law the power of appointing Registering Officers has been enlarged: the selection of such officers and the determination of the local areas within which they shall exercise their powers, are matters demanding careful treatment. As the resources of the Inland Labour Transport fund increase, it may be found possible to add to the number of the Registering Officers; and it is important that advantage should be taken of this power, with a view to facilitate the work of licensed recruiters, to prevent the delays which are now said to impede their operations, and to secure to the labourers that any misunderstanding regarding their engagements should be remedied before they have gone far from their homes. The executive officers should be active in the supervision of the accommodation for the coolies, in enforcing the safeguards against ill-treatment or neglect on the journey, and in bringing to notice any abuses which may be attempted, or any defects which may be perceived, whether in the arrangements under the law, or in the conduct of the assisted emigration outside the law, which may now be more freely resorted to. More particularly, the system of *sardari* recruitment, which has now been materially extended, should be vigilantly watched. Attention should be directed to the effect of the change which permits any number of coolies to be recruited by garden-sardars, and conveyed to the labour-districts without passing through the dépôt of a contractor. It has not been thought necessary to empower the Local Governments to prescribe particular routes which shall be obligatory, but any objectionable routes may be prohibited. It is desirable that the coolies should be brought on to the Eastern Bengal or Northern Bengal Railway as quickly as possible; and the special arrangements which now exist for the housing of the coolies at the terminus of the railway or tramway, before they embark at Dhubri for the river voyage, should be maintained in an efficient condition.

6. Section 62 authorises the grant of a special license to a local agent which will enable him, without the intervention of a garden-sardar, to engage persons to be labourers on behalf of any employer. Such special licenses cannot be granted without the sanction of the Local Government; and, in the opinion of the Government of India, such sanction should be, for a time, at least, withheld, until it is seen what kind of emigration will be most frequent under the new law. When special licenses are eventually granted, there should be a distinct understanding that the local agent, in the exercise of the option allowed to him by the second clause of the section, will elect to appear with the labourers before the Registering Officer and require them to execute labour-contracts. It is not expedient that the operations of contractors in the recruiting districts should be at once freed from all control; and it is not intended that the system of local agency (which may be paid agency), should be utilised to introduce a new class of contractors who would work in the recruiting districts outside the provisions of the law. The primary object of the system of local agency is to represent employers of labour in the supervision of the garden-sardars. Eventually it will be possible to make free use of the special licenses under section 62; but progress in that direction should be of a gradual and guarded character.

7. Transport by river is dealt with in the fifth Chapter of the Act, which leaves a wide discretion to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to secure by rules the proper provisioning of the vessels, the due supply of medical attendance, and the inspection and accommodation of the coolies on arrival at the place of disembarkation. In former years the death-rate on board the river steamers has often reached an alarming figure. The recent improvement in this respect is great and well-known. The Governor General in Council feels sure that there will be no relaxation in the humane efforts already made to check preventible mortality.

8. Recruitment and transit (except on the river-voyage above Dhubri, and in the Surma valley), fall within the territories of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of Bengal. The chief share in the protection of the coolies in the labour-districts belongs to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, though the Government of Bengal is concerned with the regulation of labour in the Chittagong District and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The following brief remarks are commended to the consideration of those authorities.

9. Sections 111 and 112, which permit labour-contracts under the Act to be entered into in the labour-districts for a maximum term of five years, have been much discussed. The Inspectors' reports should show to what extent, on the occasion of their visits to the gardens, coolies apply to have their contracts cancelled, and how often it is found necessary to grant the request. There is every reason to suppose that time-expired coolies thoroughly understand their position; but care should be taken to ascertain whether coolies who may have been assisted to emigrate outside the Act, and have on arrival placed themselves under contracts of the above description, thoroughly comprehend the nature of their engagements.

10. Section 113, requiring employers to keep registers and to submit periodical returns, applies to all estates, whether the coolies there entertained be bound by contracts under the Act or not. The definition of *estate* has been so framed as to bring two classes of employers within the terms of the section; viz., (1) any employers entertaining "labourers" as defined in section 3, and (2) any employers upon whose land more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour. In the case of the second class of employers, the legal obligation to submit returns is now, for the first time, extended to those in whose service there are no "labourers" technically so called; i.e., no coolies bound by contracts under the special Emigration Law. The object of these provisions is to obtain trustworthy and full statistics of imported labour. No returns are needed in the case of villagers under engagements to labour for a few days at a time; the statistics will only be of use in the case of engagements lasting for a year. The Government of India has no doubt that Local Governments will not be unduly exacting in the quantity and nature of the statistics they call for, and that the planting community will recognise the importance of co-operating in this matter with the local authorities, and of supplying the Government with complete and accurate information. It will be observed that under section 114 inspections may extend to all lands and houses, wholly or partially used by or for labourers, under the Act, or by or for any other natives of India who are not natives of the labour-district in which the estate where they are employed is situated.

11. In the regulation of labour under sections 115 to 119, the Inspectors should carefully inform themselves of the character of the schedules of daily tasks throughout their charges, and should be in the habit of comparing one schedule with another, so as to arrive at sound opinions as to the suitability of schedules in given cases and to correct any inequalities in the treatment of the labourers. It is very distinctly intended,—and here the Government of India feels that it can count on the co-operation of planters as a body—that the one day's holiday to be allowed in the week under section 116 shall be a real concession. If, in any individual case, any attempt should be made to enlarge the daily task in such a way as to obtain during the six days the full tale of work which, on a proper scale of labour, would have been rendered in seven days, such an improper proceeding should be promptly repressed. The Governor General in Council believes that this caution is hardly necessary; but,

nevertheless, it will be right for the Inspectors to bear it in mind when considering the schedules.

12. Section 172 empowers employers, or persons acting in their behalf, to arrest deserters without warrant, unless the deserter be found within five miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer. The radius beyond which arrests without warrant are lawful has thus been reduced from ten miles to five, five miles being a short distance which any one may reasonably be expected to traverse for the purpose of obtaining a warrant even where communications are bad. There is no evidence to show that the large powers heretofore allowed by law to private persons in this respect have been abused or have occasioned hardship. In the courts of justice; and in the machinery of inspection provided by the Act, there are ample means for the investigation of complaints or the discovery of abuses. But the power of arrest without warrant is one the exercise of which requires to be very carefully watched, and inspectors and district and police officers should, therefore, pay particular attention to the working of sections 172 and 173; and the annual reports should contain information as to the number of arrests which have been made under this part of the law and as to the manner in which it has operated.

13. On the Act as a whole the Government of India observes that it is, of necessity, a measure intended to meet a transitional state of affairs. The main reason for maintaining at this date a special law is, that communications between most of the labour-districts and the rest of India are still imperfect. The improvement of communications with Assam is engaging the earnest attention of the Government, and, with the gradual attainment of this object, it is hoped that it may become practicable to leave both the employers and the employed to settle their relations, in all cases, under the ordinary law, as they do in other parts of British India. Steps may be taken under the fourth section of the Act leading up to this result. Local Governments are empowered, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that any labour-district within their respective territories shall cease to be subject to all the provisions, or any specified provisions, of the Act. The successful introduction of a system of free emigration will fulfil the wish of the Government of India to gradually withdraw the application of a special law.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

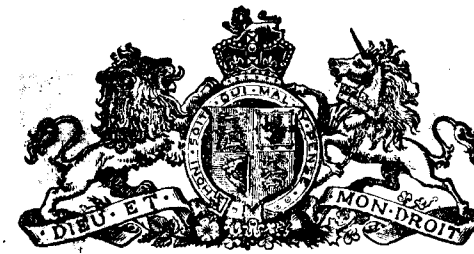
Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Legislative Department.

By Order,

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed & published for the GOVT. OF INDIA at the Office of SUPD. GOVT. PRINTING, 166, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 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.

No. L of 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH DECEMBER 1880.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH DECEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 18TH DECEMBER 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 17TH DECEMBER 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Jan. 1882	East Indian	1,507	10,37,715	688	1,504	10,14,703	675	2,91,47,446	517	3,13,21,564	558	21,74,118	...
	Guaranteed.												
7th Jan. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	72,654	422	172	96,253	560	33,37,641	519	39,58,517	614	6,20,876	...
31st Dec. 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,16,057	212	547	1,04,214	191	31,55,829	154	34,60,279	169	3,04,450	...
31st ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,86,326	348	676	1,62,110	240	87,49,152	346	65,53,078	260	...	21,96,074
31st ditto	Madras	857	1,18,479	132	858	1,19,948	140	42,76,135	133	44,38,678	139	1,62,541	...
31st ditto	South Indian	648	74,407	115	655	66,868	102	25,70,605	107	26,78,391	110	1,07,786	...
7th Jan. 1882	Great Indian Peninsula	1,414	6,24,432	442	1,446	6,86,985	475	1,71,62,452	321	2,23,30,901	414	51,68,449	...
7th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,62,800	367	444	2,02,473	456	56,17,202	338	65,40,913	395	9,23,711	...
	TOTAL	6,265	24,36,870	389	6,302	24,53,554	389	7,40,16,462	315	8,12,82,319	346	72,65,857	...
	State.												
7th Jan. 1882	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,006	72	28	2,190	78	99,522	95	1,04,606	100	5,084	...
31st Dec. 1881	Nalhati	27	1,380	51	27	1,484	55	46,084	45	45,274	45	...	810
31st ditto	Northern Bengal	231	39,602	171	233	42,910	184	11,32,035	131	13,05,609	151	1,73,574	...
31st ditto	Tirhoot	82	13,991	171	85	15,892	187	3,80,788	129	3,99,706	134	18,918	...
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,687	170	57	10,338	182	3,46,578	162	3,57,377	168	10,799	...
31st ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,591	124	29	2,069	71	1,01,384	93	96,902	90	...	4,482
	Dhond and Mahmud(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st Dec. 1881	Wardha Coal	47	2,978	63	45	12,272	273	1,15,945	66	3,39,744	202	2,23,799	...
31st ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	8,725	70	58	8,457	86	94,470	48	1,95,460	89	1,00,990	...
31st ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	17,123	106	161	20,272	126	8,56,487	142	9,55,684	159	99,197	...
31st ditto	Sindia	70	4,051	58	75	6,109	81	1,49,234	58	2,16,337	78	67,603	...
3rd Dec. 1881	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	...	(b)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th Jan. 1882	Rajputana	566	88,147	156	(e)828	1,78,288	215	27,29,431	132	49,43,043	181	22,13,612	...
	Western Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st Dec. 1881	Holkar and Shindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neemuch	253	32,618	127	289	42,127	146	10,11,422	111	13,85,849	129	3,74,427	...
24th ditto	Punjab Northern	228	68,997	281	363	63,671	175	22,43,351	318	20,90,353	155	...	1,52,998
31st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,20,435	182	660	1,36,935	207	51,68,627	219	36,32,239	143	...	15,36,388
	Khangao(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amraoti(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st Dec. 1881	Nizam's	121	10,828	89	121	11,718	97	5,00,597	111	5,51,954	122	51,357	...
31st ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	49	325	7	86	8,380	98	(f)325	11	2,12,709	66	2,12,394	...
31st ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	192	16,156	84	...	...	4,84,414	77	4,84,414	...
24th ditto	Mysore	...	...	...	58	2,270	89	...	...	1,02,048	47	1,02,048	...
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazi-pur	12	884	74	12	712	59	6,841	53	27,811	62	20,970	...
	TOTAL	2,674	4,14,768	155	3,447	5,82,247	169	1,49,83,121	159	1,74,51,858	143	24,68,737	...
	GRAND TOTAL	8,939	2,51,638	319	9,749	30,35,301	311	8,89,99,583	270	9,87,34,177	276	97,34,594	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 7th November to 2nd December 1881.

(d) Included with the Rajputana Railway figures.
(e) Includes (miles 100) from Chitor to Nusseera bad.
(f) Total receipts from 15th to 18th December 1880.

No. LI of 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH DECEMBER 1880.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH DECEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 25TH DECEMBER 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 25TH DECEMBER 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
7th Jan. 1882	East Indian	1,507	Rs. 9,57,259	Rs. 635	1,504	Rs. 10,16,970	Rs. 676	Rs. 3,01,04,706	Rs. 520	Rs. 3,23,38,534	Rs. 561	Rs. 22,33,828	Rs. ...
7th Jan. 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal	172	66,300	385	172	96,412	561	34,03,941	514	40,54,929	612	6,50,988	...
31st Dec. 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	98,751	181	547	1,12,157	205	32,54,581	135	35,72,436	171	8,17,855	...
31st ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,60,718	386	676	2,29,257	339	90,09,870	347	67,82,335	262	...	22,27,535
31st ditto	Madras	857	1,31,853	154	858	1,36,920	160	44,07,988	134	45,75,596	139	1,67,608	...
31st ditto	South Indian	648	71,962	111	655	59,779	91	26,42,567	107	27,38,170	109	95,603	...
7th Jan. 1882	Great Indian Peninsula	1,414	5,79,380	409	1,446	7,02,078	485	1,77,41,782	323	2,30,32,979	416	52,91,197	...
7th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,60,621	362	444	2,13,474	481	57,77,823	339	67,54,387	398	9,76,564	...
	TOTAL	6,265	23,26,794	371	6,302	25,67,047	407	7,63,43,258	816	8,38,49,366	347	75,06,108	...
7th Jan. 1882	<i>State.</i> Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	1,997	71	28	2,437	87	1,01,519	95	1,07,043	100	5,524	...
31st Dec. 1881	Nalhati	27	885	33	27	1,413	52	46,969	45	46,687	45	...	282
31st ditto	Northern Bengal	231	27,373	118	233	47,240	203	11,59,408	131	13,52,849	153	1,93,441	...
31st ditto	Tirhoot	82	7,169	87	85	11,310	133	3,87,957	127	4,11,016	134	23,059	...
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,662	134	57	10,110	177	8,54,240	162	3,67,487	169	13,247	...
31st ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,452	85	29	1,836	63	1,03,836	93	98,738	89	...	5,098
	Dhond and Mammad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st Dec. 1881	Wardha Coal	47	3,426	73	45	12,451	277	1,19,371	66	3,52,193	204	2,32,827	...
31st ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	4,713	89	98	8,607	88	99,183	49	2,04,067	89	1,04,884	...
31st ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	16,291	101	161	20,260	126	8,72,778	141	9,75,944	168	1,03,166	...
31st ditto	Sindia	70	8,564	51	75	6,590	88	1,52,798	57	2,23,427	78	70,629	...
3rd ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	...	(b)...	...	...	...	(c)4,241	48	4,241	...
7th Jan. 1882	Rajputana	566	68,061	120	828	1,84,507	223	27,97,492	132	51,27,550	182	23,30,058	...
	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st Dec. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	253	34,021	134	289	46,371	161	10,45,443	112	14,32,220	130	8,86,777	...
24th ditto	Punjab Northern	228	69,874	306	369	84,246	232	23,13,285	318	21,74,599	157	...	1,38,626
31st ditto	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,19,766	181	660	1,23,042	186	52,88,398	218	37,55,281	148	...	15,33,112
	Khamgaon(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amraoti(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st Dec. 1881	Nizam's	121	10,823	89	121	12,643	104	5,11,425	110	5,64,597	122	53,172	...
31st ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	49	951	19	86	8,230	96	(e)1,276	18	2,20,939	67	2,19,663	...
31st ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	105	2,346	22	192	31,306	163	2,346	25	5,15,720	80	5,13,374	...
24th ditto	Mysore	...	...	...	58	2,075	36	...	...	1,04,121	47	1,04,121	...
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	772	64	12	660	55	7,613	54	28,471	62	20,858	...
	TOTAL	2,779	3,82,151	138	3,447	6,15,337	178	1,53,65,272	158	1,80,67,195	143	27,01,923	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,044	27,08,945	300	9,749	31,82,384	326	9,17,08,530	271	10,19,16,561	277	1,02,08,031	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,78,52,633	141	5,05,76,164	138	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,38,55,897	130	5,13,40,397	139	74,84,500	...

(a) Includes with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
 (b) Return not received.
 (c) Total receipts from 7th November to 3rd December 1881.

(d) Includes with the Rajputana State Railway figures.
 (e) Total receipts from 16th to 25th December 1880.

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 JANUARY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency prospects generally continue good and the harvest is progressing. In Mysore, the Nizam's Territories and Berar standing crops are doing fairly well, but scarcity of water is felt in parts. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* is expected to be poor in three districts and has failed in one taluk of Ahmednagar, elsewhere it is generally good. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is now generally wanted for the standing crops: in the latter provinces the outturn of unirrigated lands is expected to be poor. In the Punjab there has been slight rain in parts, and prospects generally are good. From the Rajputana and Central India States and from Assam and British Burma no change is reported. In Coorg the threshing of rice has commenced and coffee-picking has been completed.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—Bellary	...	Standing crops wet generally good; dry crops and sugarcane withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, sugarcane and oilseeds, yield below average.
Kurnool	...	Standing crops dry generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	...	Dry crops, sugarcane and cotton thriving; harvest <i>cholum</i> one taluk, outturn average.
Kistna	...	Later crops require rain in one taluk, elsewhere standing crops promising; harvest wet and dry grains; castor-oil seeds, outturn below average; water below anicut 25 feet; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras)	...	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever and cholera in parts.
Coimbatore	...	Standing crops generally fair; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox and cholera in parts.
Tanjore	...	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; cholera severe and increasing.
Madura	...	Partial loss of wet crops from deficient water-supply in parts; harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> five taluks, yield average.
Malabar	...	Harvest second crops almost over.
Travancore	...	Harvest paddy; fever and measles continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain any where; general prospects good.
Bombay—Karachi	Sujawal 10	Weather cloudy; fever in five talukas; one fresh case small-pox in Tatta; wheat, red rice, <i>bajri</i> , in Kotri 28, 40-44, in Tatta 23, 44 and 54 and in Mirpurbatoro 56 and 50 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects favourable; fever in eight talukas; wheat 28, <i>jowari</i> 44, <i>bajri</i> 44, red rice 32, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	...	Crops thriving; public health good; wheat 30 pounds, <i>bajri</i> 33 per rupee.
Baroda	...	<i>Rabi</i> doing well; sugarcane-pressing in Nowsari Division continues; cotton-picking in Amreli begun; public health generally good; cattle disease in Patton and Attarsamba talukas of Kadi Division; prices in Baroda city: <i>bajri</i> 30, rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat	...	Crops healthy; <i>jowari</i> 43 pounds, <i>nagli</i> 55 per rupee.
Nasik	...	Outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops expected to be poor in most cases; cattle disease still continues in Kalwan; <i>bajri</i> 47, wheat 23½ and <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	Average abnormal temperature 2 degrees warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal, wind normal.
Poona	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; average prices: <i>jowari</i> 71, <i>bajri</i> 53 pounds; in Poona-bazaar, <i>jowari</i> 61, <i>bajri</i> 46 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good in Srigonda, Jamkhed, Akola, middling in Nagar, Kerjat, Newasa; bad in Parner, Rahuri, Sangamner, and failed in Kopargaon; harvesting in progress; <i>jowari</i> maximum 102 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 72 in Kopargaon; <i>bajri</i> 72 in Jamkhed, 52 in Kopargaon; one death from cholera in Parner.
Sholapur	...	Crops good; <i>jowari</i> 86 pounds 12 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 64 pounds 13 tolas per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Dharwar ...	...	Talukas crops almost harvested; cotton suffering from blight in six talukas; picking of exotic cotton commenced; wheat and gram being reaped; scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Karajgi, Kalghatgi and Kod; public health generally good; rice 24, <i>jowari</i> 63 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop sowings continue; sugarcane being harvested; fever prevails slightly in seven talukas; cattle disease subsiding generally; small-pox in Sidpur and Mysore border; weather cold; common rice in Karwar 10 seers; in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; health generally good; cotton-picking commenced in Sorath; <i>bajri</i> 32, <i>jowari</i> 43 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> expected to be mostly poor in Nasik, has failed in one, and is bad in three talukas in Ahmednagar, elsewhere generally good; scarcity of drinking water continues in part of Dharwar; cattle disease, fever and slight cholera in a few districts; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Jan. 31st)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; small-pox still reported; cholera in the town; cattle disease in Cox's Bazar.
Dacca ...	Nil	Rain wanted, but prospects good; sugarcane is now being cut; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	Nil	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> still going on; outturn above the average; winter crops promise well; prices of common rice stationary; fever and cholera have abated; cases of the latter of sporadic nature reported from Diamond Harbour and Satkhira Sub-Divisions.
Moorsheadabad ...	Nil	<i>Amun</i> harvest is over, outturn expected to be good; winter crops doing well, but rain is wanted in some places; fever abating; only a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Want of rain beginning to be felt; crops on the ground getting affected by want of rain, though damage not so far material; price of rice unchanged; cases of cholera reported from Pathya; fever said to be abating.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Weather warm; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable, but rain wanted; mustard being cut with prospect of a fair outturn; cholera prevalent.
Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good, but rain begins to be wanted; general health good.
Purneah ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops fair; rain required; health fair.
Patna ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> continue good, but a shower of rain would improve them; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good, but rain is wanted; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Weather growing hot; <i>rabi</i> crops suffer much for want of rain; fever and small-pox reported from certain thanas, with these exceptions, public health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> still being reaped; miscellaneous crops doing well; public health fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain fell during the week; rain is now almost generally wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops, which are said to have already suffered in some places; the rice harvest has for the most part yielded a good average crop; prices are low and stationary; fever has generally much diminished; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported in places; on the whole, however, general health is now fair.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 31st) ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops freely irrigated in most parts, but rain wanted where there is want of proper means of irrigation; some cases of cholera among pilgrims, but disease has not broken out in the district or city; no disease amongst cattle; bazars well supplied with food-grains at moderate prices.
Allahabad (Feb. 1st) ...	No rain	Crops still suffering; prices on the whole rather lower; no cattle disease; cholera much diminished.
Gorakhpur (Jan. 31st) ...	...	Weather fine; prospects favourable, but rain wanted in north; health good; prices stationary.
Jhansi (" ") ...	...	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> prospects on the whole good; in parts of districts, crops are suffering from want of rain; health good; prices steady; foot and mouth disease continues.
Agra (" ") ...	No rain	Clouds hanging about; irrigated <i>rabi</i> doing well; rain needed; health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ") ...	...	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Meerut (" ") ...	Slight rain on 30th.	Weather cold and cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ") ...	Plenty and most seasonable rain.	General health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Lucknow (Jan. 31st) ...	No rain	Weather cloudy and warm; no change in prospects from last week; some cases of cholera reported on the routes taken by pilgrims returning from the <i>Magh Mela</i> ; prices stationary.
Partabgarh (" ") ...	...	Rain still much needed, but prospects on the whole favourable; the stream of pilgrims has passed away, but still a few cases continue to be reported, no sign of its becoming epidemic.
Sitapur (" ") ...	No rain	Weather cloudy; wind east; unirrigated crops poor; prices steady.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	No rain	A few cases of cholera on pilgrim route.
Farukhabad (" ") ...	...	Weather cloudy, but as yet no rain, though much needed; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Cawnpore (" ") ...	No rain	Irrigated crops thriving, unirrigated suffering from drought; a few deaths from cholera among pilgrims returning from Allahabad; prices stationary.
Rae-Bareli (" ") ...	...	Rain much wanted for unirrigated <i>rabi</i> ; irrigated crops very good; about 50 deaths from cholera, not spreading, health otherwise good; labour plentiful. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in Kumaon and Meerut Divisions, elsewhere none; <i>rabi</i> on the whole promises fairly, except on unirrigated lands; prices generally stationary; sporadic cases of cholera amongst pilgrims returning from Allahabad, but disease not spreading, otherwise health good; cattle disease continues in Jhansi and Kumaon.
Punjab—(Jan. 31st)		
Delhi ...	...	Slight fall of rain; prospects improved; prices steady; small-pox in city and few cases of cholera.
Hissar ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; prices fluctuating; health good.
Umballa ...	30 during week ending 31st January, and 30 on evening and 80 on night of 1st instant.	More rain required for standing <i>rabi</i> crops; health fair.
Jullundur ...	50 during week ending 31st January and 17 on 1st instant.	Prices steady; health good; crops flourishing.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	Slight fall of rain on 31st.	Late crops and health good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health and prospects good; prices falling.
Sialkot ...	Slight fall of rain on 31st.	Prospects and health good.
Rawalpindi ...	50	Agricultural prospects good; health generally good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar ...	30	State of crops good; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	20 at Sadr	Prospects very favourable; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; prospects fair; prices steady. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects continue favourable; health generally good; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 1st) ...	...	Weather getting warm; prospects favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Light clouds; weather warmer; rain wanted to improve <i>rabi</i> ; cholera prevalent among pilgrims returning from Allahabad and Bandal-pore; slight fever and small-pox at places; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Bengar (Feb. 1st) ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops indifferent; cholera among pilgrims returning from Allahabad; prices stationary.
Seoni (" ") ...	...	Weather seasonable; wheat rising; gram being reaped; small-pox and a few cases of cholera reported; prices stationary.
Khandwa (" ") ...	...	Weather warmer; few cases of small-pox; health generally good; wheat 17 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (Jan. 31st) ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops poor for want of rain; small-pox and two cases of cholera reported; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 28th) ...	...	Weather warmer; <i>rabi</i> progressing; health good; prices falling; rice 48 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 26th) ...	...	Weather clear and cold; health good; rice 56 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Days getting warm; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops continue favourable; few districts of the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions report cholera among pilgrims returning from Allahabad fair; public health generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
(Jan. 28th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 120; measles still prevailing in Akyab Town, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Four fatal cases of cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Prome ...	...	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo ...	...	Four deaths from cholera and four deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; crops nearly reaped.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera somewhat prevalent in Hanthawaddy and Showygyin, a few scattered cases in some other districts; public health otherwise good; a little cattle disease.
Assam— (Feb. 1st)		
Gauhati ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; lands being ploughed for <i>aus</i> .
Sylhet ...	No rain	Prospects of crops good; isolated cases of cholera reported from Sunamganj; public health on the whole good.
Cachar ...	19	Weather cloudy; reaping of winter crops continues; common rice 26 seers per rupee; some deaths of ponies from Manipuri disease, and one case of cholera in the sudder station reported.
Dibrugarh ...	28	Weather seasonable; pulse gathered; mustard being harvested; ploughing for <i>aus</i> commenced; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; wet crops except under large tanks suffering from want of water; sugarcane, horse-gram and <i>karlik</i> paddy being harvested; prospects favourable; no material change in prices.
Mysore ...	...	Prospects fair, standing crops good.
Mercara ...	...	No rain; threshing of rice crop has commenced; coffee-picking completed; native produce realizing low prices in local market; health generally good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The crops throughout the Mysore State require more moisture, but are doing fairly; prospects fair, no material change in prices; public health good; small-pox only in a few taluks.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition; prices, wheat 18 seers, <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good.
Hyderabad ...	...	<i>Tabi</i> sowings continue; <i>rabi</i> crops prospering; scarcity of water felt in some taluks; fever and cattle disease still prevail in places; prices: wheat 14 seers, common rice 10 seers, white <i>juari</i> 25 seers, yellow <i>juari</i> 32 seers, <i>bajra</i> 20 seers, and red grain 20 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	...	No change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Sutna ...	...	During week 16 deaths from cholera at Rewa, 3 at Sutna; disease now decreasing, most of the pilgrims from Allahabad having passed; weather warm; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops unfavourable.
Neemuch ...	...	Crops good; no more cases of small-pox reported.
Goona ...	...	Weather seasonable; crops good.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather seasonable; crops good.
Agar ...	...	Weather seasonable; crops good.
Nowgong ...	...	Rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops; health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	...	Wheat and gram crop good; fever prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 2nd) ...	Rain drops	Weather cloudy, windy and rather cold.
Sirohi (Jan. 29th) ...	...	Tanks and wells full; health and prospects good; weather occasionally cloudy and getting warmer.
Marwar („ 27th) ...	...	Tanks and wells almost full; health good; prospects excellent; cold very mild; prices fluctuating.
Jhallawar („ 25th) ...	...	Crops looking well; weather warm.
Ajmere („ 31st) ...	...	Prospects and health good.
Jeypore („ „) ...	...	Prospects and health good; weather cloudy; prices stationary.
Ulwur (Feb. 1st) ...	Slight rain	Wells failing; health and prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

PRESENT POSITION OF EDUCATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. $\frac{1}{60}$.*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 3rd February 1882.*

READ—

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department,—

- (a) No. LXXVI.—“Collection of despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854 to 1863.”
- (b) No. LIV.—“A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1865-66, by Mr. A. M. Monteath, c.s.”
- (c) No. LXVII.—“A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1866-77, by Mr. A. P. Howell, c.s.”
- (d) A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1867-68, by Mr. A. P. Howell, c.s.
- (e) Note on Education in British India prior to 1854 and in 1870-71, by Mr. A. P. Howell, c.s.
- (f) Annual Reports on Public Instruction in the different Provinces of British India from 1871-72 to 1880-81.
- (g) Circular letters to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 4—157 to 164, dated 10th June 1881, and Nos. 6—230, to 239, dated 30th July 1881, calling for report on the system of Primary Education now in force and the progress made in Primary Education since the Education Department was made over to Local Governments in 1871.
- (h) Replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the foregoing circular.

RESOLUTION.

THE despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, No. 49 of the 19th July 1854, laid down in clear, though general, terms the principles which should govern the educational policy of the Government of India. It set forth (in the words of Lord Dalhousie) “a scheme of education for all India, far wider and more comprehensive than the Supreme or any Local Government could ever have ventured to suggest.” Up to the time of its issue the efforts of the Government in the cause of education had been marked neither by consistency of direction nor by any breadth of aim. The annual expenditure upon Public Instruction had been insignificant and uncertain; and the control of its operations had not been deemed worthy the attention of any special Department of the State. The educational system elaborated in the despatch was indeed, both in its character and scope, far in advance of anything existing at the time of its inception. It furnished in fact a masterly and comprehensive outline, the filling up of which was necessarily to be the work of many years. Hence it became a matter of importance that Government should from time to time review the progress made under its orders, and enquire how far the superstructure corresponded with the original design.

2. Such an enquiry was instituted by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch No. 4 of the 7th April 1859, in which, after describing the measures actually taken upon the orders of 1854, Her Majesty's Government confirmed and supplemented the lines of policy therein contained, so far as general education was concerned, and called upon the Government of India for fuller report as to the operation of the system in all its parts. Owing to imperfections in the method of the annual reports as then prepared, the Government of India found it difficult to comply in any satisfactory manner with this demand of the Secretary of State, and it was not until the year 1867 that it

was found possible to present anything like a complete review of the whole educational system. In March of that year Mr. A. M. Monteath, then Under Secretary in the Home Département, submitted his "Note upon the state of education in India during 1865-66," which was followed by similar "Notes," prepared by his successor Mr. A. P. Howell, dealing with the statistics of 1866-67, 1867-68, and 1870-71.

3. In the year 1871 the control of the Educational Department was, under the operation of the financial decentralisation scheme, made over to the Local Governments; and the Government of India has since that time had to depend mainly upon the Annual Departmental Reports for its knowledge of the manner in which the educational system is progressing, and in which it is being developed and adapted to the more modern requirements of the different Provinces.

4. In view of the facts that, since the measures set forth in the despatch of 1854 came into active operation, a full quarter of a century has elapsed, and that it is now ten years since the responsible direction of the educational system was entrusted to the Local Governments, it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the time has come for instituting a more careful examination into the results attained, and into the working of the present arrangements, than has hitherto been attempted. The experience of the past has shewn that a mere critical review or analysis of the returns and reports of the different Provinces fails to impart a thoroughly satisfactory knowledge of the actual state of things in the districts, and that there are many points which only an acquaintance with local circumstances can adequately estimate or explain. His Excellency in Council has therefore decided to appoint a Commission on behalf of Government to enquire into the present position of education in British India, and to nominate to this Commission a sufficient number of persons from the different Provinces to secure the adequate and intelligent consideration of the facts that will be laid before it.

5. The Commission will be constituted as follows:

President:

The Honourable W. W. HUNTER, L.L.D., C.I.E.

Members:

The Honourable SYUD AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, C.S.I.

The Honourable D. M. BARBOUR, C.S.

The Reverend W. R. BLACKETT, M.A.

Mr. ANANDA MOHUN BOSE, B.A.

Mr. A. W. CROFT, M.A.

Mr. K. DEIGHTON, B.A.

Mr. J. T. FOWLER.

Mr. A. P. HOWELL, M.A., C.S.

Mr. H. B. JACOB.

Mr. W. LEE-WARNER, M.A., C.S.

The Reverend W. MILLER, M.A.

P. RANGANADA MUDALIAR, M.A.

The Honourable Baboo BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.

Mr. C. PEARSON, M.A.

The Honourable Maharaja JOTENDRO MOHAN TAGORE, C.S.I.

KASHINATH TRIMBUK TELANG, M.A., L.L.B.

Mr. G. E. WARD, C.S.

A Representative of Roman Catholic Educational Missions.	} Nominations under consideration.
An Educational Officer from the Central Provinces	
A Native Gentleman from the Punjab.	

Secretary:

Mr. B. L. RICE.

6. It will be the duty of the Commission to enquire particularly (subject only to certain limitations to be noticed below) into the manner in which effect has been given to the principles of the despatch of 1854; and to suggest such measures as it may think desirable in order to the further carrying out of the policy therein laid down. The Government of India is firmly convinced of the soundness of that policy, and has no wish to depart from the principles upon which it is based. It is intended only at the present time to examine into the general results of its operation, and to scrutinize the efficiency of the machinery that has been set on foot for bringing about those ends, which the Government from the outset had especially in view. The general purport of the despatch of 1854 was thus summarized by the Secretary of State in 1859:

The improvement and far wider extension of education, both English and Vernacular, having been the general objects of the despatch of 1854, the means prescribed for the accomplishment of those objects were the constitution of a separate department of the administration for the work of education; the institution of universities at the several presidency towns; the establishment of training institutions for raising up teachers for the various classes of schools; the maintenance of the existing Government colleges and schools of a high order, and the increase of their number when necessary; the establishment of additional zillah or middle schools; increased attention to vernacular schools for elementary education, including the indigenous schools already existing throughout the country; and finally, the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid under which the efforts of private individuals and of local communities would be stimulated and encouraged by pecuniary grants from Government in consideration of a good secular education being afforded in the aided schools.

It will be for the Commission to enquire how far these objects have been attained, and how this machinery is working at the present time.

7. It will not be necessary for the Commission to enquire into the general working of the Indian Universities, which are controlled by corporations comprising representatives of all classes interested in collegiate education. Of the results of their operation a fair estimate can always be formed independently of any special enquiry such as is now proposed. Nor will it be necessary for the Commission to take up the subject of special or technical education whether medical, legal, or engineering. To extend the enquiry to these subjects would expand unduly the task before the Commission. Again, the Government of India has itself very recently dealt with the question of European and Eurasian education, and no further enquiry is necessary as regards that. But with these exceptions the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Commission may usefully consider the working of all branches of the Indian educational system. These branches are, it is believed, so closely connected one with another, that it is only by examining the system as a whole that any sound conclusions are likely to be come to. The Commission need not concern itself with the details of the educational system in British Burma. The arrangements there are of comparatively recent date, and in great measure peculiar to the Province. Any suggestions of general value that the Commission may evolve can easily be applied to British Burma hereafter in consultation with the Chief Commissioner.

8. It is the desire of the Governor General in Council that the Commission should specially bear in mind the great importance which the Government attaches to the subject of primary education. The development of elementary education was one of the main objects contemplated by the despatch of 1854. Attention was specially directed in that despatch to the question "how useful and practical knowledge, suited to every station in life, might be best conveyed to the great mass of the people, who are

"utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthy of the name by their own unaided efforts," and it was desired that "the active measures of Government should be more especially directed for the future to this object." Although the matter was thus prominently and at the outset pressed upon the attention of the Indian Administrations, there can, His Excellency in Council believes, be very little doubt that, owing to a variety of circumstances, more progress has up to the present time been made in high and middle than in primary education. The Government of India is not disposed in any way to regret this advance. It would be altogether contrary to its policy to check or hinder in any degree the further progress of high or middle education. But the Government holds that the different branches of Public Instruction should, if possible, move forward together, and with more equal step than hitherto, and she principal object, therefore, of the enquiry of the Commission should be "the present state of elementary education throughout the Empire, and the means by which this can everywhere be extended and improved."

9. While this is the main object to which the enquiries of the Commission should be directed, the Governor General in Council desires to impress upon it at the same time the fact that it is not possible for the Government to find funds sufficient to meet the full requirements of the country in the matter of primary education, if those requirements are to be judged by any European standard. The resources at the disposal of Government, whether Imperial, Provincial or Local, are, and must long remain, extremely limited in amount, and the result is, not only that progress must necessarily be gradual, but that, if satisfactory progress is to be made at all, every available private agency must be called into action to relieve and assist the public funds in connection with every branch of Public Instruction. It was in view of "the impossibility of Government alone doing all that must be done to provide adequate means for the education of the natives of India," that the grant-in-aid system was elaborated and developed by the despatch of 1854; and it is to the wider extension of this system, especially in connection with high and middle education, that the Government looks to set free funds which may then be made applicable to the promotion of the education of the masses. "The resources of the State ought," as remarked by the Secretary of State in despatch No. 13 of 25th April 1864, "to be so applied as to assist those who cannot be expected to help themselves, and the richer classes of the people should gradually be induced to provide for their own education."

10. In pursuance of this policy it is the desire of Government to offer every encouragement to Native gentlemen to come forward and aid, even more extensively than heretofore, in the establishment of schools upon the grant-in-aid system: and His Excellency in Council is the more anxious to see this brought about, because, apart altogether from the consequent pecuniary relief to Government, it is chiefly in this way that the Native community will be able to secure that freedom and variety of education which is an essential condition in any sound and complete educational system. It is not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, a healthy symptom that all the youth of the country should be cast, as it were, in the same Government educational mould. Rather is it desirable that each section of the people should be in a position to secure that description of education which is most consonant to its feelings and suited to its wants. The Government is ready therefore to do all that it can to foster such a spirit of independence and self-help. It is willing to hand over any of

its own colleges or schools in suitable cases to bodies of Native gentlemen who will undertake to manage them satisfactorily as aided institutions; all that the Government will insist upon being that due provision is made for efficient management and extended usefulness. It will be for the Commission to consider in what mode effect can most fully be given to these views; and how the grant-in-aid system may best be shaped so to stimulate such independent effort, and make the largest use of the available Government funds.

11. It is specially the wish of Government that municipal bodies should take a large and increasing share in the management of the public schools within the limits of their jurisdictions. The best way of securing this result should also be considered by the Commission.

12. It has been not unfrequently stated that the wealthier classes do not at present pay enough for the education of their children. The Governor General in Council is disposed to think that a good deal of misapprehension exists as to the real truth in this matter; but it is one into which the Commission should make careful enquiry. It is no doubt right that persons in good circumstances should pay the full cost of their children's education, or at any rate that no part of this should fall upon State funds. But in endeavouring to secure this result, care must be taken that no unnecessary obstacles are thrown in the way of the upward progress of really deserving students of the poorer classes. The Governor General in Council has no wish to close the doors of high education to all but the wealthiest members of the Native community. Hitherto those who have been most ready to take advantage of superior instruction have frequently belonged to families of comparatively limited private means, and there should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be no such sudden and general raising of fees as to carry high education beyond the reach of those classes who at present *bond fide* seek for it, or to convert the Government colleges into places to which only the higher classes can procure admission. But, speaking broadly, the fees in colleges and high schools should be on the whole adequate; provision being made by means of a proper system of scholarships for the rise of youths of proved ability from the lowest to the highest grade of institution. The funds available for scholarships ought in no case to be so distributed that ample facilities for obtaining a good secondary education are held out to a large number of youths in the lower schools. The provision of scholarships tenable during a university course need not be so liberal, but should still be sufficient to afford the best of the pupils of middle and high schools a fair opportunity of obtaining an advanced education if they show themselves fit for it. The Government scholarships ought, however, in no way to be placed on an eleemosynary basis, but should always be given as distinct rewards for merit tested and proved by competitive examinations. This will leave a wide field open for the establishment of scholarships requiring local or other qualifications, through the munificence of private individuals or corporations. The Commission is requested to devote special attention to the whole subject of scholarships with reference to the foregoing remarks.

13. In connection with the general subject of primary education, the Commission should particularly enquire as to the extent to which indigenous schools exist in different parts of the country, and are, or can be, utilised as a part of the educational system. The Government of India is disposed to advocate the making as much use as possible of such schools.

14. The investigation of this last point will no doubt lead the Commission to consider the subjects of instruction for primary schools. It is very important that schools of this class should be made as attractive as possible to the classes of the population for whom they are intended. By teaching subjects to which the parents attach importance children will be more readily drawn into the schools, and it will not then be difficult to graft on to those more popular branches of instruction others which are more valuable from a sound educational point of view. It is believed that the great hold which in many parts of the country the indigenous schools have acquired over the masses is due to the quasi-technical character of the instruction given;—the son of the ryot and the petty trader being taught, though often in a mechanical and unintelligent way, things likely to prove useful to him in his daily after-life. It would seem that in some provinces the advantages of this system have been overlooked in favour of a scheme of elementary education more in accordance with European methods and standards.

15. Bearing these facts in mind, the Commission should consider how best to provide for the extension of primary schools, and in discussing this the limitation imposed upon the action of Government by financial considerations must always be borne in mind. Subject to this it may be said that, generally speaking, the great object in the first instance is to get such schools established: their improvement and elevation to a higher standard being, though of great importance, an object of subsequent endeavour. Provision for such improvement in a reasonable way, by a gradual raising of the standard of instruction entitling to grants of public funds must, however, be made; and the Commission should advise as to how this can best be done without attempting a too rapid advance or throwing obstacles in the way of the extension of the area of instruction, especially in backward districts.

16. The arrangements existing in different parts of the country for training the teachers of primary schools should be brought under careful review, and suggestions for rendering that training more efficient and practical should, if possible, be submitted.

17. In connection with the subject of secondary education, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that good might result from an enquiry into the quality and character of the instruction at present imparted in schools of this class. The great majority of those who prosecute their studies beyond the primary stage will never go beyond the curriculum of the middle or at furthest of the high schools. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the education they receive should be as thorough and sound as possible. There are grounds for doubting whether there is not in some provinces, at any rate, much room for improvement in this respect. It might be advisable at the same time to enquire what practical steps are being taken to give effects to the suggestions of the Simla Text Books Committee, and the orders of the Government of India thereupon, as contained in the Resolution of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1—3-18 of the 10th January 1881; especially as regards the arrangements made for teaching such subjects as may store the minds of the pupils in secondary schools with practical and useful information. It will be understood that the Government of India has no wish to depart from the principles laid down in that Resolution. It would be contrary to the policy of Government to adopt any measures that would have the appearance of restricting aided schools to the use of any particular class of text-books, or to interfere with the free choice of the managers in such

matters. But it is desirable to know how far the general suggestions of the Committee have found acceptance in the different provinces, and what is being done to carry them out in the case of both Government and aided instruction.

18. The Commission may further with advantage enquire into the present system of educational inspection, with a view to the removal of defects and introduction of improvements. It is quite certain that if there is any great extension of primary schools, arrangements must be made for securing the assistance of a large amount of voluntary agency in the work of inspection and examination. The most likely means of securing this should be considered and discussed.

19. In its bearing upon the grant-in-aid system, the plan of payment-by-results will call for the careful consideration of the Commission. The mode in which this is at present worked in the different provinces,—the extent to which it would be wise or practicable to enforce it generally,—its applicability to primary as well as to secondary and collegiate education,—are all matters demanding special investigation.

20. Lastly, the Governor General in Council would wish the Commission to consider the important and difficult subject of female education, and the best means of encouraging and extending it, so far as the circumstances of the country will at present permit.

21. The Government of India has indicated generally in the foregoing paragraphs the matters to which the enquiries of the Commission may chiefly and most properly be directed; but it is at liberty to express its opinion upon any matter arising out of, or cognate to, the subjects thus referred to it.

22. As regards the manner of conducting the enquiry, the Governor General in Council thinks that the Commission should meet at Calcutta as soon as its members can be got together; and that it should sit for the transaction of business until at any rate the end of March. After that the members should return to their provinces, while the President, and the Secretary should arrange to make a tour, (say) during the rains, to the different presidencies with a view to collecting definite information on any points indicated by the Commission upon which such local enquiry may seem necessary. The Commission should then re-assemble early in December and proceed to the final settlement of the questions before it and the preparation of its report. In the matter of procedure the Commission will be left free to make its own arrangements, and may call for such information or take such evidence as may seem necessary or desirable for the purposes of its enquiry.

23. Advantage will be taken of the presence on the Commission of educational officers from different provinces to have the Annual Statistical Returns of Education once for all revised and placed upon an intelligible and uniform basis.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the President and Members of the Commission, and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nº 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 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.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Fort William, the 9th February 1882.

With reference to Home Department Resolution No. 46, dated the 3rd instant, appointing a Commission to enquire into, and report upon, the present position of education in British India, which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 4th idem, the following complete list of the Members constituting the Commission is republished for general information.

President :

The Hon'ble W. W. HUNTER, L.L.D., C.I.E.

Members :

The Hon'ble SYUD AHMED, KHAN BAHADUR, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble D. M. BARBOUR, C.S.

The Rev. W. R. BLACKETT, M.A.

Mr. ANANDA MOHUN BOSE, B.A.

Mr. C. A. R. BROWNING, M.A.

Mr. A. W. CROFT, M.A.

Mr. K. DEIGHTON, B.A.

Mr. J. T. FOWLER.

HAJI GHULAM HUSAIN.

Mr. A. P. HOWELL, M.A., C.S.

Mr. H. P. JACOB.

The Rev. A. JEAN, D.D.

Mr. W. LEE-WARNER, M.A., C.S.

The Rev. W. MILLER, M.A.

P. RANGANADA MUDALIAR, M.A.

The Hon'ble Baboo BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.

Mr. C. PARSON, M.A.

The Hon'ble Maharaja JOTENDRO MOHAN TAGORE, C.S.I.

KASHINATH TRIMBUK TELANG, M.A., L.L.B.

Mr. G. E. WARD, C.S.

Secretary :

Mr. B. L. RICE.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
				Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia glauca</i> .		
				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.		
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 13	8 43	11 13	...	...	...	17 13	16 3	15 14	19 10	17 14	19 10	20 ...	8 21	10 34	10 23	13 23	13 31	11	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 6	12 2	12 2	15 13	26 14	26 14	14 23	0	...	...	...	
	Godavery.	14 6	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	11 14	18 0	18 0	17 0	31 331	2 35	0	...	...	...	...	
	Kistna	10 13	10 13	8 13	...	...	...	16 11	16 3	17 0	17 6	16 13	18 11	29 13	29 13	14 37	13 27	13 28	8		
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	8 8	...	...	...	15 13	15 3	13 14	17 0	17 0	16 8	30 0	28 0	13 33	3 33	6 33	6		
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	11 13	...	...	...	12 0	12 6	11 2	13 5	12 14	13 5	30 0	28 0	13 33	3 33	6 33	6		
	Bellary	19 3	20 3	13 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 18	13 0	13 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	14 37	13 27	13 28	8		
	Kurnool	12 11	12 2	7 10	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	11 11	11 13	11 6	12 2	34 8	32 14	27 6	26 8	26 14	8		
	Madras	10 13	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	14 3	13 5	11 13	15 6	14 8	13 0	23 0	22 0	11 13	6 23	6 23	6		
	Chingleput	...	...	9 6	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	13 14	17 0	17 0	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	North Arcot	11 0	10 8	9 5	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	14 6	16 14	16 14	16 14	31 13	30 14	14 37	13 27	13 28	8		
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	7 0	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	16 3	15 11	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tanjore	9 14	9 8	7 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 9	20 0	17 8	16 5	38 3	38 3	13 33	13 33	14 31	14		
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	7 14	...	...	...	13 11	13 5	13 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	28 0	21 0	23 3	23 3	8 0	8 0	8	
	Madura	11 5	11 11	10 14	...	...	...	13 14	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 6	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tinnevely	9 14	9 3	8 14	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 5	14 6	14 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 14	8 3	...	...	...	12 10	13 0	13 9	14 8	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	7 2	...	...	...	11 3	9 10	9 6	12 0	12 0	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salem	11 0	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	14 0	15 0	15 10	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Canara	9 0	8 10	10 5	...	...	...	10 11	9 11	8 11	15 11	13 13	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malabar	8 10	8 5	9 6	...	...	...	16 3	15 13	14 6	17 3	16 10	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
BOMBAY.	Bombay	8 15	9 15	11 4	...	21 12	19 2	7 2	8 2	7 7	10 4	14 5	11 7	18 14	21 11	11 21	11 16	12 10	19 8	8	
	Ahmedabad	16 0	15 8	17 8	22 0	23 0	39 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	0 82	4 16	0 16	0 23	0	
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	15 4	24 9	24 9	45 11	9 2	9 2	9 6	15 4	15 4	14 9	20 0	20 0	0 85	9 15	4 15	4 24	10	
	Surat	13 1	13 1	12 9	6 8	8 8	15 3	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 5	8 5	8 5	18 13	18 13	12 17	12 17	12 17	4	4	
	Broach	15 3	...	17 12	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	8 6	13 5	12 0	11 6	20 0	20 0	0 21	5 18	8 18	13	13	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	7 13	11 4	11 4	10 0	18 10	18 10	10 12	0 18	0 18	0 17	11	
	Colaba (Alibag)	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	15 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	19 7	18 2	18 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	11 14	27 3	30 9	25 8	23 3	6 19	12	12	
	Nasik	14 5	14 5	15 12	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	12 10	12 10	11 14	35 0	35 0	12 26	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Ahmednagar	13 12	12 14	12 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 14	10 8	10 8	11 0	30 7	30 7	12 25	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Poona	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 7	9 13	9 13	11 8	11 0	11 0	30 7	30 7	12 25	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Sholapur	15 6	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 5	12 4	12 4	13 11	30 4	30 4	12 26	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	21 0	20 0	13 10	12 0	12 0	13 0	6 8	6 8	7 2	8 8	8 8	10 8	31 6	31 6	12 26	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Satara	12 1	12 1	11 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 4	11 7	11 7	9 5	30 4	30 4	12 26	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Belgaum	18 0	20 0	13 5	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	12 26	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	12 26	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Ratnagiri	10 9	10 9	9 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	12 26	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 6	12 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	12 26	0 27	12 29	8 24	9	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 10	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 9	7 0	7 0	6 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	6 9	8 0	8	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 13	44 0	33 9	33 9	0 25	16	16	
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 11	12 0	12 0	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baroda	12 0	11 7	11 7	14 14	12 9	16 5	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	20 4	16 0	31 0	18 12	18 12	24	7	
	Dhule	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	20 4	16 0	31 0	18 12	18 12	24	7	
Nimach	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nasirabad	18 4	18 1	17 0	24 0	24 3	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	29 0	29 0	0 23	0 19	0 19	0 21	0		
Rajkot	15 0	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 11	8 11	11 4	20 0	21 0	0 25	0 17	8 18	0 20	4		
Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	10 10	20 0	19 0	15 8	10 6	10 6	10 6	11 0	11 0	8 14	31 8	33 5	17 12	26 8	24 0	15 6	6		
Karachi	11 5	11 5	10 10	22 0	22 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	0 16	8 19	0 20	0 16	6		
Haidarabad (Nakur)	12 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	17 8	13 0	11 0	9 0	18 8	17 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	0 16	8 19	0 20	0 16	6		
Shikarpur	13 5	14 0	10 10	22 13	21 8	16 0	11 11	11 10	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 1	21 5	22 8	8 29	8 29	0 29	0 16	6		
Jhar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 6	9 0	...	...	...	21 10	20 15	16 10	10		
Western Districts.	Burdwan	15 12	13 0	16 9	30 0	30 0	40 0	32 8	27 0	26 4	34 0	30 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bancoorah	14 0	14 0	14 4	13 0	18 4	18 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	36 0	37 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom	13 8	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 0	28 8	32 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapore	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Howrah	15 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Note.—In the Town of Burach during the fortnight ending 31st December 1881, the quantity

* The figure now quoted for the corresponding fortnight of 1881 is correct.
a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 36 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 36 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 52 seers, gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 16 to 600 seers, and salt 8 to 12 seers.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 36 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 36 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 52 seers, gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 16 to 600 seers, and salt 8 to 12 seers.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 36 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 36 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 52 seers, gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 16 to 600 seers, and salt 8 to 12 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1882.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Kogi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornaloo, Murn- /na, Naglee), Panicum Mitaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.						
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.					Retail.					
S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			Present fort- night.					Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			Present night.					Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
38 2	35 8	34 11	26 10	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	MADRAS.													
26 5	25 5	32 3	26 14	40 14	88 14	88 14	87 8	11 11	11 11	11 11	10 8	10 8	11 2	Vizagapatnam														
36 6	32 15	32 3	33 10	46 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery														
39 8	38 11	42 10	37 14	38 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	13 6	12 14	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna														
31 13	31 13	27 3	35 3	29 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	13 8	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore														
33 6	36 0	31 3	37 13	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 6	14 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 8	Cuddapah														
33 14	34 14	32 11	37 13	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 2	13 2	13 2	Bellary														
...	...	...	27 11	27 11	217 3	175 0	216 11	12 14	12 14	11 5	12 8	12 2	10 14	Kurnool														
29 13	28 2	23 3	29 10	28 10	81 6	81 6	82 10	14 3	13 14	14 6	13 11	13 2	13 14	Madras														
27 6	27 6	23 2	28 2	26 8	77 13	77 13	77 13	14 5	14 5	13 10	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput														
34 8	33 6	34 8	32 8	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot														
31 0	32 3	31 13	31 10	26 8	201 11	201 11	201 11	15 5	15 5	16 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot														
38 2	35 3	34 11	26 10	40 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	13 5	12 6	12 6	13 5	Tanjore														
36 6	32 15	32 3	33 10	46 8	97 3	97 3	121 8	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 2	Trichinopoly														
39 8	38 11	42 10	37 14	38 8	126 6	126 6	97 3	13 5	13 13	14 0	13 2	13 8	13 8	Madura														
31 13	31 13	27 3	35 3	29 6	81 10	81 10	81 10	15 3	15 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevely														
33 6	36 0	31 3	37 13	34 6	131 8	131 8	131 8	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 3	12 3	12 3	Coimbatore														
33 14	34 14	32 11	37 13	37 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris														
...	...	...	27 11	27 11	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	12 14	13 14	12 5	12 5	13 2	Salem														
29 13	28 2	23 3	29 10	28 10	109 5	109 5	109 5	13 2	13 2	11 13	12 2	12 2	11 5	South Canara														
27 6	27 6	23 2	28 2	26 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	10 13	10 13	12 2	9 14	9 14	11 3	Malabar														
34 8	33 6	34 8	32 8	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
31 0	32 3	31 13	31 10	26 8	58 0	61 6	61 6	13 9	12 9	12 9	11 2	12 9	12 9	Bombay														
38 2	35 3	34 11	26 10	40 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Ahmedabad														
...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	9 6	Kaira														
...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	13 5	11 4	11 4	11 13	Surat														
...	...	...	...	...	106 0	100 0	106 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Broach														
25 11	25 11	...	16 10	14 5	71 1	71 1	71 1	11 7	11 7	10 1	10 2	10 2	9 7	Tanna (Salsette)														
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	95 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Colaba (Alibag)														
34 8	34 8	27 0	26 13	26 13	144 0	144 0	144 0	13 2	13 2	12 2	13 0	13 0	12 0	Khandesh (Daula)														
...	...	...	24 3	22 8	106 6	106 6	106 4	12 4	12 4	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 1	Nasik														
...	...	...	19 9	20 11	68 0	68 0	76 0	12 8	12 3	11 11	12 4	11 14	11 6	Ahmednagar														
...	...	...	24 3	24 3	98 0	98 0	91 7	11 15	11 15	11 6	11 11	11 11	11 2	Poona														
...	...	...	15 0	15 2	120 0	120 0	72 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	11 12	11 4	Sholapur														
...	...	...	16 15	16 15	137 1	137 1	110 15	11 0	10 13	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)														
34 0	35 0	31 0	17 0	17 0	70 0	70 0	150 0	11 14	11 14	10 14	11 4	11 4	10 4	Satara														
31 0	31 0	49 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	Belgaum														
25 14	23 8	16 7	16 13	16 13	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	7 12	7 12	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)														
34 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0	10 6	11 0	11 0	10 6	Ratnagiri														
32 0	32 0	50 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 6	Kanara (Karwar)														
...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Panch Mahals (Gadhra)														
...	...	...	...	...	200 0	190 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Aden														
...	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	80 0	12 9	12 14	12 0	12 9	12 9	12 0	Asirgarh														
...	...	...	...	...	137 8	137 8	137 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Baroda														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received	...	Disa														
...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	75 0	13 10	13 10	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	Nimach														
...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	42 8	...	Nasirabad														
40 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	7 9	10 0	10 0	7 9	Rajkot														
13 0	13 0	7 8	19 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	14 3	14 3	14 8	14 0	14 0	10 8	Upper Sindh Frontier														
...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	Karachi														
...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	220 0	11 1	11 1	7 6	11 0	11 0	7 4	Haidarabad (Nakur)														
...	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 11	9 10	9 10	10 11	Shikarpur														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)														
Prices per md. of 40 seers.																												
Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.																												
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	19 12	200 0	100 0	80 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	Burdwan													
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	360 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah													
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	4 5 0	4 1 3	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	Beerbhoom													
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Midnapore													
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly													
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 14 8	9 0	10 0	...	Howrah													

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), Penticillaria Spicata.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.
BENGAL—continued.	<i>Central Districts.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Calcutta	14 0	14 8	14 0	36 0	34 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	6 12	17 12	17 12	18 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 5	26 8	26 8	26 4	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 8	20 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 13	17 6	18 13	32 0	40 0	32 0	17 4	20 0	16 0	24 10	22 0	29 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	28 0	28 8	25 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinapore	13 3	14 0	16 0	24 9	21 0	26 8	22 3	23 8	25 0	31 3	31 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	12 12	18 12	22 8	48 12	48 12	37 8	20 0	20 0	16 8	37 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	23 8	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	21 12	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	18 12	24 0	30 0	30 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 8	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	9 0	9 0	8 12	20 0	...	...	14 5	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
	Dacca	12 4	11 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 10	24 0	22 10	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furzedpore	24 0	22 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	19 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	9 12	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	26 8	21 0	30 0	30 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 12	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	37 8	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 8	17 12	16 0	16 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Behar.</i>																		
	Patna	20 0	20 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 8	19 0	23 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	36 0	37 8	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	15 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	23 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	18 0	18 0	21 0	38 0	36 8	37 0	22 0	22 0	...	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran	16 8	16 8	17 8	44 0	43 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	45 0	42 0	39 0	...	...	...
	Chumpanau	20 0	20 0	23 0	50 0	50 0	46 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	31 0	30 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	16 0	16 12	18 14	40 0	42 0	42 0	14 0	13 10	16 12	23 0	25 8	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	13 14	15 2	15 12	44 7	44 7	50 8	15 2	15 2	20 8	25 4	27 12	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	17 0	16 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	32 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	25 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Orissa.</i>																		
	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	17 1	26 4	27 9	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	14 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	32 8	30 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	18 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 12	26 0	26 0	31 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
	Haziribagh	14 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	36 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	21 0	21 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maubhoom	15 0	15 8	12 8	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	34 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	40 0	...	...

- * In the sub-divisions price of common rice varies from 16-10 to 32 seers per rupee.
- f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 24 seers, barley 23 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kooches) 13 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and salt 9-4 to 10 seers.
- g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
- a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley 40 to 55 seers, best rice 18 to 27-3 seers, common rice 27 to 32-8 seers, gram 21 to 31 seers, firewood 100 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-3 seers.
- i In Rajnunge prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 24-4 seers, common rice 37-12 seers, gram 15 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 9 seers.
- j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16-12 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 18-10 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, gram 18 to 12-8 seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.
- k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 seers, common rice 28 seers, gram 18 seers, and salt 9 seers.
- l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Silliguri) 8 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, bulrush millet 20 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 to 18 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 6-3 to 7 seers.
- m In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Boda) 8 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 33 seers, gram 9 to 16 seers, firewood 48 to 64 seers, and salt 6-3 to 8 seers.
- n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffargunge) 24 seers, barley (in Jaffargunge) 52-3 seers, best rice 16 to 30 seers, common rice 16 to 33-3 seers, gram 22 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
- o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 26 seers, best rice 22 to 27 seers, common rice 28 to 33 seers, gram 13 to 20 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
- p In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 23 to 27 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.
- q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13-4 seers, best rice 10 to 35 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1882—continued.

IN-SEERS OF 80 VOLAHs.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Verman, Sodee, Cheena, Coraioo, Muli- wa, Nagiee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.			Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.	
									Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.							
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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	26 0	24 8	21 6	90 0	90 0	90 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	21 4	21 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	24 10	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	9 2 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	26 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	180 0	120 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	...	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	30 0	21 9	18 0	240 0	240 0	250 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	...	9 12	9 12	9 9	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	12 12	13 8	19 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	4 4 0	4 4 4	...	8 10	8 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	21 0	22 8	17 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	9 6	9 9	9 12	...	...	...	...	...		
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 5	188 0	128 0	64 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 5	20 0	100 0	100 0	106 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	12 0	21 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	9 4	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 11 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 1 6	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	9 8	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...		
45 0	45 0	40 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	...	4 6 10	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...		
34 0	33 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	32 0	36 12	31 8	120 0	126 0	126 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	32 13	32 12	29 0	137 8	138 14	126 4	4 10 0	3 15 6	...	8 0	9 7	8 6	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	30 0	27 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 14 6	3 14 6	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 7 1 1/3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...		
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...</																					

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OR 80 TOLAHS.																		
Lower Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhuwa, Nuglee), Pannum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			PROVINCE.
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.			Retail.						
									Present night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present night.	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.			
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissar		
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sirsa [b]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Umballa [c]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiana [c]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla		
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshiarpur [d]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kangra		

* Jowar, (large). † Choti jowar. ‡ Kodon. § Moth, makai, sawan, and kodon. || Lahara, kodon, and mendua. ¶ Murwa. ** Pens, arhar, and mash.
 †† Mandua: Present 52 acres, past 53 acres.

(a) Jowar falling. (b) Barley and jowar rising. (c) Barley falling. (d) Bajra falling. B Wholesale rate not shown.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1882—continued

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																		PROVINCE.
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Yeragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraoou, Muthwa, Nuzisel), Pan- icum Ariticum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.*	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Wholesale.			Retail.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.	
									Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing 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.		
...	...	...	28 0	28 8	21 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 9	...	12 0	12 0	12 8			Amritsar	
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	12 4	12 4	...	12 0	12 0	12 0			Sialkot	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	*	...	11 0	11 0	10 8			Gurdaspur	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	19 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0			Lahore	
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 4	11 8	11 8			Ferozepore	
...	...	...	23 8	22 8	16 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 10	12 10	...	12 4	12 4	12 4			Gujranwala	
...	...	...	21 12	19 8	13 4	64 0	53 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	11 0			Rawalpindi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	Jhelum	
...	...	...	21 8	21 12	17 4	100 0	100 0	90 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 8	12 0			Gujrat	
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	14 0	...	13 0	13 0	14 0			Shahpur	
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	80 0	12 12	12 8	...	12 8	12 4	12 0			Mooltan	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12	13 0	...	12 4	12 12	12 4			Jhang	
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 0			Montgomery	
...	...	...	23 10	27 2	13 11	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0			Muzaffargarh	
...	...	...	23 12	21 4	15 0	100 0	100 0	112 0	62 8	62 8	...	60 0	60 0	50 0			Dera Ismail Khan	
...	...	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	...	...	...	35 0	32 13	25 0			Dera Ghazi Khan	
...	...	...	15 12	14 10	8 14	...	90 0	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	Batna	
...	...	...	21 10	20 6	9 15	105 3	102 0	60 0	52 0	52 0	...	49 6	49 6	28 15			Peshawar	
...	...	...	...	17 0	9 8	160 0	125 0	76 0	89 4	89 4	...	81 9	81 9	56 1			Kohat	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	125 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 12	10 12	10 4			Hazara	
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	24 12	150 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 12	9 12	10 4			Nagpur	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	...	9 8	9 8	9 8			Bhandara	
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0			Chanda	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	19 12	130 0	130 0	135 0	10 12	10 12	...	10 8	10 8	10 8			Wardha	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	22 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 4	9 4	...	9 0	9 0	9 8			Balaghāt	
...	...	...	35 8	34 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 4	9 8	...	8 12	9 0	9 12			Jubbulpore	
...	...	...	38 0	39 0	30 0	160 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	...	...	8 4	7 12	8 4			Saugor	
...	...	...	48 0	44 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 6	7 8	...	8 8	7 4	8 4			Damoh	
...	...	...	39 0	37 0	32 0	230 0	230 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	...	8 8	7 0	8 0			Seoni	
35 0	30 0	32 8	65 0	65 0	35 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0			Mandla	
22 0	21 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	...	9 0	9 0	9 0			Betāl	
23 0	22 0	18 0	81 0	81 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	...	8 8	8 0	8 0			Chhindwara	
...	...	...	83 0	83 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	6 0	6 12	...	5 8	5 12	8 7			Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	43 0	42 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 10	...	8 4	8 8	8 0			Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	31 0	28 0	28 7	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	...	12 0	11 0	11 5			Nimār	
...	...	...	33 0	33 8	28 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	8 10	8 12	...	8 8	8 8	8 0			Raipur	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	220 0	9 4	9 4	...	10 0	9 0	9 8			Sambalpur	
150 0	160 0	100 0	56 0	72 0	32 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	5 0	7 0			Bilaspur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Upper Godāvri	
Arakan Division.																		
Akyab																		
Northern Arakan																		
Kyoukpyoo																		
Sandoway																		
Pegu Division.																		
Rangoon town and Han-																		
thawaddy																		
Tharrawaddy																		
Promé																		
Irrawaddy Division.																		
Heuzada																		
Bassein																		
Thonegwa																		
Thayetmyo																		
Tenasserim Division.																		
Moulmein town and																		
Amherst																		
Tavoy																		
Mergui																		
Toungoo																		
Shwaygyin																		
Salween																		
...	...	25 14	21 1	22 3	21 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 11	9 11	...	9 10	9 4	9 4	9 3		Secunderabad	
...	...	...	23 0	24 7	27 0	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 5	9 10			Bolarum	
...	...	...	26 0	23 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12			Chudderghat	
7 0	7 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8			Anraoti	
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0			Akola	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0			Elliehpur	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0			Buldana	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 12	8 12	...	8 0	8 0	8 0			Wān	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0			Basim	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.																		
* Wholesale rate not shown.																		
† Salt not sold wholesale.																		

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																																							
			Wheat.									Barley.									Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Holeus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Panicum Spicata.																						
			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night 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.																								
MYSORE.	Bangalore	12	1	12	5	9	12	12	6	14	14	10	9	10	8	15	11	12	12	0	11	7	26	4	27	7	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...																								
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	5	7	6	12	14	12	14	10	12	15	3	14	6	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																							
	Tumkur	12	8	14	0	9	8	12	0	12	0	11	8	12	0	12	0	11	0	12	8	13	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6																							
	Mysore	10	0	10	8	10	0	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	13	0	12	0	13	0	13	8	20	0	21	0	33	8	...	...	...	...	...	...																							
	Hassan	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	14	0	13	0	12	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																								
	Shimoga	15	12	13	2	10	4	18	14	14	3	12	5	9	7	10	0	13	2	12	10	13	10	16	9	26	4	27	13	42	0	...	...	...	...																							
	Kadur	16	0	17	0	9	0	15	0	16	0	...	...	12	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																							
Chitaldroog	14	0	14	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	34	0	32	0	46	0	28	0	28	0	30	0																						
COORG.	Coorg	8	5	8	4	7	0	9	12	9	9	7	9	11	0	10	13	12	4	15	5	14	9	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																							
	Jeypore	16	0	16	0	14	0	21	0	20	0	22	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	22	0	22	0	24	0	20	0	19	0	19	4																					
RAJPOOTANA.	Kishengurh	17	8	17	8	17	8	27	8	27	8	26	8	8	8	8	8	7	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	27	0	27	0	27	0	21	0	21	0	19	0																					
	Kerrowlee	16	8	16	8	...	...	17	8	17	8	...	...	12	8	12	8	...	...	13	8	13	8	...	...	21	0	21	0	...	...	16	8	16	8	...	...																					
	Ulwur	17	9	17	8	15	7	22	0	22	4	21	6	8	0	8	0	8	0	11	15	11	8	10	...	21	9	21	13	21	8	19	10	19	4	18	4																					
	Bhurlpore (City)	17	0	17	0	16	7	21	0	21	0	20	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	21	0	21	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	18	0																					
	Ajmere	16	0	16	0	15	8	23	8	24	8	25	12	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	26	0	24	0	25	0	20	0	18	0																							
	Deoli Cantonment	20	2	19	4	19	0	22	12	22	12	33	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	9	9	11	0	23	9	23	0	32	2	21	0	22	4	25	6																					
	Eripura	No return received																								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sirohee	No return received																								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Abu	No return received																								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anadra	No return received																								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24	0	24	0	19	0	36	0	36	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	22	0	22	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15	10	16	0	14	1	19	8	21	1	23	12	11	1	10	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	25	0	25	0	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	6	4	18	12	16	4	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
	Partabgarh (	19	0	19	1	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	1	7	8	15	0	14	6	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received																								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bikaner	11	12	11	11	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3	0	2	14	6	8	5	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	20	0	15	8																						
Boondie	23	12	22	8	22	0	31	0	31	0	35	0	10	0	10	0	7	8	11	0	10	8	12	0	28	0	28	4	37	8	...	...	...	...	25	0																						
Kotah	21	12	23	0	20	8	26	4	27	8	...	...	7	12	7	12	6	10	10	0	10	0	8	12	31	0	32	8	32	0	16	0	16	0	17	0																						
Tonk	17	9	17	9	18	3	20	10	20	0	28	6	7	8	7	8	7	0	9	13	9	8	8	12	23	4	20	1	27	13	19	11	19	0	22	12																						
Jhallawar	18	12	17	11	18	7	23	14	23	14	19	14	...	...	...	...	8	13	8	13	7	14	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	17	0	17	1	17	1																						
Shahpoora	19	0	21	1	18	4	24	12	27	5	26	0	9	14	9	12	8	12	14	0	15	1	10	8	24	0	26	0	27	4	18	0	18	8	22	0																						
Dholpur	17	0	16	7	15	12	20	4	20	6	20	12	9	0	9	0	7	14	12	6	12	6	11	13	20	5	21	3	19	0	20	8	20	6	19	4																						
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	20	0	19	9	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	9	3	9	3	9	3	12	0	26	10	28	3	40	0	24	0	24	0	24	0																						
	Gwalior	17	15	17	6	14	6	19	3	18	4	21	0	7	7	7	3	6	6	9	10	9	6	9	6	20	1	20	5	18	4	18	1	17	15	19	3																					
	Goona	27	0	28	0	19	8	20	0	20	0	16	0	10	0	10	0	8	8	11	0	11	0	9	8	34	0	37	0	30	0	24	0	30	0	20	0																					
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21	1	22	0	19	12	40	0	36	4	32	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	20	18	20	0	16	0	35	0	35	0	32	0	26	0	25	0	20	15																					

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Wagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veracu, Sawee, Cheema, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nucleo), <i>Panicum Miliaceum</i> , &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.			Wholesale.			Retail.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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26	8	29	15	32	12	36	2	37	9	33	10	84	0	84	0	90	0	10	8	10	8	10	12	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Bangalore	MYSORE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
34	0	34	0	34	0	41	1	43	5	37	10	172	6	172	6	172	6	11	1	11	1	11	5	10	13	10	13	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	Kolar																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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26	4	29	6	41	8	30	7	32	5	32	13	480	0	480	0	480	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	8	6	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	Shimoga																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
22	0	22	0	28	0	22	0	20	0	22	0	64	0	64	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	Kadur																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84
AND 85 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th JANUARY 1882.

PROVINCE.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
				Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Soryham</i> .			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i> .			Lesser Millets, Bagel, &c. (Kavari, Yera- goo, Savoo, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), <i>Pennisetum Mitivorum</i> , <i>Bleasine Cordacua</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Rs. 2 per 100 bills. Rs. 1 per cart-load. Rs. 1-8 per cart-load. Rs. 1 for 43 bills. Rs. 1 for 6 inches girth, for Rs. 10.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th FEBRUARY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in several districts of the Punjab, and harvest prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also slight rain fell in several places: the irrigated crops promise well, but the outturn on the unirrigated lands will be poor. In Bengal rain is wanted in some districts, but prospects on the whole are fair. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* crops promise well, and in some places are being harvested. In the Bombay Presidency also the *rabi* is being harvested, but the outturn is expected to be poor in Ahmednagar and Dharwar: in parts of the former the crop has failed, and in Dharwar there is a scarcity of drinking water.

In Berar and the Nizam's Territories standing crops are progressing favourably. In the Madras Presidency harvest continues and prospects generally are said to be good, but in some districts the outturn will be below the average owing to the scantiness of the north-east monsoon.

In the Mysore State the wet crops are suffering from the same causes, but prospects are fair.

In Coorg the threshing of rice crops continues. In Rajputana slight rain has fallen in some States, and prospects are good everywhere in these tracts as well as in Central India. In Assam the winter crops have been reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 8th)		
Bellary	...	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry crops and sugarcane withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, sugarcane and oil seeds, yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool	...	Standing crops dry generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	...	Dry crops, sugarcane and cotton thriving.
Kistna	...	Standing crops pretty fair; harvest dry grains, castor-oil seeds and chillies, outturn below average; water below anicut 1'25 feet; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras)	...	Standing crops good where water available, those dependent on falling rain poor owing to scantiness of north-east monsoon; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever and cholera in parts.
Coimbatore	...	Standing crops generally fair; dry crops in parts suffering from want of rain, insects and disease; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever and small-pox in three taluks; cholera slight.
Tanjore	...	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; cholera severe but abating.
Madura	...	Wet crops suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest paddy five taluks; cholera in parts.
Malabar	...	Harvest second crop almost over.
Travancore	...	Harvest paddy progressing; fever continues.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain anywhere; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 8th)		
Karachi	...	No rain; weather getting warm; river at Kotri on 2nd 3 feet 8 inches against 2½ feet on same date last year; fever six talukas; disease in sheep and goats in Jati taluka; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> , in Karachi 22, 36, 39; in Dadri 24, 48; in Ghorabari 17, 42, 62; in Sehwan 28, 44, 48; Jati 20, 56, 52; Tatta 23, 44, 54, lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	02	<i>Rabi</i> crops in fair condition; fever four talukas; wheat 23, <i>jowari</i> 45, <i>bajri</i> 45, rice red 32, and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	...	Crops doing well; wheat 31 pounds, <i>bajri</i> 33.
Baroda	...	<i>Rabi</i> in good condition; cotton-picking in progress in some parts; public health good; prices in Baroda city: <i>bajri</i> 31, rice common 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat	...	Crops healthy; two deaths from cholera in Jalalpur; fever in Pardi; <i>jowari</i> 40 and <i>nagli</i> 55½ pounds per rupee.
Nāsik	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced in places; cattle disease still continues; <i>bajri</i> 47, wheat 28½, <i>jowari</i> 67.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	Bombay average abnormal temperature 1 degree warm from 1st to 4th, afterwards 4 degrees warm; vapour in air in excess of normal every day except on 2nd and 3rd; abnormal wind northerly on 1st and 2nd, nil on 3rd, 4th and 5th, and southerly on 6th and 7th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Poona	...	State of <i>rabi</i> crops good; average prices: <i>bajri</i> 52, <i>jowari</i> 71 pounds; in Poona bazar, <i>bajri</i> 46, <i>jowari</i> 61 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good in Jamkhed, Shrigonda and Akola, bad in Parner, Rahuri, Sangamner, and middling in rest, except in Kopergaon where they have failed; harvesting in progress; <i>jowari</i> maximum 96 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon, <i>bajri</i> 72 in Jamkhed, 51 in Kopergaon lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur	...	<i>Rabi</i> being harvested; <i>jowari</i> 84 pounds 5 tola, <i>bajri</i> 62 pounds 9 tola, per rupee.
Dharwar	...	Early crops almost harvested; picking of cotton in progress; wheat and gram being reaped; crop of latter very poor; scarcity of drinking water in six talukas; public health generally good; cattle disease in one taluka; rice 24, <i>jowari</i> 62 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	...	Fever prevalent, but in milder form; cattle disease in a few villages in five talukas and is subsiding; second crop plants healthy; rice common Kharwar 16, district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	...	Weather cool; general health good; harvesting of wheat commenced in some parts; <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>jowari</i> 42 pounds per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvesting generally in progress; crops as reported last week; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues; cattle disease and fever also continue in a few districts; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Feb. 7th)		
Chittagong	0.06	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; small-pox continues.
Dacca	Nil	Crops suffering in places for want of rain; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> still going on, outturn above the average; winter crops promise well; price of common rice stationary; health of people generally good; isolated cases of cholera reported from Sattkhira, Barripore, Diamond Harbour and Barrackpore Sub-divisions.
Moorsshedabad	Nil	Prospects of crops continue favourable; winter crops are all doing well, except in some places where rain is wanted; fever abating; a few cases of cholera here and there.
Rajshahye	Nil	Spring crops suffering somewhat from want of rain; prices stationary; fever much abated.
Burdwan	Nil	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; cholera still prevalent in various parts of the district.
Rungpore	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; public health good; there are cases of cholera, but not in an epidemic form.
Bhagulpore	Nil	Prospects of crops generally fair, but rain is wanted; cases of small-pox still exist.
Purneah	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops fair; rain urgently wanted; small-pox reported from Kissengunge Sub-division, and a few cases of cholera from Carragola <i>mela</i> .
Patna	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good, but rain is wanted; public health good.
Durbhanga	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops would be very good if there was a shower of rain; prices stationary; health good.
Hazaribagh	Nil	Weather getting warm; <i>rabi</i> prospects below average; prices stationary; general health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Weather cloudy; reaping of <i>rabi</i> almost completed; <i>boro</i> rice and miscellaneous crops doing well; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain fell during the week except a very slight shower in Chittagong; rain is wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops, which have already suffered in some places; prospects, however, on the whole, are still fair; cholera is prevalent in Burdwan and is said to be increasing in Nuddea; there are sporadic cases also in several districts; small-pox is reported from some places; fever has generally much abated.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 7th)	No rain	Some loss will be experienced in parts where irrigation has not been carried on; no sickness of men or cattle; bazars well supplied with food-grains at moderate prices.
Allahabad (" 8th)	No rain	Prices slightly variable; no cattle disease; only three new cases of cholera since last report.
Gorakhpur (" 7th)	...	Sky cloudy for a few days, but no rain; crops ripening; health good; sporadic cases of cattle disease; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	Average rainfall 20 on 1st instant.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects fair; prices nearly stationary; health good; cattle disease continues.
Meerut (" ")	...	Weather seasonable; crops flourishing; health good; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Mornings and evenings cold, days hot; rain much needed for unirrigated crops; prospects in parts of north-west of district bad, but fair in south-west portion of district; pilgrims from <i>Magh Mela</i> have passed; cholera not increasing; labour plentiful; health fair; prices steady.
Partabgarh (" ")	...	Rain much needed; prospects fair; prices nearly stationary; cholera disappearing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Sitapur (Feb. 7th)	A slight shower on 1st instant.	Weather again clear; unirrigated crops poor; prices steady.
Fyzabad (" ")	Slight rain in Khandasa pargana only.	Sugarcane being cut; public health good.
Farukhabad (" ")	10 in tahsils Farukhabad and Kanauj.	Crops promise fairly, but in unirrigated tracts rain needed; health good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" ")	Small showers in 3 parganas.	Some damage to crops from frost and blight; health fair; cholera not spread; prices stationary.
Rae-Bareilly (" ")	...	Rain would do more harm than good; prospects of irrigated <i>rabi</i> excellent; <i>arhar</i> specially fine; sporadic cholera here and there, but decreasing.
Kumaon (" ")	...	Rain yesterday; crops good; cattle disease continues; general health good; prices unchanged.
Agra (" ")	10 in one pargana.	More rain needed; well irrigation going on; health good; prices falling slightly.
Jhansi (" 6th)	...	Crops promise well on irrigated lands; those on unirrigated lands suffering from want of rain; prices rising; health good; cattle disease continues. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in several districts, but not enough to do much good; irrigated crops promise well, but the outturn on unirrigated land will be poor; with the exception of a slight fall in Moradabad and Agra and a rise in Jhansi, prices are stationary; the public health is good, and cholera is not spreading; cattle disease continues in Kumaon and a few sporadic cases are reported from Gorakhpur.
Punjab—(Feb. 7th)		
Delhi	4	Prospects good; small-pox in city; slight fall in prices.
Hissar	5	Crops thriving; prices falling; health good.
Umballa	8	Standing <i>rabi</i> crops much improved; health good.
Jullundur	17	Prices falling; crops good; health fair.
Amritsar	2	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	No rain	State of crops favourable; health good; prices falling.
Ferozepore	No rain	Health and prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot	10	Harvest prospects and health good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar	No rain	State of crops good; prices falling.
Mooltan	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	Clouds gathering; health good; prospects fair; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 8th)	...	Weather cool; <i>rabi</i> crops promise well and are ripening; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore (" ")	...	Weather clear and cold; <i>rabi</i> crops poor for want of rain; cholera prevalent; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Saugor (" 6th)	...	Weather chilly; crops indifferent; cholera amongst pilgrims from Allahabad; prices rising.
Seoni (" 8th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops ripening; cholera among returned pilgrims, and small-pox reported; prices stationary.
Khandwa (" 7th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; health good; few cases of small-pox; prices slightly rising, wheat 17 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (" 8th)	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops poor; small-pox reported; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 4th)	...	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (" 2nd)	...	Days warm, nights cool; prospects and health good; rice 54 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather pleasant and seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops promise well and in some districts are being harvested; cholera still prevails among the pilgrims returning from Allahabad, otherwise public health generally good; prices remain stationary.
British Burma—		
(Feb. 4th)		
Akyab	Nil	Total rainfall 12 inches; six cases small-pox in Akyab town; disease prevailing also in three townships, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships.
Rangoon	...	Four fatal cases of cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein	...	Public health good.
Prome	...	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	Public health in Moulmein and district good; crops also good.
Toungoo	...	Public health good; reaping finished. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera continues in Shwaygyeen, a little also in Thonegwa, very few cases reported elsewhere; some cases of small-pox in Akyab; public health otherwise good.
Assam—		
(Feb. 8th)		
Gauhati	No rain	Rain wanted; ploughing for <i>aus</i> in progress.
Sylhet	0.02	Mustard poor; garden-seed ditto; sugar good; <i>buru dhan</i> cultivation proceeding; cholera a good deal about.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—contd.		
Cachar	Nil	Weather cold; reaping of winter crops finished; common rice 28 seers per rupee; many cases of cholera reported in the station and villages adjacent.
Dibrugarh	1.06	Weather seasonable; mustard being harvested; ploughing for <i>aus</i> in progress; cattle disease reported from some mouzas; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore	...	Wet crops suffering from insufficiency of water; prospects fair; prices stationary; public health good.
Mysore	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects fair; prices unaltered.
Mercara	No rain	Threshing of rice crops continues, outturn below average; coffee trees being pruned and manured; no demand for native coffee in local markets; health generally good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The scarcity of water in tanks is beginning to be felt in several taluks where the wet crops require more moisture; dry crops in good condition; prospects fair; prices steady; public health good; small-pox abating.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing favourably; prices: wheat 18 seers and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops in ear; prospects good.
Hyderabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings concluded; <i>rabi</i> crops prospering; fever and cattle disease prevail in some places; prices: wheat 16 seers, wheat 10½ seers, white <i>juari</i> 25 seers, yellow <i>juari</i> 30, and <i>tur</i> 33 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore	...	No change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior)	0.8	Weather very changeable; fever prevalent among Europeans in Morar.
Sutna	...	Cholera decreasing; weather cold; prospects unchanged.
Neemuch	...	Opium gathering commenced; wheat and gram crops thriving; health good.
Goonna	...	Weather seasonable; health and crops good.
Bhopal	...	Weather seasonable; health and crops good.
Agar	...	Weather seasonable; health and crops good.
Nowgong	...	Rain wanted; <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; weather cool; several cholera cases reported from Native States; prices stationary.
Manpur	...	Weather cloudy and cool; wheat and gram crops good; fever and cough prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 8th)	...	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi (" 5th)	10	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; very cold.
Marwar (" 3rd)	14	Tanks and wells almost full; health good; prospects excellent; weather cloudy; prices stationary.
Jhallawar (" 1st)	...	Weather windy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 7th)	23	Prospects excellent; small-pox in Bawar Circle.
Jeypore (" ")	25	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwur (" ")	...	Few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good; prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 9th February, 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 Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.
The Hon'ble Rājā Siva Prasād, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgā Charan Lāhā.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

BRITISH BURMA STEAM-BOILERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers in the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein, in British Burma. He said that the recent increase in the use of steam-power in British Burma for rice-mills, sawing timber and other purposes was considerable, and would probably continue. Where the steam-engines were under the control of competent European workmen, there was not much danger of accidents; but, in Rangoon and other towns in Burma, steam-engines were sometimes placed in charge of persons who had no knowledge of steam or the steam-engine. Unless, while working, they were tended by skilled workmen, boilers and prime-movers were liable to speedy decay through wear and tear and neglect, and became dangerous. There was also danger from repairs to boilers and prime-movers being executed by unskilled workmen.

At present, the Government had no power of ascertaining that proper precautions were taken to prevent accidents, and it was obviously desirable, in the interests of workmen and others employed in connection with steam-engines, that such power should be given. The Bill which he now asked leave to introduce had accordingly been prepared on the lines of Bengal Act No. III of 1879, which provided for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah. It empowered the Local Government to appoint an inspector to examine boilers and prime-movers and to grant certificates authorizing their use, and it prohibited the use of boilers and prime-movers for which certificates had not been granted. The Bill also gave power to the Local Government to provide for the examination of, and the grant of certificates to, engineers, and to determine the qualifications necessary to entitle an engineer to a certificate as a first class engineer. Where boilers and prime-movers were in charge of a first class engineer, the Bill provided that

he might be appointed inspector of such boilers and prime-movers, which would not in that case be liable to any other inspection.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the inquiry into, and trial of, charges of misconduct and incompetency of Pilots in British Burma. He said that the Pilot Rules at present in force at the ports of British Burma had not the force of law. So far as they related merely to the appointment and duties of pilots, the want of legal sanction did not appear to be of importance, as these matters could be arranged for executively. The rules, however, provided also for the holding of Courts for the trial and punishment of pilots guilty of misconduct in the performance of their duties, and, in so far as they related to such matters, required something more than the authority of mere executive orders for their due enforcement. At Calcutta, where the subject of the appointment and duties of pilots had, as in Burma, been provided for executively, the subject of the trial and punishment of pilots had been dealt with by the legislature in a special Act (XII of 1859). It seemed desirable that in Burma, also, this subject should be similarly dealt with.

The present Bill had, therefore, been prepared. It had been drawn generally on the lines of Act No. XII of 1859. It provided for the holding of investigations into charges of misconduct on the part of pilots. The constitution of the Courts of Enquiry, and the manner of selecting the members, were duly provided for, and power was given to the Chief Commissioner to make rules for conducting the proceedings. The authority of the Courts and the confirmation required for their findings and orders were also suitably defined. The Bill also prohibited any person from acting as a pilot in any port in British Burma, or in any navigable river or channel leading to any such port, unless he held a license to act as a pilot granted by the Chief Commissioner. This seemed desirable, as, under the present law, there was nothing to prevent a person from acting as a pilot without a license, except in ports to which section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, had been specially extended.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879. He said that the object of this Bill was to make one or two amendments of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, which the experience of the last three years had shown to be desirable.

Section 5 of the Act, as it stood at present, did not show as clearly as it should that the sanction of the Governor General in Council was necessary before any railway or portion or extension of, or addition to, a railway was opened for the public conveyance of passengers. To remedy this defect, the section had been recast by the Bill, which made it clear that the Government Inspector had of himself authority only to inspect and report on the line for the orders of the Governor General in Council. In order, however, to prevent inconvenience in special cases, an addition had been made to the section, enabling the Governor General in Council to delegate to the inspecting officer in special cases the power of sanctioning the opening of a railway conferred on the Governor General in Council by the section.

The Act did not now empower the Governor General in Council to inspect a line after it had once been opened for the public conveyance of passengers. At present, the absence of such a power was not of much importance, as the Government had full right under its contracts with the various Railway Companies to make what inspections it liked; but, if private enterprise hereafter started railways independent of Government, it might be seriously inconvenient to be unable to inspect such lines and ascertain whether they were being maintained in a safe and efficient state. Certain provisions had, therefore, been inserted after section 5 of the Act, which empowered Government to cause a line to be inspected by an officer to be appointed for the purpose, defined his

powers for the purpose of such inspection, authorized the Government to close any line reported not to be in a safe state for the public conveyance of passengers, and provided for the re-opening of such line only after its opening had been declared to be possible without danger to the public. An addition had also been made to section 21, imposing a penalty on any Railway Administration which did not close a railway in compliance with an order by Government to that effect, or re-opened a railway which had been closed without the sanction of Government.

Lastly, the Act, as it stood at present, did not empower Railway Administrations to impose fines by their bye-laws on their servants who might be guilty of breach of duty. This power was essential for the enforcement and maintenance of discipline on railways, and the Bill (here following the English Companies Clauses Act, 1845, sections 125, 126) conferred the requisite authority. The fines would not exceed Rs. 50, and would be recoverable only before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate with powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 16th February, 1882.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th February, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Thursday, the 2nd February, 1882, was postponed to Thursday, the 9th February, 1882.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 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.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. [TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1881.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.				
	WEST.								EAST.												
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMU.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BUREAU.		VIA PAUMSEN.		No.	Indian Value.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	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	1,837	8,081 0	132	422 8	67	280 8	3,788	12,077 12	31	65 12	607	1,788 12	126	351 4	228	325 3	1,831	4,613 0	8,447	26,374 10	
Received	1,899	9,721 0	168	636 7	90	294 12	3,482	14,230 0	30	48 7	747	2,380 4	168	508 12	...	...	1,847	3,770 8	8,411	26,400 2	
TOTAL	3,736	17,762 0	299	1,058 16	157	575 1	7,270	26,307 12	61	113 8	1,354	4,068 0	294	830 0	228	325 3	3,678	7,283 8	17,058	52,854 12	
TRANSIT.																					
From East to West—																					
Received.	Via Madras .	169	687 0	2	10 8	18	52 8	4,118	17,507 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,307	18,287 1	
"	" Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
"	" Lalaingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
"	" Paumson .	28	104 15	...	...	3	20 14	470	1,341 9	3	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	1,427 12	
From West to East—																					
Sent.	Via Madras .	1,055	3,981 9	75	229 5	15	41 4	3,164	12,976 8	7	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,316	17,247 0	
"	" Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
"	" Lalaingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
"	" Paumson .	117	437 4	3	11 0	2	7 1	235	865 14	1	3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	1,328 2	
From East to West—																					
Sent.	Via Bombay and Karachi .	...	...	3	17 10	6	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	46 3	
"	Via Karachi and Bombay .	1	1 8	1	6 12	1	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10 2	
From West to East—																					
Sent.	Via Paumson .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	226 15	...	...	...	...	...	60	226 15	
"	" Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	168 10	
"	" Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8 10	
TOTAL	1,870	5,212 4	84	273 3	45	132 1	7,987	32,091 0	11	32 11	50	226 15	...	...	1	3 10	37	158 10	9,585	39,750 0	
GRAND TOTAL																			...	26,843	97,614 2

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

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { Via Teheran	1,899	1,837	3,736	33.73	31.54	32.62
" " Turkey	158	132	290	2.81	2.27	2.53
" " Persian Gulf via Karachi	90	67	157	1.60	1.15	1.37
RED SEA Via Suez	3,482	3,788	7,270	61.86	65.04	63.48
TOTAL	5,629	5,824	11,453	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1881.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				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 . . .	9	8	17		6	13	19		15	21	36	
From 2 to 10 years	26	19	45		26	14	40		52	33	85	
" 10 to 20 " . . .	106	33	139		75	25	100		181	58	239	
" 20 to 30 " . . .	209	99	308		218	90	308		427	189	616	
" 30 to 40 " . . .	18	6	24		10	4	14		28	10	38	
" 40 to 50 " . . .	2	3	5		...	...	...		2	3	5	
Above 50 " . . .	...	...	...	42.08 women to every 100 men	...	...	...	39.27 women to every 100 men	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	370	168	538		335	146	481		705	314	1,019	

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

Orissa . . .	2	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	5	
Western Bengal . . .	6	1	7	...	2	...	2	...	8	1	9	
Central ditto . . .	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Eastern ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar . . .	37	31	68	...	12	7	19	...	49	38	87	
N.-W. Provinces . . .	218	89	307	...	190	81	271	...	408	170	578	
Oudh . . .	48	27	75	...	76	39	115	...	124	66	190	
Central India . . .	6	2	8	...	4	5	9	...	10	7	17	
Punjab . . .	41	16	57	...	45	14	59	...	86	30	116	
Nepal . . .	4	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	7	
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c. . .	4	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	6	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	370	168	538		335	146	481		705	314	1,019	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	71	32	103	...	68	22	90	...	139	54	193	
Hindus { Agriculturists . . .	90	42	132	...	91	31	122	...	181	73	254	
Artisans . . .	14	1	15	...	13	3	16	...	27	4	31	
Low castes . . .	110	44	154	...	98	44	142	...	208	88	296	
Musulmans . . .	85	49	134	...	65	46	111	...	150	95	245	
Christians . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	370	168	538		335	146	481		705	314	1,019	

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus . . .	555	219	774
2. Musulmans . . .	150	95	245
3. Christians . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	705	314	1,019

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. 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 DECEMBER 1881.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.		
Under 2 years . . .	7	3	10		7	3	10	
From 2 to 10 years	22	12	34		22	12	34	
" 10 to 20 " . . .	78	29	107		78	29	107	
" 20 to 30 " . . .	253	87	340		253	87	340	
" 30 to 40 " . . .	18	5	23		18	5	23	
" 40 to 50 " . . .	4	1	5		4	1	5	
Above 50 " . . .	...	...	...	34.56 women to every 100 men	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	382	137	519		382	137	519	

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

Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Western Bengal . . .	3	5	8	...	3	5	8	
Central ditto . . .	3	3	6	...	3	3	6	
Eastern ditto . . .	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	
Behar . . .	55	24	79	...	55	24	79	
N.-W. Provinces . . .	209	73	282	...	209	73	282	
Oudh . . .	42	19	61	...	42	19	61	
Central India . . .	11	6	17	...	11	6	17	
Punjab . . .	42	6	48	...	42	6	48	
Nepal . . .	7	1	8	...	7	1	8	
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c. . .	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	382	137	519		382	137	519	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	79	19	98	...	79	19	98	
Hindus { Agriculturists . . .	93	33	126	...	93	33	126	
Artisans . . .	27	6	33	...	27	6	33	
Low castes . . .	100	37	137	...	100	37	137	
Musulmans . . .	83	42	125	...	83	42	125	
Christians . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	382	137	519		382	137	519	

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindoos . . .	299	95	394
2. Musulmans . . .	83	42	125
3. Christians . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	382	137	519

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

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N. W. PROVINCES, 1881, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1881.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1881.					Total area of irrigation during current year.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).						RAIN-FALL. Average of ten previous years for the same period. Total from 1st October to 31st December 1881.	REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal Gauge in Feet.	Gross Consumption per Second.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge throughout.	Zila.			Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
UPPER GANGS.	Northern	10.00	494	39,962	4,935	Saharanpur	47,558	513	528	524	1,652	50,775	95	Entering head of Ganges Canal	6,166
	Andpshahr.	6.80	867	50,353	20,188	Muzaffarnagar	69,816	928	1,381	2,314	3,060	72,499	52	"	2,239
	Meerut	8.30	969	81,627	13,268	Meerut	116,834	5,880	1,478	10,586	1,297	136,075	64	Lower Ganges Canal	8,454
	Bulandshahr	7.35	972	84,633	32,222	Bulandshahr	61,182	20,621	1,460	12,030	1,727	97,020	72	Expanded	7,730
	Aligarh	5.50	894	106,108	90,791	Aligarh	50,870	18,732	1,343	4,969	3,411	79,325	37		
LOWER GANGS.	Narora	...	446	16,888	10,338	Meerut	6,438	2,238	833	4,017	6,787	25,777	28	Arjunshahr Branch	83
	Mainpuri	...	648	42,333	39,204	Agra	6,779	2,356	883	6,253	2,571	17,792	38	Meerut Division	63
	Cawnpore	6.20	658	67,163	88,671	Etah	25,205	12,075	890	2,764	2,802	43,736	34	Bulandshahr ditto	21
	Etah	...	358	636	87,163	Mainpuri	42,000	19,016	535	1,651	2,881	67,073	41	Nararat Escape	81
	Etah	4.80	771	94,756	10,462	Fatehgarh	16,974	12,368	80	1,817	1,714	32,953	67	Meerut ditto	370
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGS.	Bhogpur	...	537	31,457	26,021	Etawah	38,782	27,290	2,010	285	4,356	72,723	33	Etawah ditto	80
		...	...	...	...	Cawnpore	32,002	46,773	562	1,776	2,022	83,135	29	Bhogpur Branch	1
		...	...	...	...	Delhi	61	32	42	132	...	267	45	Deduct excess discharge shown above	705
		...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	7,232	3,108	3,327	7,412	292	21,371	54	Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that there was a good demand for grain crops throughout the month.	81
		...	...	...	...	Delhi & Dán	5,325	85	85	412	255	6,162	120	Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, reports the demand so great that it is improbable that the total irrigation has been yet recorded.	80
Eastern Jumna Canal.		...	...	...	...	Bijnor	1,294	11	...	...	3	1,308	66	Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the demand for water was not great throughout the month.	...
		...	...	...	...	Pilibhit	2,500	...	...	750	...	2,000	39	Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, reports that there was no rain, and that water was in great demand throughout the month.	...
		...	...	...	...	Bareilly	11,867	...	...	375	...	2,875	26	Executive Engineer, Dán Canal, reports that there was a steady demand for water throughout the month, owing to the usual Christmas rains not having fallen.	...
		...	...	...	...	Jhansi	149	14	...	16,149	...	28,016	13		...
		...	...	...	...	Hamirpur	64	...	...	107	11	75	16		...
TOTAL.		...	1,250	107,237	62,072	TOTAL	545,142	175,070	18,571	73,603	33,841	846,227	...		...
		...	2,000	62,901	73,683								...		...
		...	374	32,891	7,652	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	201,957	172,655	12,544	41,619	54,329	573,104	...		...
		...	175	6,162	3,734	Increase	253,185	2,415	6,027	31,984	...	273,123	...		...
		...	...	75	278	Decrease	...	...	...	...	20,468	...	...	...	...

FREE VTA.
In heading of statement for November 1961, for "No. 1K, monthly statement," read "No. 11K, monthly statement." In column "rainfall" for "total from 1st to 31st November 1961," read "total from 1st October to 30th November 1961," and in same column add in line with Algeat district "2" and in Jhans district "7."

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 DECEMBER 1881.

NAME OF TRAFFIC.	AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains—							
Wheat	300	...	12,520	...	12,820	...	
Gram	...	...	2,300	...	2,300	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			35	...	35	...	
Dal—							
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mung	...	...	1,591	...	1,591	...	
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juar	...	...	187	...	187	...	
Bajra	...	...	200	...	200	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	100	...	100	...	
	300	...	16,933	...	17,233	...	
TOTAL							
Cotton	...	...	2,655	...	2,655	...	
Oil-seeds	...	...	115	...	115	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Building materials	19,923	...	...	...	19,923	...	
Miscellaneous goods	690	...	250	...	940	...	
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber—							
Poles and unseasoned timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	10	...	...	...	10	...	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20,923	...	19,953	...	40,876	...	
GRAND TOTAL							
	14,115	...	20,381	...	34,496	...	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	6,808	...	...	...	6,880	...	
INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	
DECREASE	...	...	428	...	...	...	

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1881.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			Total up and down.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.			Total up and down.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.			Total up and down.			PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.			Total up and down.			
	Up.	Down.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Up.	Down.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Up.	Down.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Up.	Down.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
GRAINS.																									
Wheat	1,629	...	3,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	1,709	...	3,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Building materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karis and squared timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	26,429	...	54,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
DECREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).			Lower Ganges Canal (local).			Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).			Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	Ton mileage	Value of goods	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	Ton mileage	Value of goods	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	Ton mileage	Value of goods	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	Ton mileage	Value of goods
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ALLAHABAD, 23rd Jan. 1882.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB, OF 1881-82, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1881.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1881.						NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).			RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Up.			Down.			PAUSE OF TRAFFIC.	ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Full supply.	Actual through out.	Actual average throughout.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
CANAL DIVISION.	4-9	3-48	{	3073-6	{	{	629-79	{	821-63	334-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1881 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 86, 87, 124, 125, 126 AND 127 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th JANUARY AND 11th FEBRUARY 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.										AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	RICE.						Barley.	Wheat.			Firewood.	Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Sweeper or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Barley.		Best sort.		Common.			Great Millet (Holcus Sorghum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.)		Bulrush Millet (Cynodon, Bajra), Pennicillaria Spicata.		Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Karee, Cheena, Crotaloo, Murchwa, Naglee, &c.), Panicum, Millettum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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a Wholesale price of salt in Rs. 45 per 100 maunds. b Rs. 2 per 100 bullocks. c Rs. 1 per cart-load. d 100 logs, 18 inches long and 6 inches girth, for Rs. 10. e Rs. 90 per 1,000 viss. f 1 anna and 6 pies per viss.

T. C. HOPE,
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 14th FEBRUARY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been more or less rain in every district of the Punjab during the week under report, and harvest prospects have much improved. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been some rain, but except in the northern districts, it has been insufficient to do much good; prospects are, however, fair on the whole. In Bengal the rain which fell has done much good to the *rabi* and other standing crops, and has facilitated ploughing, but in some places showers are still needed. In Assam also slight rain fell.

In the Central India and Rajputana States there has been very slight and partial rain, but prospects are generally favourable. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* is generally good, and reaping is going on in some districts. The reaping of *rabi* crops is progressing also in the Bombay Presidency, in Berar, in the Nizam's Territories and in Mysore; and, with the exception of parts of two districts of Bombay, and a few places in Mysore, general prospects are satisfactory. In the Madras Presidency the harvest continues with a short outturn in some, and an average in other, districts; standing crops are reported to be in need of moisture in some places. In Coorg rice and *rabi* crops are being threshed; the coffee and cardamoms which have been picked have not met with a market as yet owing to heavy fall in price.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 15th)		
Bellary	...	Standing crops, wet generally good; dry crops and sugarcane withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grain, sugarcane, yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool	...	Standing crops, dry generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in three talukas.
Ganjam	...	Dry crops, sugarcane and cotton thriving.
Kistna	...	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains, oil-seeds and chillies, outturn below average; water below anicut 1'35 feet; fever and cattle disease continue, small-pox in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	...	Standing crops under larger tanks and river channels in good condition; those dependent chiefly on rain withering from insufficient supply; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; cholera in parts.
Coimbatore	...	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry in parts withering from want of rain, insects and disease; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever, small-pox and cholera in parts.
Tanjore	...	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; cholera abating.
Madura	...	Wet crops suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest paddy five talukas, yield average; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar	...	Harvest second crops almost over; small-pox in parts.
Travancore	...	Harvest paddy progressing; fever and measles continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain anywhere; general prospects good.
Bombay—		
Karachi	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops promise well; one case of small-pox at Sujawal; fever in nine talukas; river at Kotri on 8th 3 feet 2 inches against 2 feet on corresponding date last year; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 40, 40, in Kotri 26, 44, 44, in Manjhand 24, 44, 48, in Dadri 24 and 48, in Tatta 23, 44, 54, in Sakro 15, 40, 56, in Mirpurbatoro 20, 56, 60, lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops in fair condition; fever in seven talukas; wheat 23, <i>jowari</i> 46, <i>bajri</i> 46, red rice 32, and white rice 22, lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	...	Crops good; in Sanand wheat little damaged by extreme cold; wheat 30, <i>bajri</i> 33, lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	...	Cotton-picking continues; <i>rabi</i> in good condition; public health good; cattle disease in Dehgaon taluka, Kadi division; <i>bajri</i> 31, common rice 24, lbs. per rupee.
Surat	...	Crops healthy; fever in Pardi; <i>jowari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 55 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good in Jamkhed, Shrigonda and Akola, middling in Nagar, Karjat, Sheogan and Newasa, and bad in rest, except Kopargon where they have failed; harvesting in progress; cattle disease at Newasa; prices: <i>jowari</i> maximum 96 lbs. at Jamkhed, minimum 63 lbs. at Kopargon; <i>bajri</i> maximum 72 lbs. at Jamkhed, minimum 51 lbs. at Kopargon.
Sholapur	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; <i>jowari</i> 81 lbs. 27 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 62 lbs. 5 tolas per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Dharwar	...	Early crops almost harvested; picking of cotton in progress; wheat and gram being reaped; gram crop very poor; scarcity of drinking water in six talukas; public health generally good; cattle disease in one taluka; rice 23, <i>jowari</i> 61, lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	...	Slight fever prevalent throughout the district except Honawar taluka; cattle disease less in Honawar and above Ghat talukas; second crop thriving; rice common Karwar 16 seers, district average 16½.
Nasik	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced in places; cattle disease still continues; <i>bajri</i> 47, wheat 28½, <i>jowari</i> 67, lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	Average abnormal temperatures 5 degrees warm from 8th to 10th, 2 degrees warm on 11th and 12th and 1 degree warm on 13th and 14th; vapour in air in excess of normal condition; abnormal wind, southerly on 8th and 9th, afterwards nil.
Poona	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; average prices: <i>bajri</i> 51, <i>jowari</i> 66; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 46, <i>jowari</i> 57, lbs. per rupee.
Rajkot	...	Weather cold; fever prevalent in some places; rinderpest among cattle in Jafarabad and Wadia; <i>bajri</i> 29, <i>jowari</i> 37, lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.— <i>Rabi</i> harvesting and cotton-picking generally in progress; scarcity of drinking water continues in part of Dharwar, as do also cattle disease and fever in a few districts; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Feb. 15th)		
Chittagong	1'36	At head-quarters, but much heavier rain fell in some places which will be beneficial for tea and cold-weather crops; prices stationary; there are still some cases of small-pox and cholera, and cattle disease continues in Upilla thana; general health good.
Dacca	0'51	The late rain will do much good to crops; prospects generally favourable; sowing of <i>boro</i> paddy completed; cutting of sugarcane going on; yield average; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	3'02	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> finished, outturn above the average; winter crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good; isolated cases of cholera reported from Barripore and Satkhira; it is rather increasing in Barripore.
Moorshedabad	0'42	Winter crops progressing favourably; rain which fell on 11th will prove beneficial to the crops; there are sporadic cases of cholera.
Rajshahye	0'27	Nattors 0'32; prospects of crops fair and improved by rain; fever prevalent.
Burdwan	1'49	Weather seasonable and fairly cool; <i>rabi</i> and sugarcane doing well; cholera has appeared in Raneegunge Sub-division.
Rangpore	1'26	Weather cloudy and cool; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagulpore	0'38	Prospects of crops favourable; public health generally good.
Purneah	2'63	Prospects of crops benefited by rain ploughing of land for <i>dhadoi</i> crops going on; health fair.
Patna	0'02	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops continue good, but rain is wanted; public health good.
Durbhanga	0'90	Rain with hail and storm; <i>rabi</i> crops partially injured; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh	...	Weather cloudy at intervals; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops fair; prices remain unchanged; health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> completed; miscellaneous crops doing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—The rain which fell during the week has done much good to <i>rabi</i> and other standing crops and has facilitated ploughing; in some places rain has not fallen and is still much wanted; there was hail in Durbhanga and Saran, in the former district the <i>rabi</i> crops have been partially injured and in the latter some injury to the poppy plants is apprehended; sporadic cholera and small-pox continue to be reported in some districts; cholera is said to be rather increasing in places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—Feb. (14th.)		
Benares	2	Rain in Benares on 11th and a sprinkling in Chandauli; prospects of <i>rabi</i> outturn fair, except on unirrigated lands; a few isolated cases of cholera among pilgrims returning from <i>Magh Me'a</i> , but no other sickness of any moment; bazars well supplied at moderate prices.
Allahabad	A little rain	Prices pretty steady; no cattle disease; sporadic cholera still lingering.
Gorakhpur	Slight showers.	Weather cloudy; hailstone, amount of damage not known; five cases of cholera; no further reports of cattle disease; prices stationary.
Jhansi	...	Prospects fair; crops ripening; health good; prices rising; cattle disease disappeared.
Agra	No rain	Weather cloudy; irrigated <i>rabi</i> promises well; <i>sarson</i> being slightly damaged by insects; health good; prices falling slightly.
Bareilly	4	Slight rain in places on 12th; crops improved; prices nearly stationary; people and cattle in good health.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Meerut ...	Sardhana '6 Hapur '2 Meerut '2 Mawana '2 Bagpat '4 Ghaziabad '1 Garmakhtaser '2	Health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; general health good; measles in some places; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Rai Bareilly ...	Slight rain	Health good; prospects of irrigated <i>rabi</i> excellent; <i>arhar</i> crops the finest seen for many years; a slight rise in prices.
Lucknow ...	No rain	Weather cloudy; no change since last report; health fair; prices stationary.
Cawnpore ...	...	Weather clear; irrigated <i>rabi</i> promising; unirrigated poor; irrigation going on; health good; cholera diminishing; prices slightly fallen.
Pertabgarh ...	...	Prospects fair, but in some parts unirrigated crops have suffered; cholera almost disappeared.
Farukhabad ...	No rain	Weather cloudy; crops promise fairly, but rain needed; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Sitapur ...	Showers	With hail in parts of district; no rain measured; prices steady.
Fyzabad ...	Very slight rain.	Except in Khandosi; east wind two days; wheat and barley ripening; few cases of cholera in Akbarpur tahsil. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Some rain fell during the week, but except in the northern districts insufficient to do much good; hail fell in two districts, the damage done has not been ascertained; markets are well supplied; prices rose in Jhansi and Rai Bareilly, but elsewhere are falling or steady; cholera has almost disappeared; cattle disease is confined to Kumaon.
Punjab—(Feb. 14th)		
Delhi ...	'3	Prospects good; small-pox prevalent in city; prices steady.
Hissar ...	'4	Crops in excellent condition; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	'7	Standing <i>rabi</i> crops much improved; health good.
Jullundur ...	'9	Prices steady; health and prospects good.
Amritsar ...	'8	Health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	1'0	State of crops satisfactory; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	'4	Health and crops good; prices fluctuating.
Shikot ...	1'50	Harvest prospects good and health good.
Rawalpindi ...	4'0	Prospects good; some cases of fever in tehsil; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar ...	'1	Crops good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	'2	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	'14	Health good; prospects fair; prices steady. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects much improved by rain health of Province good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 15th) ...	...	Weather warmer than last week; prospects of crops good; some being reaped; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cool; crops ripening; reaping of pulses commenced; cholera prevalent in interior; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Feb. 13th) ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops indifferent; isolated cases of cholera amongst pilgrims; prices rising.
Seoni (" ") ...	...	Weather warm and windy; cholera spreading in several villages; small-pox reported; <i>rabi</i> crop ripening.
Khandwa ...	...	Days warm, nights cool; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crop good; few cases of small-pox; public health good; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (Feb. 14th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; poor <i>rabi</i> harvest expected; small-pox reported.
Raipur (" 11th) ...	...	Weather warmer; prospects of crops favourable; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur (" 9th) ...	...	Mornings cool, days warm; prospects of crops good; health good; price of rice 56 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather warm; cholera still reported from districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions amongst returned pilgrims; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops generally good; and in some districts reaping going on; public health good; prices unchanged.
British Burma—		
(Feb. 11th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 12 inches; measles still prevailing in Akyab town, otherwise public health good; small-pox has abated in town and district; slight cattle disease in two townships.
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Public health good; reaping nearly over.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health in Moulmein and district good; crops fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Five deaths from small-pox in two townships, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township. <i>General Remarks.</i> —With the exception of a little cholera in Hanthawaddy, Henzada and Shwaygyin, public health generally good; slight cattle disease in two or three places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— (Feb. 15th)		
Gauhati ...	1'0	More rain wanted; sowing of <i>aus</i> commenced; cholera reported from Morizhpatti, Darrang and Hazo.
Sylhet ...	2'70	State and prospects of crops excellent; public health also good.
Cachar ...	2'53	Weather cool and cloudy, with rain; price of common rice 26½ seers per rupee; cholera abating.
Dibrugarh ...	0'81	Weather seasonable; ploughing for <i>ahu</i> ; mustard gathered; sugarcane crushing; cattle disease still reported; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Wet crops generally reported to be withering except under large tanks; sugarcane, horse-gram, <i>balar</i> and <i>tur</i> being harvested; prospects fair; prices unchanged; fever and small-pox prevalent in parts.
Mysore (Feb. 15th) ...	No rain	Prospects continue fair; water supply scanty.
Mercara ...	...	Rice and <i>rabi</i> crops being threshed, outturn short; no market for coffee and cardamom; owing to heavy fall in price; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Dry crops throughout the State are satisfactory; scarcity of water telling severely on the late wet crops; prospects fair; prices show a tendency to rise.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(Feb. 15th)		
Amraoti ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; price of wheat 13, <i>juari</i> 36, seers per rupee.
Akola ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> commenced; no sickness; scarcity of water felt in some taluks; price of wheat 16½, common rice 11, white <i>juari</i> 26, yellow <i>juari</i> 31, seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Feb. 15th)		
Indore ...	No rain	Health very good; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Fever still hanging about; weather changeable.
Sutna ...	...	Crops fair; weather warmer.
Manpur ...	...	Weather cloudy and warm; <i>rabi</i> crops fair; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Neemuch ...	No rain	High winds; crops and public health good.
Gooma ...	...	Crops fair; health good.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather seasonable; crops and health good.
Agar ...	No rain	Health and prospects good; high wind from west.
Nowgong ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing favourably, but rain wanted; weather cool; several cholera cases reported.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 15th) ...	...	High winds, driving fog and heavy clouds.
Sirohi (" 12th) ...	...	Tanks, wells, health and crops good; hot and cloudy at times.
Marwar (" 10th) ...	...	Tanks and wells almost full; health good; prospects excellent; cloudy but no rain; sharp winds; cold abating fast; prices stationary; plentiful harvest expected.
Meywar (" 11th) ...	...	Tanks and wells good; small-pox in Oodeypore and in district; health otherwise good.
Haroti (" 1'0th) ...	...	Health and prospects fair; weather cloudy and oppressive, with dust-storms.
Jhallawar (" 8th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Ajmere (" 14th) ...	0'8	High winds injurious to crops, otherwise prospects good; small-pox about.
Jerpore (" ") ...	Few drops	Prices stationary; prospects favourable; health good.
Ulwur (" ") ...	...	Fever and ophthalmia in one tahsil; small-pox in another; cattle disease in third, otherwise health good; crop prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 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.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

**APPOINTING THE REVEREND FATHER LAFONT A MEMBER OF THE
COMMITTEE TO DRAFT A CODE FOR REGULATING THE CONDUCT
OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.**

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),
No. 133, under date Fort William, the 23rd February 1882.*

Read again—

Paragraph 22 of Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated the 8th October last,
appointing a Committee to draft a Code for regulating the conduct of European
education in the Bengal Presidency.

Read also—

A letter from the President of the Committee reporting that the Very Reverend Father
Van Impe, one of the Members of the Committee, is no longer able to attend its
meetings, having been ordered to proceed to Europe on account of ill-health.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the
Reverend Father Lafont, Professor of Physical Science, St. Xavier's College,
Calcutta, to succeed the Very Reverend Father Van Impe as a Member of the
above Committee.

No. 134.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the President
of the Committee, with reference to his letter No. A2, dated the 18th instant,
for information.

No. 135.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be communicated to the Reverend Father
Lafont for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the
Gazette of India.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

OF INDIA.
ANCE AND COMMERCE.

IN PERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Lesser Milllets, (Kagzi, &c.) (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnu, Nagilee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.										Grain.						Firewood.						Salt.						DISTRICTS.						PROVINCES.						
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.			Present fort- night.		Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fort- night.	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.
38	2	38	2	37	11	38	5	26	10	41	3	215	13	215	13	215	13	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam				
23	3	26	5	34	5	37	6	32	13	40	14	89	14	88	14	87	8	11	11	11	11	10	8	10	8	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vizagapatnam				
40	0	36	6	37	5	35	11	33	10	44	2	194	6	194	6	194	6	13	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavery				
39	3	39	3	42	10	28	8	23	8	36	13	145	13	145	13	145	13	12	14	12	14	12	13	12	13	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kistna				
81	13	81	13	29	2	25	3	25	3	29	6	93	5	93	5	93	5	12	11	12	11	13	3	12	11	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore				
83	0	33	6	34	8	37	13	37	13	31	0	194	6	194	6	194	6	14	6	14	6	13	14	13	14	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah				
81	0	33	14	38	13	30	3	35	13	35	13	97	3	97	3	97	3	12	13	13	6	13	6	12	8	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bellary				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	10	217	3	...	...	12	14	12	14	13	5	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurnool				
29	13	29	13	27	6	28	14	29	3	28	10	81	6	81	6	82	10	12	14	14	3	14	6	13	11	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras				
27	6	27	6	27	11	26	8	28	2	26	8	77	13	77	13	77	13	14	5	14	5	14	5	13	14	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chingleput				
34	3	34	3	33	5	34	8	34	8	32	8	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North Arcot				
32	10	31	0	31	18	34	13	33	13	26	8	201	11	201	11	201	11	15	5	15	5	15	11	14	13	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Arcot				
33	13	39	5	36	3	31	8	31	8	24	8	194	6	194	6	194	6	12	14	12	14	13	5	12	14	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore				
36	11	35	6	31	6	35	6	33	14	25	8	97	3	97	3	121	8	14	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly			
37	3	35	10	31	0	44	8	35	10	28	8	126	6	126	6	97	8	13	11	13	5	14	0	13	8	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura				
32	13	32	13	39	6	26	2	26	5	34	3	81	10	81	10	81	10	15	3	15	3	14	13	14	13	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tinnevely				
33	0	21	10	18	0	24	14	24	14	20	11	121	8	121	8	121	8	13	11	12	11	12	11	12	3	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore				
34	3	30	13	25	10	39	6	36	6	30	8	161	10	151	10	151	10	13	5	13	5	13	14	12	6	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nilgiris				
21	2	21	2	21	3	24	3	24	3	25	3	109	5	109	5	109	5	13	2	13	2	13	2	12	2	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Canara				
23	6	23	6	19	0	31	2	31	2	25	3	121	8	121	8	121	8	11	11	10	13	12	2	10	13	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar				
15	7	15	7	13	0	18	10	18	15	20	6	58	0	58	0	61	6	13	9	12	9	12	9	11	2	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay				
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	26	8	25	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	13	4	13	4	11	0	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad				
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	17	12	22	14	80	0	80	0	80	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	12	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaira			
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	18	13	17	4	80	0	80	0	80	0	11	4	11	4	13	5	11	4	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat				
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	15	32	17	12	106	0	106	0	106	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Broach				
25	11	25	11	20	0	15	10	15	10	14	5	71	0	71	1	71	0	11	7	11	7	10	1	10	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanna (Salsette)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	14	0	14	0	110	0	110	0	95	0	12	0	12	0	12	8	11	8	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colaba (Alibag)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	26	15	24	4	140	0	140	0	140	0	13	2	13	2	12	2	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)				
34	8	34	8	27	9	26	13	26	13	22	11	114	0	114	0	123	0	12	4	12	4	13	0	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasik				
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	24	3	24	8	106	6	106	6	106	4	12	8	12	8	12	2	12	4	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar				
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	19	9	18	6	68	0	68	0	76	0	11	15	11	15	11	6	11	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona				
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	24	3	23	12	98	0	98	0	88	5	12	0	12	0	11	8	11	12	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur				
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	15	0	19	9	120	0	120	0	88	0	11	10	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	16	5	14	12	137	1	137	1	110	15	11	14	11	14	10	14	11	4	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Satara				
34	0	34	0	31	0	17	0	17	0	18	5	70	0	70	0	250	0	11	0	11	0	12	5	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belgaum				
35	0	31	0	49	0	14	0	14	0	19	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	9	8	8	0	8	12	9	0	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar (Hubli)				
25	14	25	14	16	7	16	13	16	13	14	0	120	0	120	0	180	0	11	0	11	0	10	6	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnagiri				
24	0	24	0	20	6	16	0	16	0	14	0	213	5	213	5	213	5	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara (Karwar)				
32	0	32	0	60	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	12	13	12	13	...	...	12	4	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panch Mahals (Godhra)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	9	5	7	0	65	5	65	5	65	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden				
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	0	38	0	24	0	200	0	200	0	160	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh				
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	18	0	85	0	85	0	80	0	13	9	12	9	11	7	12	9	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda				
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	17	8	20	4	137	8	137	8	137	8	11	8	11	8	10	0	10	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dasa				
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	23	8	21	4	140	0	140	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimach				
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	7	23	0	26	0	76	14	70	0	75	0	13	10	13	10	...	...	12	13	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad				
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	23	0	28	0	80	0	80	0	90	0	50	0	50	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajkot				
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	17	12	13	14	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	0	10	0	7	4	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sindh Frontier				
40	0	40	0	...	...	18	0	19	0	19	0	105	0	105	0	110	0	14	3	14	3	14	6	14	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi				
18	0	18	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad (Nakur)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	18	4	14	0	270	0	280	0	240	0	11	2	11	1	7	3	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...							

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 21 to 27-8 seers, firewood 100 to 120 seers, and salt 10 seers.

* Sambhur. † Common. ‡ In common use.
 c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, best rice 30 to 32 seers, common rice 27 to 27-6 seers, gram 18 to 27-6 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 10-14 seers.
 d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, barley 15-6 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 34 seers, gram 16 to 23 seers, firewood 100 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bairs), Pennisetia Spicata.		
	Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	13 5	14 0	16 0	26 14	36 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	6 12	17 12	17 12	18 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 5	26 8	26 8	26 4	10 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 13	16 13	18 13	32 0	32 0	32 0	17 4	17 4	17 4	24 10	24 10	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorsheadabad	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	18 0	13 8	16 0	24 0	24 9	26 8	24 0	22 8	21 9	31 4	31 3	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	18 8	12 12	...	22 8	48 12	48 12	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	12 12	12 12	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 8	33 12	30 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	28 8	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 4	9 0	8 12	20 0	20 0	...	14 5	14 5	16 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	13 5	12 4	14 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	25 0	22 10	25 8	32 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzedpore	22 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	9 12	9 12	11 8	...	...	...	22 12	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippurah	11 12	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	28 8	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	19 0	20 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	16 0	18 8	21 0	36 0	37 0	40 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	15 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpore	14 0	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	55 0	14 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	40 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champuram	16 0	16 8	19 0	45 0	44 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	44 0	45 0	39 0	...	...	...
Monghyr	17 0	16 0	23 0	50 0	50 0	46 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	17 0	16 0	18 14	45 0	40 0	42 0	18 0	14 0	16 12	24 0	23 0	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	16 0	17 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	23 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	18 6	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	15 12	28 14	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	13 12	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	19 0	32 8	32 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	9 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 12	32 0	26 0	31 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	12 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	24 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	24 0	...	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	21 0	21 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	12 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior price of common rice varies from 28-4 to 37-8 seers per rupee.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Bhowanipore) 14-8 seers, barley (in Bhowanipore) 23 seers, best rice 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice 19 to 33 seers, gram 23 seers
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-4 to 27 seers, barley 29-4 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 21 seers, common rice 24-10 to 31 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Koochtha) 18 seers, gram 20 to 33 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9-2 to 10 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9-6 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 30 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 18 to 26 seers, common rice 38 to 51-4 seers, gram 34 to 30 seers, firewood 100 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.
 * In the interior prices are:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 28-4 seers, common rice 37-12 seers, gram 15 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices are:—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 30 seers, gram 19 12 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8-10 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley (in Bagdoura) 14 seers, best rice 18-10 to 24 seers, common rice 25-10 to 28 seers, gram 13 to 13-5 seers, firewood 80 to 300 seers, and salt 8-8 to 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 28 seers, gram 18 seers, and salt 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Silliguri) 7 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, lesser millet (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 26-12 seers, gram 8 to 10-14 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6-7 to 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jafferunge) 24 seers, barley (in Jafferunge) 52-8 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 20 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 23 to 27-9 seers, common rice 34 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 80 to 300 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13-4 seers, best rice 10 to 35 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, gram 10 to 18 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 30 to 34 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, firewood (in Cor's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 19 to 35 seers, common rice 29 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 10 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millers, Razi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murh- wa, Nagieel), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.										Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									DISTRICTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.									Retail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1882—continued.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																									
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chotum, Jowari, Zizania Javanica).			Burrush Millet (Cumbua, Bajra), Pennisetum Spicata.										
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar	22 8	22 8	16 0	37 8	35 8	26 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	30 4	30 4	23 8	27 8	26 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sialkot	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurdaspur	26 0	25 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lahore	21 0	21 0	15 8	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ferozepore [a]	22 0	20 0	16 0	38 0	37 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	36 0	35 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gujranwala	20 8	20 8	15 4	33 0	31 8	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kawalpindi [b]	17 0	16 8	10 8	27 0	23 12	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	6 8	27 0	26 0	16 8	21 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhelum	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gujrat	21 8	20 6	14 8	33 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 0	8 0	29 0	28 8	19 0	26 12	25 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Shahpur	17 8	17 0	12 8	26 0	26 0	17 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mooltan	16 0	16 0	12 4	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhang	19 0	18 12	13 4	32 0	32 0	20 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Montgomery	19 0	19 0	13 12	26 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffargarh	17 8	18 8	12 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dera Ismail Khan	13 1	18 0	10 5	33 14	33 14	17 7	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	7 8	32 8	32 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bannu	12 10	12 0	7 14	30 8	27 10	9 10	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	6 0	23 2	22 0	10 12	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Peshawar	14 0	14 0	8 9	29 5	29 5	12 2	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 15	20 6	21 0	12 12	18 8	19 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kohat [c]	...	...	8 8	28 0	27 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	5 4	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hazara [d]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	19 12	20 4	22 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	17 4	16 0	16 4	30 12	30 12	26 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bhandara	20 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	20 0	18 12	17 8	29 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chanda	18 0	19 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	12 8	33 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Wardha	23 4	23 8	23 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 12	12 8	14 12	34 0	34 0	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Dahlgat	25 0	25 0	18 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Jubbulpore	20 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	12 0	11 8	13 8	19 0	18 0	22 0	29 0	28 0	40 0	21 8	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Saugor	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	40 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Damoh	20 0	30 4	27 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	43 0	...	...	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Seoni	24 8	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	18 8	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Mandla	23 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 5	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Betul	18 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chhindwara	23 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hoshangabad	18 13	19 2	18 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 12	11 11	11 0	10 2	23 11	25 8	32 0	21 5	19 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Narsinghpur	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	35 11	37 11	37 8	33 1	33 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nimar	19 0	17 0	20 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raipur	32 0	36 0	37 8	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	19 0	44 8	40 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Sambalpur	28 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	22 8	52 0	52 0	41 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bilaspur	54 0	72 0	48 0	...	...	...	40 0	50 0	40 0	67 0	76 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Upper Godavari	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ARAKAN DIVISION.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyaukpoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Pegu Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Rangoon town and Han- thawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Irrawaddy Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Henzada	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TENASSERIM DIVISION.	Moulmein town and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
MALACCA DIVISION.	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Secunderabad	17 12	16 12	15 8	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 4	9 13	9 9	10 14	25 14	27 0	23 0	29 9	28 4	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bolarum	18 15	18 15	17 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 14	9 6	9 6	9 14	30 14	30 14	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Chuddergat	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	6 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	33 0											

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar, Korai, Sorghum).			Bairush Millet (Cumbao, Bajra, Pennisetum Opuntia).		
		Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
		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	12	1	10	0	13	10	12	6	10	8	10	2	10	8	9	4
	Kolar	14	0	12	8	12	0	14	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
	Tumkur	11	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
	Mysore	11	8	11	0	11	8	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
	Hassan	15	12	15	12	12	1	18	14	18	14	14	3	11	9	9	7	14	11
	Shimoga	16	0	16	0	9	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	12	0	12	0	15	0
	Kadur	14	0	14	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	12	0
	Chitaldroog	14	0	14	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	12	0
	Coorg	8	6	8	5	7	0	9	12	9	12	7	10	10	14	11	0	12	4
	Jeyapore	16	0	16	0	13	2	22	0	21	0	21	8	7	0	6	0	5	14
Mysore.	Krishnagur	16	0	17	8	17	4	25	0	27	8	27	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
	Kerrowlee	16	8	16	8	17	8	17	8	17	8	17	8	12	8	12	8	12	8
	Ulwur	17	7	17	9	15	15	22	13	22	0	22	6	8	0	8	0	8	0
	Bhurspore (City)	17	0	17	0	17	0	21	0	21	0	20	15	6	8	6	8	7	0
	Ajmere	17	0	16	0	15	8	25	0	23	8	25	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received		
	Krinpura	No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received		
	Sirohee	No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received		
	Abu	No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received		
	Anadra	No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received		
Mysore.	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25	0	24	0	20	0	35	0	36	0	44	0	23	0	22	0	17	0
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15	7	15	10	14	1	18	12	19	8	23	12	11	5	11	14	10	2
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	25	0	25	0	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	6	4
	Partabgarh	No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received		
	Bikaner	23	0	23	12	22	0	31	0	31	0	34	12	9	12	10	0	11	0
	Boondee	21	8	21	12	20	8	24	8	26	4	32	0	8	0	7	12	6	10
	Kotah	17	15	17	9	18	6	21	12	20	10	27	4	7	8	7	8	6	12
	Tonk	No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received			No return received		
	Jhallawar	19	8	19	0	18	2	24	6	24	12	...	...	9	14	9	14	8	6
Mysore.	Shahpoora	17	8	17	0	16	8	20	6	20	4	21	0	9	0	9	0	7	14
	Dholpur	17	8	17	0	16	8	20	6	20	4	21	0	9	0	9	0	7	14
	Indore	19	9	20	0	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0
	Gwalior	17	14	17	15	15	0	19	8	19	8	21	0	7	5	7	7	6	8
	Goona	28	0	27	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	10	0	10	0	8	8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21	8	21	1	19	10	30	2	40	0	30	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Raghi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornaloo, Muhwa, Nuplee), Pasi- cum Miliaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			PROVINCE.									
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.												
S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.													
25	13	26	8	28	3	36	13	36	2	34	9	90	0	84	0	90	0	10	8	10	12	10	0	10	0	Bangalore	MYSORE.						
32	0	34	0	36	2	39	15	41	1	37	10	172	6	172	6	172	6	11	1	11	5	10	13	10	13	11		1	Kolar				
28	0	28	0	39	0	41	0	43	0	39	0	340	0	340	0	340	0	10	0	10	0	9	8	9	8	8		8	Tumkur				
20	0	20	0	30	0	33	0	33	0	38	0	84	0	84	0	78	0	8	4	8	0	8	0	7	12	8		0	Mysore				
24	0	24	0	34	0	28	0	28	0	38	0	500	0	500	0	600	0	...	...	...	8	4	8	0	8	0		9	8	Hassan			
25	3	26	4	42	10	31	8	30	7	37	4	480	0	480	0	480	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	8	6		8	11	Shimoga			
22	0	22	0	30	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	64	0	64	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0		9	0	Kadur			
44	0	44	0	50	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8		0	Chitaldroog				
22	10	22	5	33	7	25	13	25	8	31	8	110	0	110	0	110	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	8	3		8	9	Coorg	COORG.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	18	0	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0		10	12	Jeyapore	MYSORE.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	26	8	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	13	8	12	0	Kishengurh				
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	...	...	Kerrowlee				
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	19	13	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	13	1	...	12	10	12	10	11	14	Ulwur				
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	20	0	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	8	11	6	Bhurspore (City)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	23	0	24	0	70	0	70	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	11	0	Ajmere				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	Deoli Cantonment			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	Krinpura			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	Sirohee			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	Abu			
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	32	0	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anadra	RAJPOOTANA.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	18	12	19	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	40	0	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Banswara (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Partabgarh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Bikaner		
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	0	28	0	37	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Boondee		
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	26	4	26	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Kotah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	5	19	5	26	4	100	0	100	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Tonk	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	30	12	23	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	18	30	3	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dholpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CENTRAL INDIA.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	10	26	0	25	4	100	0	100	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	20	2	18	8	118	10	118	11	109	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior		
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	8	32	0	31	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Goona
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	30	0	23	11	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Baghelkhand (Sutna)

† Eight pies per man's load.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII of 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST 6 DAYS OF DECEMBER 1880.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21st Jan. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	77,960	453	172	1,30,040	766	31,81,899	515	42,09,430	619	7,27,531	...
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,09,457	200	517	1,03,361	200	33,64,038	157	37,03,802	172	3,39,764	...
14th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,36,660	350	676	2,26,191	335	92,46,529	318	70,17,428	264	...	22,20,101
14th ditto	Madras	857	1,59,523	186	858	1,31,464	153	45,67,512	136	47,13,156	140	1,45,944	...
21st ditto	South Indian	648	84,233	130	655	81,774	125	27,26,799	108	28,20,379	110	93,590	...
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,414	6,27,783	444	1,446	7,86,197	541	1,83,69,566	327	2,38,16,274	419	54,46,708	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	2,74,292	618	444	2,23,613	510	60,52,116	347	69,78,169	400	9,26,053	...
	TOTAL	4,758	15,69,908	330	4,798	16,91,640	353	47,89,849	255	53,25,933	293	54,50,479	...
	<i>State.</i>												
21st Jan. 1882	East India	1,507	9,82,788	652	1,504	9,14,155	608	3,10,87,494	521	3,32,58,850	562	21,77,356	...
21st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	4,410	158	28	4,426	158	1,05,929	96	1,11,469	101	5,540	...
21st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,058	39	27	1,421	53	48,028	46	48,734	46	706	...
21st ditto	Northern Bengal	231	54,217	235	233	61,710	265	12,13,652	134	14,14,738	155	2,01,086	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot	82	21,987	26	85	14,263	168	4,09,947	132	4,27,534	136	17,587	...
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,833	225	57	9,128	160	3,67,076	164	3,77,511	169	10,435	...
21st ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,140	108	29	2,215	76	1,06,974	94	1,00,730	88	...	6,244
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	49	926	19	86	10,408	121	2,201	18	2,31,256	69	2,29,055	...
21st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur	12	738	61	12	943	79	8,351	55	29,516	62	21,168	...
14th ditto	Rajputana Malwa	819	1,87,775	229	1,116	2,23,724	200	40,30,715	129	68,30,159	169	27,99,444	...
21st ditto	Wardha Coal	47	26,976	574	45	15,402	342	1,46,345	79	3,67,154	208	2,20,809	...
14th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	4,768	90	98	11,454	117	1,03,951	51	2,16,099	90	1,12,148	...
14th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	15,915	99	161	21,228	132	8,88,694	141	9,99,502	158	1,10,808	...
14th ditto	Sindia	70	19,127	273	75	5,842	78	1,57,788	58	2,28,787	78	70,999	...
14th ditto	Punjab Northern	228	(a) 3,16,119	1386	363	85,533	236	26,29,347	352	22,70,174	158	...	8,59,178
14th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	59,810	91	660	1,31,270	199	53,48,201	216	88,70,605	149	...	14,77,596
21st ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	588	26	...	...	6,341	36	6,341	...
	TOTAL	2,553	7,29,829	286	3,098	5,99,555	194	1,55,67,199	165	1,75,30,309	151	19,63,110	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
14th Jan. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	105	2,742	26	192	35,198	183	5,089	31	5,57,517	85	5,52,428	...
14th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,062	124	121	12,202	101	5,26,489	111	5,76,927	121	50,488	...
14th ditto	Mysore	...	...	...	58	2,426	42	...	...	1,08,030	48	1,08,030	...
	TOTAL	226	17,804	78	371	49,826	134	5,31,578	108	12,42,474	90	7,10,896	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,044	33,00,339	365	9,771	32,55,176	333	9,49,94,730	274	10,52,90,571	279	1,02,95,841	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,96,55,771	143	5,22,68,169	189	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,53,38,599	181	5,80,27,402	140	76,88,448	...

(a) Includes Rs. 2,20,881 on account of certain adjustment shown in the supplementary traffic return.

No. I of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST 5 DAYS OF JANUARY 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH JANUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 31ST JANUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 7TH JANUARY 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21st Jan. 1882	Eastern Bengal	176	72,942	414	172	61,205	356	35,54,841	511	42,70,635	613	7,15,794	...
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,01,287	185	547	1,08,270	198	34,65,325	157	38,12,072	173	3,46,747	...
14th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,86,084	423	676	2,15,036	318	95,32,613	349	72,32,464	265	...	28,00,149
14th ditto	Madras	858	1,28,511	150	858	1,25,623	146	46,96,023	136	48,39,079	140	1,43,056	...
21st ditto	South Indian	655	79,251	121	655	68,439	104	28,06,050	108	28,88,818	109	82,768	...
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,58,084	454	1,446	8,02,162	555	1,90,27,650	329	2,46,18,436	423	55,90,786	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,79,985	405	444	1,95,412	440	62,32,101	347	71,73,581	401	9,41,480	...
	TOTAL	4,804	15,06,144	313	4,798	15,76,147	328	4,93,14,603	255	5,48,35,085	283	55,20,482	...
	<i>State.</i>												
21st Jan. 1882	East India	1,507	11,80,510	783	1,504	10,88,504	724	3,22,68,004	530	3,43,47,354	566	20,79,350	...
21st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,685	96	28	2,490	89	1,08,614	96	1,13,959	101	5,345	...
21st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,604	59	27	1,461	54	49,632	46	50,195	46	563	...
21st ditto	Northern Bengal	231	22,667	98	233	25,670	110	12,36,319	134	14,40,408	154	2,04,089	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot	82	9,963	122	85	9,150	111	4,19,910	130	4,36,984	136	17,074	...
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,504	219	57	11,386	200	3,79,580	184	3,88,897	169	9,317	...
21st ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,151	109	29	2,018	69	1,10,125	94	1,02,743	88	...	7,863
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	49	1,235	25	86	9,449	110	3,426	22	2,40,705	69	2,37,279	...
21st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur	12	807	67	12	611	51	9,158	55	30,127	62	20,969	...
14th Jan. 1882	Rajputana-Malwa	1,015	1,53,975	157	1,117	2,31,740	207	41,89,690	129	70,61,899	171	28,72,209	...
21st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	3,187	71	45	11,271	250	1,49,532	78	3,78,425	208	2,28,893	...
14th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	6,230	118	98	11,229	115	1,10,181	52	2,27,328	91	1,17,147	...
14th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	23,200	144	161	21,793	135	9,11,894	140	10,21,295	158	1,09,401	...
14th ditto	Sindia	70	7,741	111	75	11,548	154	1,65,529	59	2,40,335	80	74,806	...
14th ditto	Punjab Northern	285	84,182	295	363	67,846	187	27,13,529	349	23,38,020	160	...	3,75,509
14th ditto	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,54,769	234	660	91,825	139	55,02,970	216	39,62,430	149	...	15,40,540
21st ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	611	27	...	...	6,952	34	6,952	...
	TOTAL	2,804	4,92,890	176	3,099	5,10,393	165	1,60,60,089	165	1,80,40,702	152	19,80,613	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
14th Jan. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	104	4,591	44	192	31,226	163	9,680	32	5,88,743	87	5,79,063	...
14th ditto	Nizam's	121	10,861	90	121	12,855	106	5,37,350	110	5,89,782	121	52,432	...
14th ditto	Mysore	...	...	...	58	1,713	30	...	...	1,09,743	47	1,09,743	...
	TOTAL	225	15,452	70	371	45,794	123	5,47,030	106	12,88,268	92	7,41,238	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,340	31,94,996	383	9,772	32,20,888	380	9,81,89,726	276	1,03,51,149	280	1,03,21,653	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,10,93,519	144	5,37,76,982	139	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,70,96,207	132	5,47,34,447	141	76,38,240	...

No. II 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 JANUARY 1882.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 15TH JANUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 14TH JANUARY 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21st Jan. 1882	Guaranteed.												
	Eastern Bengal	176	64,691	368	172	76,610	445	36,19,532	507	43,47,245	609	7,27,713	...
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	83,053	152	547	1,44,684	265	35,48,378	157	39,56,756	175	4,08,378	...
14th ditto	Sind, Panjab and Delhi	676	2,51,383	372	676	1,95,133	289	97,83,996	349	74,27,597	266	...	23,56,399
14th ditto	Madras	858	94,647	110	858	1,05,808	123	47,90,670	135	49,44,887	139	1,54,217	...
21st ditto	South Indian	655	63,958	98	655	56,826	87	28,70,008	108	29,45,644	109	75,636	...
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	5,95,605	411	1,446	8,33,560	576	1,96,23,255	330	2,54,51,996	425	58,28,741	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,52,252	343	444	1,70,966	385	63,84,353	347	73,44,547	400	9,60,194	...
	TOTAL	4,804	13,05,589	272	4,798	15,83,587	330	5,06,20,192	256	5,64,18,672	285	57,98,480	...
	State.												
21st Jan. 1882	East Indian	1,507	9,52,845	632	1,504	12,44,906	827	3,32,20,849	532	3,55,92,260	572	23,71,411	...
21st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,238	80	28	2,794	100	1,10,852	96	1,16,753	101	5,901	...
21st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,026	38	27	1,514	56	50,638	46	51,709	46	1,051	...
21st ditto	Northern Bengal	231	33,948	147	233	40,800	175	12,70,267	132	14,81,208	155	2,10,941	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot	82	9,051	110	85	11,423	134	4,28,961	129	4,48,407	136	19,446	...
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,872	138	57	11,377	200	3,87,452	164	4,00,274	170	12,822	...
21st ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,790	96	29	1,868	64	1,12,915	94	1,04,611	88	...	8,304
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	49	1,205	25	86	13,725	160	4,631	23	2,54,430	71	2,49,799	...
	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर.	12	969	81	12	1,408	117	10,127	57	31,535	63	21,408	...
14th Jan. 1882	Rajputana-Malwa	1,015	1,37,626	136	1,117	2,09,603	188	43,27,314	130	72,71,502	172	29,44,188	...
21st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	2,718	60	45	10,586	235	1,52,250	78	3,89,011	209	2,36,761	...
14th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	53	3,717	70	98	11,558	118	1,13,898	53	2,38,886	93	1,24,988	...
14th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	20,805	129	161	23,216	144	9,32,699	140	10,44,511	158	1,11,812	...
14th ditto	Sindia	70	4,376	63	75	9,455	126	1,69,905	59	2,49,790	81	79,885	...
14th ditto	Punjab Northern	285	1,46,932	516	363	71,014	196	28,60,461	354	24,09,034	161	...	4,51,437
14th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,38,244	209	660	86,158	131	56,41,214	216	40,48,588	148	...	15,92,626
21st ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	559	24	...	...	7,511	34	7,511	...
	TOTAL	2,804	5,13,517	183	3,099	5,07,058	164	1,65,73,604	165	1,85,47,760	162	19,74,156	...
	Native States.												
14th Jan. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	104	3,883	37	192	19,885	103	13,563	34	6,08,578	87	5,95,015	...
14th ditto	Nizam's	121	10,653	88	121	14,729	123	5,48,003	110	6,04,511	121	54,509	...
14th ditto	Mysore	...	...	...	58	1,592	27	...	...	1,11,385	48	1,11,385	...
	TOTAL	225	14,536	64	371	36,156	37	5,61,566	104	12,24,424	92	7,62,358	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,340	27,86,487	298	9,772	33,71,707	345	10,09,76,211	276	11,18,83,116	282	1,09,06,905	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,23,47,437	143	5,53,61,665	139	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,86,28,774	133	5,65,21,451	143	78,92,677	...

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 FEBRUARY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen in some districts of the Punjab, and the harvest promises to be good. Slight rain has also fallen in most districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and except in Benares where unirrigated crops will be scanty and, in Fyzabad where a small outturn of sugarcane is expected, prospects are generally favourable. In Bengal also some rain has again fallen in almost all districts, to the great benefit of the *rabi* and other standing crops, and has also facilitated ploughing: more rain is, however, still wanted in parts of Central Bengal and of Chota Nagpore Division.

Some of the Central India and Rajputana States also report slight and partial showers and prospects here are favourable. In the Central Provinces *rabi* crops are rapidly ripening and in places are being reaped.

In the Bombay Presidency reaping is also progressing, as also in Berar and in the Nizam's Territories; scarcity of water is felt in parts of Dharwar and of Hyderabad. In the Mysore State standing dry crops are in good condition, but wet crops are still suffering from scarcity of water-supply: prospects are said to be fair except in parts where water and pasture are scanty. In Coorg the threshing of *ragi* has been completed, that of rice continues; price of coffee has slightly risen, but cardamoms still continue low and without a market.

In the Madras Presidency prospects remain unchanged; the harvest is in progress and promises to be slightly under the average: in some districts the crops still standing are in need of moisture.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 22nd)		
Bellary	...	Standing crops wet generally good; dry withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains; sugarcane yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool	...	Standing crops dry generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	...	Gingelly, sugarcane and cotton thriving.
Kistna	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, tobacco and chillies, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease continue; small-pox in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	...	Standing crops under larger tanks and river channels in good condition; those dependent chiefly on rain not doing well owing to insufficient supply of it; harvest paddy, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever, small-pox and cholera in parts.
Coimbatore	...	Standing crops wet generally good; dry in parts suffering from want of rain, insects and disease; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever, small-pox and cholera in parts.
Tanjore	...	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; cholera abating.
Madura	...	Standing crops wet suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; dry crops fair; harvest paddy five taluks, -yield average; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar	...	Harvest second crop almost over; cholera in parts.
Travancore	...	Harvest paddy progressing; fever continues.
		General Remarks.—No rain anywhere; general prospects good.
Bombay—		
Hyderabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops ripening; slight fever in seven talukas; measles in taluka Naushahro; wheat 23, <i>jowari</i> 47, <i>bajri</i> 46, rice red 33, and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest commenced in some talukas; health good; wheat 31 pounds, <i>bajri</i> 33.
Baroda	...	<i>Rabi</i> in good condition; cotton-picking continues; health good; prices: <i>bajri</i> 31, rice 25 pounds per rupee in Baroda city.
Surat	...	Crops healthy; fever in Pardi; <i>jowari</i> 38½, <i>nagli</i> 54 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; cattle disease in Kulwan; <i>bajri</i> 47, wheat 28½, <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	04 on 16th	Average abnormal temperature 1 degree warm on 15th and 16th, afterwards two degrees cool; vapour in air in excess of normal on 16th, normal on 16th, and in defect till end of week; abnormal wind southerly on 15th, northerly and occasionally strong afterwards.
Poona	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops being harvested; measles and small-pox in Junner; average prices: <i>bajri</i> 49, <i>jowari</i> 62 pounds; in Poona bazar <i>bajri</i> 41, <i>jowari</i> 52 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> nearly finished in Nagar, Shringonda and Jamkhed, and in progress in rest; <i>jowari</i> maximum 108 pounds Jamkhed, minimum 66 Kopargaon; <i>bajri</i> 66 Jamkhed, 54 Kopargaon pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; <i>jowari</i> 80 pounds 7 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 61 pounds 5 tolas.
Dharwar ...	...	Early crop harvest completed; cotton-picking in progress; wheat and gram being reaped; scarcity of drinking water in six talukas; public health generally good; cattle disease in one taluka; rice 23, <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	...	Slight fever prevails throughout the district; cattle disease in four talukas; second crops in good condition; rice common Karwar 17 seers, district average 17½ per rupee.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; fever in some places; small-pox in Songad; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 36 pounds per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest and cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues; slight fever, cattle disease and small-pox in some districts; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Feb. 22nd)		
Chittagong ...	0.2	Weather cold; a little rain fell on 15th and 16th in some places, and was beneficial to cold-weather crops; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera still continue.
Dacca ...	Nil	Prospects of crops generally good; in some parts crops have suffered from drought and have been damaged by insects; recent rain will do much good; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	0.21	Rain has done good to winter crops, which are doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good; isolated cases of cholera still occur in the Satkhira Sub-division.
Moorsheadabad ...	Nil	Prospects of crops favourable; winter crops are all doing well, but a little more rain would be very beneficial to them; cholera prevails here and there.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Weather cool; spring crops want rain; fever general; ten cases of cholera in Tanore; two cases of small-pox in Nowhati.
Burdwan ...	0.35	Weather cool and seasonable; sugarcane is being pressed; public health improving.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; sugarcane is being pressed.
Bhagulpore ...	0.09	Prospects of crops good; cases of small-pox reported here and there; some cholera in the town.
Purneah ...	0.04	Recent rain has benefited standing crops; land is being ploughed for <i>bhadai</i> ; health fair.
Patna ...	0.07	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; public health good.
Dumblanga ...	0.10	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; mustard and tobacco being harvested in places; pea, <i>arhar</i> and gram throwing out pods; wheat and barley coming into ear; prices falling; health good.
Hazaribagh ...	0.03	Weather getting warm with high wind blowing; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops fair; <i>mohua</i> and poppy damaged by the rain; general health good.
Cuttack ...	0.57	<i>Datura</i> rice and miscellaneous crops growing well; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in almost all districts, which is very beneficial for <i>rabi</i> and other standing crops and for ploughing; more rain is still wanted in parts of Central Bengal and of Chota Nagpore Division; some injury has been done by hail in places in Behar; sugarcane is being cut and pressed, and is yielding a good outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox continue to be reported in some districts; in Nuddea cholera is said to be rather on the increase.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 21st) ...	...	No rain during the week, except a slight shower in Benares Tehsil on 18th; prospects for <i>rabi</i> crop continue fair, but crops on unirrigated land will be scanty; no disease among men nor of cattle in Benares Tehsil; a few isolated cases of cow-pock have again appeared in Chandouli; bazars well supplied at moderate prices.
Allahabad („ 22nd) ...	...	Again slight rain; unimportant variations in prices; no cattle disease; cholera almost gone.
Gorakhpur („ 21st) ...	...	Slight rain and high winds; crops good; some cases of cholera; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 20th) ...	...	A little rain on the 14th and 15th has done no harm to crops; wheat and gram fast ripening; <i>masur</i> , peas and mustard are being cut; prices stationary; health good; cattle disease disappeared.
Farukhabad („ 21st) ...	...	Slight rain in tehsils Farukhabad, Tirwa and Aligarh; crops promise fairly; health good; prices stationary.
Agra („ „) ...	2	In pargana Pinahat irrigation continues; <i>arson</i> slightly damaged by insects; <i>arhar</i> and gram being affected by continued cloudy weather; health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „) ...	45	On 15th to 17th; slight hail, but no damage; crops improved; prices almost stationary; people and cattle in good health.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Meerut (Feb. 21st) ...	Sardhana 7 Meerut 1 Mowana 2 Bagpat 4	Clear and cold; west wind; crops excellent; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „) ...	...	More rain; weather now fair; general health good; measles in some places; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „) ...	...	On night of 15th instant, rain one-tenth; weather windy; health fair; irrigated <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices stationary.
Rai Bareilly („ 20th) ...	...	On 15th and 16th, 6½ tenths rain at Dalmain, 4 at Salone, nearly 2 at Rai Bareilly; <i>rabi</i> benefited especially; opium prospects decidedly good; health good, with exception of an occasional sporadic case of cholera; prices still rising slightly.
Fyzabad („ 21st) ...	...	Not a good outturn of sugarcane; cattle disease in Bikarpur; a little cholera in Bikarpur and Akbarpur.
Pertabgarh („ „) ...	...	Slight rain, but too late and insignificant in quantities to do good; prospects very fair; cholera has disappeared.
Cawnpore („ „) ...	...	Average rainfall over 3 which has been slightly beneficial to crops; in two parganas some damage has been caused by hail; extra crops being sown; health good; prices stationary.
Sitapur („ „) ...	Beswan 4 Sidhauri 2	No rain elsewhere; last week's hail partial and little damage done; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell during the week in all districts; there was some hail in Cawnpore and Bareilly, but attended with little damage; the previous week's hail in Sitapur was partial and did little injury; prospects continue generally good, except in Benares, where unirrigated crops will be scanty, and in Fyzabad, where a small outturn of sugarcane is expected; prices rising slightly in Rai Bareilly, but stationary elsewhere; occasional cases of cholera in Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, Rai Bareilly and Allahabad, but elsewhere the disease has disappeared, and the general health of the people is good; cattle disease continues in Kumaon and Fyzabad, but has disappeared in Jhansi.
Punjab—(Feb. 21st)		
Delhi ...	40	Prospects good; small-pox in city; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	No rain	Crops thriving; prices fluctuating; health good.
Umballa ...	60	Health good.
Jullundur ...	1.05	Prices steady; health and prospects good.
Amritsar ...	70	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	Slight rain on 15th and 16th.	Health and prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	Sadr 10 Zira 50 Muktsal 40	Health and prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	1.00	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; prospects fair; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	State of crops good; prices falling.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 22nd) ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of crops good; health good.
Jubbulpore („ 21st) ...	...	Weather cool and pleasant; <i>rabi</i> being reaped; cholera abating; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 20th) ...	...	Weather chilly; <i>rabi</i> being cut in places; cholera still reported, but slight; prices steady.
Seoni ...	...	Weather cool and clear; reaping of <i>rabi</i> commenced; cholera and small-pox reported; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	...	Days warm, nights cool; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cool and clear; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues; small-pox reported; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Feb. 18th) ...	...	Days warm, nights cool; <i>rabi</i> being harvested; health good; prices rising.
Sambalpur („ 16th) ...	...	Mornings and evenings cool, hot during day; prospects of crops good; rice 56 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather pleasant and cloudy; <i>rabi</i> crops ripening and in some places being cut; cholera in the northern districts abating; public health good; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
(Feb. 18th)		
Akyab ...	28	Total rainfall 40; measles continue to prevail in town; one death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in three townships.
Rangoon ...	...	One fatal case of cholera, otherwise public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Bassein ...	...	Six deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township.
Prome ...	...	Public health good; reaping over.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health in Moulmein and district good; crops good.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health fair; reaping finished.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —A few scattered cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good; a little cattle disease.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 22nd) ...	Nil	Sowing of <i>aus</i> in progress.
Sylhet (" ") ...	Nil	Mustard inferior, linseed better than expected, sugar excellent crop, <i>burra</i> paddy promising; cholera still prevalent.
Cachar ...	...	Weather warm in the day, cool at night; prices: common rice 34½ seers per rupee; two cases of cholera from sudder station and eight from Lakhipur reported.
Dibrugarh ...	0.42	Weather seasonable; ploughing for <i>aus</i> ; cattle disease still reported; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Feb. 22nd) ...	...	Dry crops fair, wet crops withering; sugarcane, <i>balar</i> and horsegram harvest continues; general health good; prices: rice and <i>ragi</i> slightly fallen.
Mercara (" ") ...	Nil	Threshing of <i>ragi</i> completed, that of rice continues; slight rise in price of native coffee; no demand for cardamoms; health generally good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Standing dry crops good, wet crops still suffering from scarcity of water-supply; public health good, but small-pox in places; prospects fair except in parts of the plains where water and pasture are scanty; prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (Feb. 22nd) ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; prices: wheat 18 seers, <i>juar</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola (" ") ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced, outturn good.
Hyderabad (" 23rd) ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; weeding of <i>tabi</i> crops commenced; scarcity of water felt in some taluks; cattle disease prevails in one taluka; prices: coarse rice 10½, wheat 17, white <i>juar</i> 25, yellow <i>juar</i> 30½, and <i>tur</i> 34 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Feb. 22nd)		
Indore ...	Nil	General health very good; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0.19	Fever hanging about; weather unchangeable.
Sutna ...	0.15	Weather cold.
Neemuch ...	0.10	Weather cold; health and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops fair; health good.
Bhopal ...	Nil	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Agar ...	Nil	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Nowgong ...	0.17	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing favourably, but rain wanted; weather cool; cholera ceased in Native States.
Manpur ...	...	Weather cloudy and cold; fever and cough prevalent; prices of grain rising.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 22nd) ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi (" 19th) ...	0.20	Tanks, wells, health and crops good; again cold.
Marwar (" 17th) ...	...	Tanks, wells, health and crops good; weather partially cloudy; sprinkling of rain; sharp cold which may injure crops; prices stationary.
Meywar (" 18th) ...	...	Tanks and wells good; small-pox decreasing; health otherwise good; prospects very good; weather seasonable.
Harowti (" ") ...	Slight rain and hail.	Health good; prospects favourable; weather clear; much colder.
Jhallawar (" 15th) ...	0.05	Weather windy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 21st) ...	...	Weather cold; high winds, probably injurious to opium and outturn of <i>rabi</i> ; health good.
Jeypore (" ") ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Ulwar (" ") ...	...	Prospects good; health fair.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Feb. 16th) ...	0.77	More rain needed; weather very cold and stormy.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 16th February, 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, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., 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.
Major General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.
The Hon'ble Rājā Sivā Prasad, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgā Charan Lāhā.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that, in section one, line four, of the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property, for the word "April," the word "July," be substituted. He said that in the case of this Bill it was desirable that the translations into the Native languages should be made with special care, and the object of this amendment was to give time for that purpose, and also for the making by the High Courts, under section 104, of subsidiary rules for carrying out the provisions of the mortgage-chapter of the Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked for leave to withdraw the Motion that, in section eighteen, line eleven, of the same Bill, for the words "one year" the words "ten years" be substituted, and that, in the next following line, for the word "year" the words "said ten years" be substituted. He said that it had been represented by a gentleman whose opinions were deserving of much attention, that, in the case of Hindús, further consideration of the question as to the period during which accumulation should be allowed was desirable.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he thought this matter was deserving of attention, and that consideration would be given to it. His present opinion was in favour of the amendment.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that, in section eighty-eight, paragraph two, line one, of the same Bill, after the word "succeeds" the words "and the mortgage is not a mortgage by conditional sale," be inserted. He said that the object of the amendment was to correct a clerical error for which he alone was responsible. Section eighty-eight, paragraph two, provided for sales by the Court, under certain circumstances, of mortgaged property the

subject of a suit for foreclosure. Now, mortgagees by conditional sale could not under any circumstances sell the mortgaged property; and it was not intended that they should do, indirectly, through the Court, what they themselves could not do directly.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said that, when this Bill was brought up before the Council three weeks ago, he took occasion to thank the Select Committee for excluding Hindús and Buddhists from the scope of chapter II so far as their personal laws were concerned; but there was one important point which he wished to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Council on the present occasion.

Section 1, in the first place, exempted from the operation of the law the territories administered by the Governments of Bombay, Panjáb and British Burma, but left it to the discretion of those Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of their territories as they might deem fit. This, in his humble opinion, was highly objectionable on principle. As he understood the constitution of this Government, all laws ought to originate with the legislature, but this section practically left the task of legislation in this matter to the discretion of the Executive Governments of the provinces named. The Executive Government, as the Hon'ble Council was well aware, was differently situated from the Legislative Council, and it was not bound by any such standing orders as required this Council to allow the public a fair opportunity to discuss a measure before it was passed into law. None had shewn a more laudable anxiety than His Excellency to give the public the fullest opportunity for the discussion of legislative measures, and DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ believed the provisions of section 1, as he had explained, could not be in consonance with His Excellency's views. He did not wish to move an amendment on the subject, but left the matter to the consideration of the Hon'ble Council.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN said that he would like to say a few words in reference to this Bill, as he had intended to oppose the passing of the measure to-day. But the amendment which was placed first in the notice-paper had relieved him of that unpleasant duty, and he found that he was no longer obliged to oppose the Bill. Only last Thursday fortnight, while discussing this Bill, one of the members who spoke referred to the objectors of the Bill as properly falling within one of two classes—one class who objected altogether to the principle of the Bill, and another who objected to the measure itself. But the hon'ble gentleman omitted to notice the large section who objected to the Bill not because it was a bad Bill,—the Bill might be a good Bill,—but because it had not received that amount of publicity which it ought to have received, and also because they feared that, if it was passed at the time when it was intended to be passed, the change in the law would take effect in a very short period, and large masses of the people would suddenly find a change regarding which they had received no notice whatever. The first of the amendments which was carried to-day took the best part of the sting out of these objections, because it provided for the Act coming into operation from July instead of from April next. That gave four months' time, within which the Local Governments would be quite able to take measures to have the law properly promulgated and explained to the people, and MR. PLOWDEN had no doubt that that would be done. Under these circumstances, he would no longer oppose the passing of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said that he had intended giving a silent vote, but he felt called upon to indorse the views expressed by the Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá as to the inexpediency of the principle embodied in the first section of the Bill, which permitted its extension by mere executive order of the Local Government to territories to which it did not at present extend. He thought such extension should only be permitted in the regular way by an Act of this Council. As to the present Bill, he felt it difficult for a non-professional person like himself to express an opinion. So far as he could judge, the chapter relating to mortgages, and particularly the sections relating to rights and liabilities of mortgagees

and to foreclosure and sale, would effect distinct improvements in the present law. The argument which had most weight with him in deciding to support the Bill was that brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr Crosthwaite when the measure was last before the Council, that it would greatly help Mufassal Judges in the administration of justice to have the law on the subject of the transfer of property stated in a concise form as was done in this Bill. For these reasons he had decided to support the passing of the measure.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before this Bill passes I should like to say a few words with respect to what fell from my hon'ble friends, Bábú Durgá Charan Láhá and Mr. Inglis, regarding the mode in which it is proposed, in accordance with precedent, to extend this Bill to other parts of the country than those to which it has been made immediately applicable. If any notice of amendment on that point had been placed on the paper, it would have most certainly received the careful attention of the Government; but, as no such notice has been given, the point cannot now be practically considered. With regard, however, to the general question, I do not wish to lay down any hard and fast rule, or to pledge the Government, as to the course which it may take in regard to future Bills. That course must be regulated by the nature of each particular Bill and the circumstances of the time at which it may be proposed to the Legislative Council. I have also one other point to mention. In the course of the discussion three weeks ago, there appeared to be some doubt in the minds of members of Council as to what was the opinion of a very distinguished person in this city—the Chief Justice of the High Court—with reference to this Bill. Of course any opinion entertained by Sir Richard Garth is entitled to so great weight by the Government that I felt it my duty to ascertain what his opinion in regard to this measure was. I accordingly addressed to him the following note:—

"MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—There appears to be an impression in the minds of some persons that you disapprove of the Transfer of Property Bill now before the Legislative Council.

"It would greatly assist me in deciding what course it would be desirable to pursue with that measure if you would let me know what you think of it in its present shape, and whether in your opinion it ought to be passed into law without further delay, or should be postponed for another year.

"Yours sincerely,

"(Sd.) RIPON."

"Calcutta, 8th February, 1882."

"To that letter I received the following answer:—

"MY DEAR LORD RIPON,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to say, in reply to it, that on the whole I do approve of the Transfer of Property Bill, and trust that it may be allowed to pass into law without further delay.

"I feel grateful to Your Excellency for having given me an opportunity of expressing this opinion. I fear that my views on the subject were somewhat misrepresented on the occasion of the late debate upon the Bill: and I should be extremely sorry if any critical remarks which I may have made in my note of November last were in any degree the means of retarding the progress of a measure which, I believe, will prove a real blessing to the people of this country.

"The remarks to which I allude applied rather to the principle upon which the Indian Law Commissioners in England have been in the habit of framing laws for India, than to any special defects in this particular Bill.

"I have no desire to criticise the numerous objections which have been made to the Bill by my good friend and colleague Mr. Cunningham. Suffice it to say, that for the most part I do not agree with him, and I believe that, if a Bill were framed in accordance with his views, it would not be nearly so good a measure as that which is now before Your Excellency's Council.

"A perfect Bill upon such a subject is probably out of the question, and it is as difficult in codification as it is in other things to please everybody; but, having regard to the length of time during which this Bill has been under consideration, the careful and repeated discussion which it has undergone, and the pains which have been bestowed upon it by the highest authorities in the land, I think that any further postponement of the measure can lead to no profitable results.

"No man, I believe, has ever protested more strongly than I have against hasty and ill-considered legislation in such matters, and I am afraid that my excellent friend, Mr. Stokes, has often looked upon me as one of his most determined opponents. But it can hardly be

said, with any show of reason, that this Bill has not received its due meed of consideration; and I was indeed rejoiced to find that Sir Michael Westropp, although not approving of the Bill for the Presidency of Bombay, paid a just and generous tribute to the ability and earnest industry which has been displayed in the preparation of it, and which, whether we agree with him or not, we must all feel that our friend the Legal Member of Council most fully deserves.

“ ‘ I am,
“ ‘ MY DEAR LORD RIPON,
“ ‘ Very sincerely yours,
“ ‘ (Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.’ ”

“ ‘ 33, THEATRE ROAD; }
“ ‘ 15th February, 1882. }

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EASEMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had only made four not very important amendments. It had omitted the words “as of right” in the first two paragraphs of section 15 of the Bill. Those paragraphs related to the acquisition, by prescription, of negative easements, and, as a rule, it was not possible to prove, in the case of such easements, that the enjoyment was “as of right” in the sense in which these words were now understood. Actual enjoyment of light without interruption for twenty years would thus, as in England (2 & 3 Wm. IV, c. 71, s. 3), give an absolute right, unless, of course, the right was limited by agreement.

In section 15 they had restored the provision of the present Limitation Act requiring that each of the prescriptive periods should end within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period related was contested.

Where the heritage over which a right was claimed belonged to Government, they had provided that the prescriptive period should be sixty instead of twenty years. This was the period fixed in the Limitation Act for suits brought by the Secretary of State in Council. In respect of the use of water, the effect of the saving in section 2, clause (a), would be that no prescriptive right acquired under the Bill would derogate from any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers, streams and public irrigation-channels. This was in accordance with Act VIII of 1873, section 32, clause (f), and the advice of Mr. Justice Innes and Mr. Justice Field. In a country like India, the welfare of which was so dependent on a proper distribution of water, the power of the Government to control rivers and streams serviceable for irrigation should remain, as far as possible, unaffected.

Lastly, the Committee had, for obvious reasons, declared that the rule as to the extinction of an easement by a permanent change in the dominant heritage should not apply to an easement of support.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal moved that the following amendments be made in the same Bill, namely:—

- (1.) That in section one, the words “in the first instance” and the words “and the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part of British India” be omitted.
- (2.) That for section two, clause (c), the following be substituted, namely:—
“Any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created before this Act comes into force.”
- (3.) That in section three, the words “for the time being” be omitted.

He said that these amendments had been accepted by the Government, and that therefore he need not enter into any detailed discussion of the reasons

which led to his moving them. They simply related to the question, which had been raised by the Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá in the discussion on the previous Bill, as to the extension of the scope of Bills of this sort by an executive order instead of by an Act of the Legislative Council. The practical result of these amendments was that the Bill would only extend to the Provinces which had accepted the provisions of it, and that the other Provinces which had rejected them would remain outside the scope of the Bill, unless at some future time its principles were extended to them by a regular legislative enactment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that, in section one, line thirteen, of the same Bill, for the word “March,” the word “July,” be substituted. He said that the object was to give time for making careful translations of the Bill into the various vernaculars of the Provinces to which it would apply, and for gaining the necessary familiarity with the provisions of the law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said this Bill attempted to state clearly and compactly the rules relating to easements, that is to say, speaking untechnically, the rights which a man had or might have over one piece of land by reason of his ownership of another. As to these rights the present statutory law was silent, except so far as regarded the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession (Act XV of 1877, s. 26), the limitation of suits for disturbing them (Act XV of 1877, schedule II, Nos. 37, 38, 120), and the granting of injunctions to prevent such disturbance (Act I of 1877, ss. 54, 55); and three of our most experienced Judges—Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice (now Sir Louis) Jackson, and Mr. Justice Innes—had expressed their opinion that it was desirable to codify the law on the subject, which was now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) “for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the Subordinate Judges.” There was much litigation in the case of urban easements, and one of the Judges of the Panjáb Chief Court asserted that this was largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves, nor the majority of the Courts, understood the principles upon which such disputes should be determined. The Bill was mainly based on the law of England, which, being just, equitable and almost free from local peculiarities, had, in many reported cases, been held to regulate the subject in this country; but a few deviations had been made from that law where it did not seem adapted to the local requirements of India. For instance, an easement to restrain interference with privacy, being founded on the oriental custom of secluding females, was recognised by the Bill, and, where the right to a free passage of air was disturbed, the Bill allowed a suit for compensation if the disturbance interfered materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, although it was not injurious to his health. The English rule on this subject, however well-suited it might be to a northern country, was certainly not adapted to India. Rules as to some matters, such as negative prescription, which had not hitherto come under the cognizance of the English and Indian Courts, had been adapted from the writings of modern jurists.

The Bill would, in the first instance at all events, apply only to the Presidency of Madras and the Chief Commissionerships of the Central Provinces and Coorg. But, as Sir Henry Maine said in a letter which MR. STOKES had quoted at the meeting of this Council on the 15th June last, the law would be on the Indian Statute-book, and serve as a magazine of rules to Courts and lawyers everywhere in India.

The Bill was said to be over-technical and obscure. But he had reason to believe that the persons for whom it was primarily intended, namely, the Judges and practitioners in the Mufassal, would have no difficulty in understanding it, especially as the technical terms (terms which it was absolutely necessary to use) were all explained at the beginning of the Bill—in sections 13, 17 and 24.

At all events, it would be found both more comprehensible and more accessible than the treatises by Gale and Goddard and the English and Indian Law Reports, to which the learned Chief Justice of Bombay had referred.

It was said, again, that the Bill was not wanted. He had already addressed the Council at such length on this Bill that on this point he would confine himself to quoting a recent minute of Mr. Justice Field, whom they all knew to be one of the most experienced and able judges on the Indian Bench, and to whom he (MR. STOKES), in common with his predecessors Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Sir Henry Maine, was deeply indebted for the copious and valuable criticism which he had furnished on almost every measure of importance brought before this Council during the last fifteen years. Mr. Justice Field expressed himself as follows :—

“Doubts had been expressed as to whether a measure like this Bill is at present demanded by the requirements of this country. I have on many previous occasions expressed my own opinion that legislation in India ought not to anticipate future requirements, the nature and measure of which must in the present be uncertain; and that the real test of the advisability or utility of any proposed legislative measure is whether it is demanded by the actual present requirements of the country. If there is a considerable amount of actual present litigation to which any proposed measure will be immediately applicable, and for dealing with which it will supply a ready and useful body of rules, it appears to me that this is a strong fact to show that such legislation is demanded by the requirements of the progress of the country. Applying this test to the Easements Bill, I think that it is a measure which may well be passed into law. As the result of my own personal experience, I have had before me within the last six months cases which directly involved the following easements :—

- “ (1) Rights of way for foot passengers.
- “ (2) Right of way for boats.
- “ (3) Right of way for carts.
- “ (4) An easement of necessity.
- “ (5) *Destinatio du père de famille.*”

By this the learned Judge meant easements arising from the arrangements which the proprietor of several heritages had made for their respective use before they became the property of different owners. The matter was dealt with by section 13 of the Bill, clauses (b) and (d). Mr. Field proceeded thus :—

“ (6) *Flumen*, or the right of discharging water in a continuous stream upon adjoining premises.

“ (7) Right of allowing water to drop from the eaves of the dominant tenement upon the servient tenement (*stillicidium*).

“ (8) *Jus projiciendi*, or right to project a roof over the boundary-line of a neighbour's land

“Turning to the published reports of the last twenty years, we find cases connected with easements in every Presidency, and in every Court, from the Munsif's Court in India up to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. For the assistance of any who may desire to test the value of this argument, I give a few instances which may be verified by referring to the reports. The reference will be found most interesting :

Mr. Field then referred to the reports of over seventy Indian cases relating to easements, which might be tabulated as follows :—

- Right of way, 34 cases.
- Right to water, 8 cases.
- Right to stop or obstruct the natural flow of water, 7 cases.
- Fall of water from roof of house, 2 cases.
- Light and air, 9 cases.
- Profits à prendre, 2 cases.
- Other cases connected with easements, 11 cases.

If the Council remembered that the number of reported cases on a given subject was only a small fraction of the number of unreported cases on that subject, MR. STOKES thought they would agree with him that Mr. Justice Field had made out his contention that there was a considerable amount of litigation to which the Bill would be immediately applicable.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHAN said :—“ My Lord, as I was one of the members of the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred, I do not wish to say anything in regard to the details of the rules contained in the various sections for I concur in them completely. But I am anxious not to let this opportunity pass without making a few observations on the general scope of the Bill.

“ My Lord, I cannot help feeling regret that the proposed law contained in the Bill will extend, in the first instance, only to the Presidency of Madras, the

Central Provinces and Coorg. This limitation of the territorial application of the Bill has been made in deference to the views of the Local Governments, who did not wish the extension of the Bill to the territories administered by them. If I were a native of those parts of India to which this Bill will be applicable as soon as it becomes law, I should not have considered it incumbent upon me to express my regret in regard to the limited application of this Bill. But, my Lord, I belong to one of those parts of India to which the proposed law is not to be applied in the first instance. Hence I regard it as my duty to represent to the legislature the feelings of regret with which this circumstance will be regarded by the people of my part of the country. The Bill, as it now stands, systematically formulates those rules of law which govern the decision of disputes relating to easements. Those rules are such as our Courts are even now, irrespective of this Bill, in the habit of administering; and I think I may safely say that there is no rule of any consequence contained in the Bill which has not already been adopted by Courts of Justice in India and England. This Bill, so far as I can see, does not aim at inventing new rules. Its object is to make the law as to easements certain and capable of being ascertained by those who are under the necessity of settling, either privately or by litigation, disputes in regard to easements, and by the Courts who are called upon to decide those disputes. If it could be said that the rights of easements are limited to isolated areas of India—if it could be said that disputes as to easements arise only in those territories to which the proposed law is to extend in the first instance, I could fully have understood the principle of extending the proposed law only to such territories. But, my Lord, the right of easement is a right as old as the day when the human race, first emerging from barbarism, adopted the custom of living together in towns, of living as each other's neighbours, of respecting each other's rights. The right of easement is the necessary consequence of the right of ownership of immoveable property; and, as soon as mankind arrived at the determination that individuals were to be allowed exclusive ownership of property, the very next step was concurrence in the equitable principle, that the good of the public lay in enjoying one's property so as not to disturb the enjoyment by the neighbour of his own property. And this salutary principle appears to me to be the original foundation on which easements are based.

“ My Lord, I speak thus almost in platitudes, because I have often heard and read that this Bill is an unnecessary measure, that it is too advanced for the present condition of life in India. My Lord, I trust I shall be excused if I speak with some emphasis in vindicating my countrymen from the implied charge of not having advanced beyond that elementary stage of human progress when rights to easements either do not exist, or definite rules in regard to them are not necessary. And if it is true that easements do exist in any part of the country; if it is true that suits relating to them do come before our tribunals; if it is true that Courts of justice are obliged to decide them; then, my Lord, I maintain that the existence of an ascertained law, such as is proposed in this Bill, is a necessity, and that the regret which I express at the limited territorial extension of this Bill is founded on more tangible grounds than mere sentiment. I am, however, happy that there is nothing in the form of the Bill which makes it either a special or a local law, and I regard with great satisfaction the power given by the first section of the Bill to Local Governments to extend the proposed Act to the territories administered by them at any time when they think fit. In the cause of justice, and on behalf of the unfortunate litigants who have to deal with easements, and are now living under an unascertained and unascertainable law, I sincerely hope that it will not be long before the Local Governments, who are at present unwilling to adopt the proposed law, will deem it fit to accept its principles, and will extend it to the territories administered by them.

“ My Lord, though I have expressed regret at the fact that this Bill will not apply to the whole of British India as soon as it becomes law, I fully appreciate the expediency of not enforcing a legislative measure of this kind against the wishes of the distinguished statesmen who are at the head of our Local Governments. Their views on such matters are naturally entitled to the greatest respect. But, my Lord, even if the extension of this Bill is delayed, its

practical utility will be great as soon as it becomes law. For I feel sure that the intrinsic merits of this Bill will recommend themselves to the minds of our Judges, and they will consult the principles of the Bill to help their own judgments. I am aware of no text-book which explains the law as to easements so systematically and clearly as the Bill now before us. And, since the principles it contains are practically the same as those now administered by the Courts; since treatises on the law of easements do not exist in the vernaculars of India; since many of our native judicial officers are not acquainted with the English language; since English text-books on easements are either not accessible to the vast majority of our Mufassal Judges or are not easily intelligible to them, I sincerely hope that the Bill, as soon as it becomes law, will be freely studied by the public, by advocates, and by judicial officers. The fact appears to me obvious that, so long as rights exist, there must be disputes about them; so as long there are disputes there must be ascertained rules to decide them; and if the legislature declines to define those rules, the judges will have to decide them according to their own individual notions of justice under given sets of facts.

"My Lord, I sincerely trust I shall not be understood to be in the smallest degree wanting in due respect to the Local Governments who are unwilling to adopt the proposed law when I say that the public and the Courts will, out of necessity and for the sake of convenience, resort to the rules of this Bill even before they are commanded to obey its principles as statutory law.

"My Lord, I have said enough to indicate distinctly the direction in which my views and sympathies lie with reference to this Bill. But I am anxious to avoid even the suspicion of being regarded as a blind enthusiast or a theoretical advocate of the policy of codification. I am not here to advocate any given policy of legislation. I am here to represent the feelings and opinions of my countrymen, and to place before the legislature such matters as require its attention and constitute the needs of the native population. And it is in my capacity as such that I venture to say that the present Bill is a measure of which the country has long stood in need. It has sometimes been said that easements in an agricultural country like India are not matters of sufficient importance or deserve the attention of the legislature; that to frame an Act in regard to them is to encumber the Indian Statute-book unnecessarily. Now, my Lord, with all due respect to those who advance such opinions, I feel it to be my duty to say that such views are not countenanced by the Native community. My own experience leads me to think that, in cities and towns, easements are regarded as rights of great pecuniary value, and litigation often arises in regard to them. In the rural parts of the country, the right to take fish or water from lakes and tanks often becomes the subject of litigation, and the final decision materially affects the value of the property in regard to which the easements are claimed. Nor are disputes in regard to easements confined to the most advanced parts of India. Probably they are more frequent in those parts of India which have come under British dominion comparatively lately. It is chiefly in such territories that rights are still unsettled, for they have not been adjudicated upon. My humble opinion, therefore, is that the provisions of this Bill could, with great advantage, be extended even to the most backward parts of the empire.

"My Lord, I have a few more words to say in regard to this Bill from a Muhammadan point of view. The subject of easements is no novelty to the Musalmán mind. Easements are familiar to them, and their law-books are full of rules in regard to what are termed by Muhammadan lawyers as 'neighbours' rights.' So that, at least so far as my co-religionists are concerned, I have no doubt the Bill will find favour with them.

"Again, my Lord, if it is necessary to point to any circumstance in favour of the Bill besides its intrinsic merits, I may be permitted to say that we have the best possible guarantee for the soundness and expediency of the principles contained in the Bill. Besides the long legislative experience of the hon'ble the Law Member, the Bill has had exceptional advantages in having gone through the hands of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, to whose distinguished abilities as a lawyer and a Judge are added a long judicial experience in my country, and exceptional knowledge of the feelings

and needs of the Native population, in whose welfare he has always taken a deep personal interest. The Bill has also had the benefit of the lucidity of intellect and thoroughness of judicial acumen which have made the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, of the Bombay High Court, one of our most eminent Civilian Judges. The Bill, as it now stands, is in substance the same as that settled by the Law Commission of 1879, of which the hon'ble gentlemen I have named were members. My Lord, I see nothing in the Bill to require any further amendment, and I therefore hope it will pass into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. EVANS said that, as far as he was aware, whenever any disputes did arise at present, the Courts had to decide these disputes on principles derived from reported English cases. Of course, there were customary rights in this country which were not usual in England, but that was not the difficulty. The difficulty was to know what gave a man a right to an easement so as to enable him to enforce it against a neighbour, and how he might acquire that right and how he could enforce it. All these points were decided by the High Courts according to the English law, and therefore it was that, in any attempt at codifying the existing law, the reproduction of the rules of English law, which had been complained of, were inevitable. What had been complained of was not the introduction of any new law, but the declaration of the law as it was at present. In regard to the nature of the Bill, he had no doubt it bristled with technical and curious expressions, but it was very difficult to draw up a Bill of this kind without these expressions; they were all explained in the Bill, and anybody who desired to do so could find out the meaning of them from the Bill. It had been said that nobody knew what an easement meant in India. Easements had been already legislated for in Act XV of 1877, the Limitation Act, section 26 of which referred to easements of various kinds. As there had already been legislation to some extent on the subject, the question was, whether it was desirable to codify the rules which existed at present, and whether the attempt had been successful. As the objections of the Local Governments who thought the attempt premature would, after the amendment carried, have to be discussed on some future occasion, he would not take up the time of the Council with any further observations. He would only say that the changes introduced into the existing law appeared to be slight.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROSTHWAITE said that the only difficulty which he felt in supporting this Bill arose from the limits put upon the area of its operation by the second clause of the first section.

Every one, even superficially acquainted with the conditions of the various provinces of India, must feel that the proposal to apply to the Central Provinces and Coorg a law which was held to be in advance of the requirements of Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Panjáb savoured surely of the inconsistent and the inexplicable.

Now, he had had no concern in the framing of this Bill, or, beyond mere acquiescence, in bringing the Central Provinces within its operation. It was Mr. Charles Grant, as Judicial Commissioner, who criticised the Bill in a favourable sense, and it was Mr. Charles Grant, as Officiating Chief Commissioner, who, in 1879, approved of the draft as then amended, and expressed his readiness to extend it to the Central Provinces, and it was Mr. J. H. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who, in 1881, finally approved of the Bill.

The Council would, he thought, admit that it would be difficult in any province to bring forward two officers who had had better opportunities of learning the condition and wants of the people of their province, and had greater abilities to make use of those opportunities, than the two gentlemen he had just named.

The present Chief Commissioner had held office, Mr. CROSTHWAITE thought, for twelve years, and before that period, as Settlement-commissioner, had guided the settlement-operations from beginning to end. Mr. Charles Grant had served as Settlement-officer, as Secretary, as Commissioner, as Judicial Commissioner, and for a time as Chief Commissioner. He felt therefore that, so far

as authority and experience could justify a measure, the extension of this law to the Central Provinces was well justified.

The burden of the inconsistency involved, as he was compelled to admit, in the first section of the Bill, must be borne by those administrations who had excluded themselves from the law. He left it to them to bear and to explain.

The papers connected with this Bill were worth reading by any one who was interested in Indian politics. There were two motives which seemed to him to have acted on the minds of those who had been the most earnest in their opposition: the one was an apprehension of mischief arising from an imperfect appreciation of the bearing of the law, the other was an exaggerated notion of the litigious character of the people, and the belief that every enactment of substantive law must increase litigation, and that all litigation was bad.

It was a common charge to bring against the people of India that they were unduly litigious. Without denying that they might be more ready to take their quarrels and disputes into court than some less excitable races, he ventured to think that the charge was not altogether true. He ventured to think that it was due in a great measure to the fact that most of us in this country were engaged in magisterial and judicial work, and that many of us had too much to do. A man who had to sit all day and every day on the seat of justice, and who could hardly overtake his work, was apt to think that, because he was always trying cases, the people were always coming into court.

Hence they saw an extraordinary picture drawn of the people of India. The people were described as thirsting for litigation. Society was divided into two classes. On the one hand were the needy practitioners touting for clients and hunting for their prey; on the other, the foolish and quarrelsome public, who, whether they had wrongs or whether they had not, would rush into court. The courts of justice were opened, as it were, under protest. One man said "Keep the court-fees high." Another said "Whatever you do, don't let the people know their rights." A third said "Stop all appeals, or, if you cannot do that, deter men from appealing by the threat of an enhanced punishment." To show the Council that he was not exaggerating this sentiment, he would quote the opinions of some officers holding high positions and who had enjoyed ample experience. He need not name the officers, but if any hon'ble member wished to verify his quotations he would assist him. The first quotation he had on his list was as follows:—

"Litigation of a nature hitherto unknown may be expected to begin in the large towns where there are unscrupulous and needy vakils, and thence extend to rural villages."

That was a terrible threat.

Another gentleman wrote—

"The Bill will suggest the assertion by suit of legal rights which are now dealt with by village-custom, and will therefore foster litigation."

MR. CROSTHWAITE did not quite follow the writer's meaning; but apparently he intended to say that there would be a remedy now at law, where there was formerly no relief except what might be obtained by village-custom.

A third officer said—

"It is useless to assert that the knowledge of people's rights does not provoke litigation with the practical experience we have had of the increase of litigation in past years."

Now, mark the argument underlying these sentences. The writers did not say the people had no such rights. They evidently admitted and knew that the rights were there and were frequently trampled on. But they were afraid that, if people were made acquainted with them, and were given the means of asserting them, they would avail themselves of that knowledge, and of those means.

Such an argument needed no answer; it required only to be stated. As the Law Commissioners well said (*Report of Indian Law Commissioners*, p. 45):—

"This objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and in a less degree to every decision of a Court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights."

There was, however, another side of the picture. For example, Mr. Sri-kishen, who was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Birárs, and was described by Sir Richard Meade, who disapproved of the Bill, as an officer of superior intelligence, wrote—

"Legislation on this subject was extremely necessary. The absence of such a law kept many ignorant of the right of easements, and they for want of knowledge suffered rather than applied for remedies."

MR. CROSTHWAITE feared there was much truth in this remark. Those who had served as Settlement-officers in the North-West, and especially in Rohilkhand, would, he thought, support him in saying that the peasantry generally had been deprived of their ancient rights of pasturage, and the like, by the inability of the Courts to understand how one man could possess a right of any sort over land which belonged to another. He believed the Bill would do material service in the Central Provinces in enabling the raiyats to maintain themselves in the enjoyment of those grazing and forest rights, which the Government had endeavoured to preserve to them, but of which a few of the more grasping landowners were seeking to deprive them. It is not that the raiyats themselves would read the Bill or even hear of it. But the Judges would read it, and would understand how to deal with cases that arose and which otherwise they might through ignorance reject. The District-officers would read it, and, siding as they always did with the weak and the oppressed, they would tell the people how to get relief. As Mr. Elsmie, Commissioner of Lahore, had well said "the Bill, if it did nothing else, would teach the Judges."

As to the outcry which had been raised regarding the use of abstruse legal terms in the Bill and the difficulty there would be in understanding it, it was needless to say much. The term "easement," to which some objected, had been on the Statute-book for the last ten years, and must be familiar to the Courts and practitioners. Those terrible terms "dominant tenement" and "servient tenement" had been for years, and were now continually, used by the Courts in all the provinces. And as to the charge which was brought against the Bill, that it was a mere statement of English law, so far as it was true, it was a meaningless accusation. It was the law hitherto administered, and which would continue to be administered, by the High Court so long as English lawyers were allowed to sit on the bench.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to say a few words, not upon the merits of this particular Bill, because I have nothing to add to what has fallen from those who have preceded me, and whose authority on the mere legal aspect of the question is much greater than any which I possess. I merely wish to say, in respect to the observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite, that I do not feel the objections which he indicated in the commencement of his speech to the passing of a Bill of this kind for a limited area. I think that in a country so large as India that is a very judicious course to pursue, because different parts of the country are in different conditions of progress, and might require to be dealt with in a very different manner by legislation; and therefore I cannot say that is an objection which weighs with me that a Bill of this kind should be passed in connection only with those Local Governments who desire to have the advantage of it. What I am anxious to speak about is not the subject of this particular Bill, but the general question of which this measure is a part—the question of what is known by the name of 'codification.' My friend Sayyad Ahmad, on a late occasion, addressed the Council on that subject, and expressed his views in favour of the extension of codification in India, and his belief in the advantages it was calculated to confer on the people of the country. This is the last of a certain number of measures which were introduced into this Council a few years ago by the Government of India, and at that time the subject of codification was discussed in some speeches which were then made; and I hope, therefore, that my colleagues will pardon me if I now occupy some little time with remarks upon the general question involved in all these measures.

"I am not about to argue on the general merits of codification. The question of codification has now arrived at a stage at which most questions in course of time arrive, in which those who are opposed to any principle, finding

that the arguments against them are strong and rest upon very high authority; no longer profess themselves enemies of that principle. You no longer hear, or very rarely hear, people in public argument, whatever they may think in private, say that they are opposed to codification in general. On the contrary, what they say is, that codification is an excellent thing; that the arguments of Bentham, Austin, Field and others are quite conclusive, and that they entirely agree in the propriety of codification, but that they are altogether opposed to this particular measure. It is against the measure, not against the principle of codification, that their arguments are directed. All persons who have had experience of legislative bodies are quite aware of that phase of public questions, when it is no longer possible to contest the general principle, and when the battle is confined to a war of posts and of details. This question has been so thoroughly threshed out by the eminent men I have just named—and I would add by Sir H. Maine, who is well worthy to be placed by their side—that I am only anxious now to say a few words as to the applicability of this principle to India. It has been often said that this principle is very good in itself and very applicable to Europe or to America, or to countries in which western civilization exists and dominates; but that it is not applicable to the circumstances of India, because the natives of this country are a peculiarly conservative people; that they have their own customs, which are well known and recognized; and that the best possible course is to leave these customs alone, and allow them to operate in accordance with the traditions which have come down to them from a distant period of time. I confess that that argument has pressed a great deal at times on my own mind, and if the state of things in India were really such as that argument supposes it to be, then it may fairly be said that it is premature to attempt to introduce measures laying down general principles of written law upon varied and important branches of legislation. But I venture to think that the statement to which I have alluded is founded upon a misapprehension of what is the real condition of affairs in this country at the present time. I will not rest my opinion on my own authority. I have attended for a considerable number of years to Indian affairs, but I have been only a short time in this country, and I should be sorry to rest an opinion of that kind upon my own limited experience. But if the Council will pardon me, I will read a long quotation from a very great authority, Sir H. Maine, which appears to me to put the actual state of things with regard to the influence of English law in India upon the existing condition and circumstances of the customary laws of the country, in a light which has very much impressed me, and which I think is well worth the consideration of the Council when they are dealing with questions of this kind. I hope the Council will pardon the length of the quotation, because the views to which I desire to direct attention are much better expressed in it than it would be in my power to express them, and also because they are set forth by a gentleman whose authority is much greater than any I can pretend to. The quotation is from a book very well known—Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities in the East and West*, and is as follows:—

“You may, therefore, perhaps recall with some surprise the reason which I assigned in my first lecture for making haste to read the lessons which India furnishes to the juridical student. Indian usage, with other things Indian, was, I told you, passing away. The explanation is that you have to allow for an influence which I have merely referred to as yet, in connexion with the exceptional English Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Over the interior of India it has only begun to make itself felt of late years, but its force is not yet nearly spent. This is the influence of English law; not, I mean, of the spirit which animates English lawyers and which is eminently conservative, but the contagion, so to speak, of the English system of law,—the effect which the body of rules constituting it produces by contact with native usage. Primitive customary law has a double peculiarity: it is extremely scanty in some departments; it is extremely prodigal of rules in others; but the departments in which rules are plentiful are exactly those which lose their importance as the movements of society become quicker and more various. The body of persons to whose memory the customs are committed has probably always been a quasi-legislative as well as a quasi-judicial body, and has always added to the stock of usage by tacitly inventing new rules to apply to cases which are really new. When, however, the customary law has once been reduced to writing and recorded by the process which I have described, it does not supply express rules or principles in nearly sufficient number to settle the disputes occasioned by the increased activity of life and the multiplied wants which result from the peace and plenty due to British rule. The consequence is, wholesale and indiscriminate borrowing from the English law—the most copious system of

express rules known to the world. The Judge reads English law-books; the young native lawyers read them; for law is the study into which the educated youth of the country are throwing themselves, and for which they may even be said to display something very like genius. You may ask, what authority have these borrowed rules in India? Technically, they have none whatever; yet, though they are taken (and not always correctly taken) from a law of entirely foreign origin, they are adopted as if they naturally commended themselves to the reason of mankind; and all that can be said of the process is, that it is another example of the influence, often felt in European legal history, which express written law invariably exercises on unwritten customary law when they are found side by side. For myself, I cannot say that I regard this transmutation of law as otherwise than lamentable. It is not a correction of native usage where it is unwholesome. It allows that usage to stand, and confirms it rather than otherwise; but it fills up its interstices with unamalgamated masses of foreign law.”

“Well, now, I am bound to say that I was extremely struck with that passage the first time I read it after I came to India, and that it has made a considerable impression on my mind ever since, and that I have had a good deal of evidence since I read it to show the accuracy of the statements contained in it. It appears to me that it contains two statements. In the first place, that there is in Indian customary law, and in the customary law of all countries, in its original condition, an element of progress, namely, that it was applied by those bodies which Sir H. Maine described as *quasi-legislative* as well as *quasi-judicial*, and that there was then a means, while preserving the customary law, of applying to the changing circumstances of the time a change in the interpretation of the principles of that law, and even of extending and altering them sensibly. But, of course, the moment you crystallize—if I may say so—these customs by the operation of a series of legal decisions, which when they have once been given become fixed, that element of progress and modification to meet changing circumstances is destroyed. On the other hand, Sir Henry Maine points out that, in that large domain of law in which primitive customs give no light and provide no remedy suitable to the circumstances of advancing civilization, the practice of our Courts necessarily and inevitably introduces and fills up, as he says, the large and wide interstices of that law by an unamalgamated mass of English law. Therefore, we are not in the position, as it seems to me, of being able to maintain unchanged, without the operation of English law upon them, the ancient primitive and traditionary customs of the country. There is a great change inevitably going on by the operation of English law and English Courts—a change which is steady, and at the same time almost unconscious; and the question which we have to deal with is, what is the best mode of meeting a state of things of that kind—whether it is better to leave that change to go on by the introduction of the principles of English law, gathered here and there as the case may arise; or whether it is better from time to time to lay down in carefully-prepared and well-considered statutes those principles which appear most nearly to combine the general principles of native law with the best principles of modern jurisprudence? I am bound to say that I am very much impressed by the strength and force of Sir Henry Maine's argument in the passage which I have quoted, and I believe that it distinctly proves that it is not correct to suppose that there is no change whatever going on by the ordinary operation of English law in this country in native custom, and that it is far better to legislate from time to time with a careful regard of the character and nature of that custom, as far as it is now operative and alive, and to fill up the interstices which exist in it, not with what might be called the accidental importation of portions of English law to meet particular cases, but by deliberate and well-considered legislation. That is the principal reason which has led me to think that the general course of legislation which has been followed now by the Government of India for a long series of years, in the preparation of measures of this kind, is a course suitable to the existing circumstances of this country, and which may be pursued from time to time with the greatest advantage, and without which you will find what is valuable and living in native customs passing away more rapidly, though possibly more insensibly, than would be the case under the operation of any distinct legislation on which public opinion could be brought to bear and which could be discussed in this Legislative Council.

“Now, there is, of course, I know very well, in the minds of a good many persons, an alternative to such a system as that of which I have been ventur-

ing to express my approval, and that is the system of practically leaving judicial officers throughout the country to act according to their own unfettered judgment in these matters. And I think that the preference for the system, which was adopted in many parts of India in former days with great advantage, lies very much at the root of some of the objections felt by some persons to what is called codification. On that point I should like again to refer to the authority of Sir Henry Maine, and, in doing so, I shall read from a letter of his which was quoted by my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes on a previous occasion in connection with this very Bill in its earlier stage. The name of the writer was not then attached to it, but I have Mr. Stokes' authority for now mentioning it. Sir Henry Maine writes:—

“The true alternative to codification is the course hinted at by a certain school of administrative officials, that of having no law at all, but of giving the fullest discretionary powers to functionaries of every class. I do not at all deny that a great deal may be said for it. If the history of India could be begun again, and if Parliament were not disposed to do what it did in the old Statutes, and to force law upon us by the Courts it established, I am not at all sure that a wise Indian legislator would not go in for universal discretion. But the very Indian officials who denounce law do not seriously believe that it can be got rid of; and the only effect of their objections is to prevent its being improved in the only rational way. Great undigested lumps of English law are finding their way into the law administered by the Courts to the people. I doubt whether in India there are a dozen copies of some of the books from which this law is taken, and these are, of course, written in a language unintelligible to the bulk of the natives and to the great mass of Englishmen.”

“I do not, I confess, agree myself with the opinion here expressed by Sir Henry Maine, which is more a political than a legal opinion, when he says that he is not at all sure that a wise Indian legislator would not go in for universal discretion. That is, I confess, not my view of what is desirable in India in its present condition. I entirely admit that there have been men in past times, able rulers no doubt, and who have been able to administer to the people a law extremely acceptable to them, because they possessed those rare qualities of sympathy with the natives, and that intimate knowledge of their feelings, traditions and habits, which enabled them to discharge duties of so much difficulty in a manner acceptable to those whom they governed. But such men are always rare. You cannot supply the ranks of our judicial service in any number with men possessing these rare qualifications. I have the very highest possible opinion of the ability of the Indian Civil Service, but of course it is out of the question to find many men possessing those peculiar qualifications which have marked the career of some of the most distinguished members of that service in times past; and, even if we could find them, I feel bound to say that it would, in my judgment, still be a distinct advantage to the country that we should pass out of that patriarchal stage so far as concerns the more advanced and civilized parts of the country. Doubtless there are many tribes and races in a very backward—some of them almost in a savage—condition, who must be governed on principles different from those which are applicable to the great mass of the people of India; but, speaking of the country in general, I say that it is a good thing you should pass away from that condition of affairs in which, instead of having settled law, the decision of judicial cases was left to the arbitrary and unfettered judgment of the particular individuals who tried them. I do not use the term arbitrary in a disparaging sense, but I hold that it is a clear benefit to the people of this country that they should advance from the stage of arbitrary discretion to one of written and settled law. Sir Henry Maine, in the book from which I have just now been quoting, says that the fact that natives of India are becoming more acquainted with their rights as individuals is a source of serious difficulty to the Government of this country. There may, of course, be difficulties in such a state of advance from one stage of civilization to another. You cannot pass from one stage of civilization to another in any country, or at any time, without peculiar difficulties; but whatever may be the nature of those difficulties, I say distinctly that it is well for the people themselves that they should acquire an increased knowledge of their rights; that they should be more and more ready to enforce those rights, and should be able to appeal to the law and to distinct Statutes. Under any circumstances, I should think it a great misfortune if we

were to fall back upon that patriarchal system which has been so largely abandoned in most parts of India from time to time.

“Again, I think that, when we consider that a very large number of our judicial officers in this country are necessarily men who have had none of that special legal training which barristers at home possess, and who consequently perhaps are not so well up in law-books and cases as barrister-judges might be, it seems to me that that in itself constitutes a strong argument for the embodiment in distinct and clear Statutes of the principles and rules with which officers of that kind have to deal.

“I have myself been a judicial officer at home, as a magistrate and justice of the peace, with no judicial training, and I know perfectly well that I should be entirely at sea if, having to decide cases when sitting in such a capacity, instead of having a distinct law to refer to, I had to search through a vast mass of cases for guidance. The result would be that I should be entirely in the hands of the magistrate's clerk, from whom I should have to take my law. I cannot but think, therefore, that it must be a great advantage to the judicial officers of this country to have the rules by which they are to be guided embodied in clear and definite language in Statutes framed with the utmost care and deliberation.

“I must beg pardon of my colleagues for having detained them so long. But I now come to the last point upon which I have anything to say, and that is, to the charge sometimes made against the Acts passed by the Government of India—the charge of what is called technicality. The drafting of Acts of Parliament is, in fact, a science, and the language of all science is necessarily technical. It is impossible to avoid it. What is called the absence of technicality is in reality the absence of precision; it is impossible to draw up laws with care and accuracy without the employment of technical language, and that system of definition which has been introduced of late years both in England and here, with, as it seems to me, such great advantage to the precision and intelligibility of our Statutes. That objection is one which I am very well used to at home, where I have had a pretty long administrative and political experience of the preparation of Acts of Parliament, and with their discussion in both Houses; and I know very well how frequently that objection to what is called technicality is raised, and I know also how often it is listened to in the House of Commons or in the House of Lords, with the result that, when the technicality to which objection is taken is avoided, the Act becomes in many respects altogether unintelligible, and has to be amended in a very few years, just because language has been imported into it during the course of debate by gentlemen who object to technical language, who bring in what they call common sense, and which really turns out afterwards to be a puzzle to the Judges sitting in Westminster Hall. I therefore myself do not see the force of that objection to technicality. I have had long experience of questions of this kind, have had intimate personal knowledge of some of the ablest draftsmen in England, and I can truly say that I have never had to do with any one who surpassed my learned friend, the Legal Member of the Governor General's Council, in zeal, in wide knowledge, in the accuracy and precision of language with which his Bills are drawn. I, therefore, must say that I think the charge of want of clearness, of accuracy, is one which, as far as my experience goes, can be brought less against the Bills drawn by my hon'ble and learned friend than against many of those which have been drawn by men of great distinction at home. As Sir Richard Garth truly says in the letter which I read earlier in our proceedings, men will always differ about questions of wording and drafting, but all experience goes to show that, if you have got a really competent draftsman on whom you can place real reliance, the best thing to do is to trust him with regard to drafting, whatever opinion you may entertain with regard to political questions, about which the Executive Government is bound to exercise the fullest discretion, and which are of course matters for discussion in this Legislative Council.

“I must again beg pardon for detaining the Council so long, but I was anxious on this occasion, when the last of the measures of codification introduced some time ago was about to pass, to take the opportunity of expressing my general views on the subject. I think I may say that I am always ac-

customed to say plainly what I think on any subject, but I do not know how far my opinions may be acceptable to the members of this Council; but they are founded upon the honest conviction which I entertain that these measures will tend to promote the best interests of the people of this country."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Major Baring, Messrs. Inglis and Reynolds and the Mover.

The Hon'ble MAJOR BARING said that he wished to say one or two words on this Bill. The principle of the Bill was quite unobjectionable. It provided that the Government should have power from time to time to inspect any line of Railway with a view of seeing that it was safe for the conveyance of goods and passengers. He thought, however, it was extremely desirable, in the case of private companies, and more especially of private companies which were unaided by the Government, that the degree of Government interference should be strictly limited. The Government should not interfere except in so far as was absolutely necessary for the public safety. He did not say that the Bill at all erred in the sense indicated, but he wished to draw attention to the point, and to express a hope that the Bill would receive careful attention from the point of view he had submitted.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that he entirely concurred with the remarks of his hon'ble colleague; but he thought that, while it was the duty of the Government to take all necessary precautions for the safety of the public, it was at the same time desirable that it should interfere as little as possible in the management of the Railways.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then 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.

POWERS-OF-ATTORNEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Powers-of-Attorney.

PRISONERS' ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Prisoners' Act, 1871.

INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

HINDÚ WILLS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the extent of the testamentary powers of Hindús and Buddhists, and to regulate their Wills.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE then moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 23rd February, 1882.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th February, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 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.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1881.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.		ROUTE.														TOTAL.					
		WEST.						EAST.													
		VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.				NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.	
No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.		
INDIAN.			Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		
Sent	399	1,792 2	72	269 13	30	89 0	6,011	20,746 9	...	...	733	1,684 10	238	769 2	252	839 10	1,730	3,492 11	9,463	29,193 5	
Received	1,053	6,047 6	110	367 11	27	87 6	4,694	20,028 10	...	...	730	2,113 2	399	1,178 5	...	...	1,798	2,698 9	8,702	31,521 0	
TOTAL		1,452	6,839 8	182	637 8	57	176 6	10,595	40,775 8	...	...	1,463	3,797 12	637	1,947 7	252	839 10	3,529	6,191 3	18,165	60,704 9
TRANSIT.																					
From East to West—																					
Received	Via Madras	164	559 2	1	3 6	7	21 12	5,305	22,184 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,477	22,766 11	
	„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Lalingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Paumben	10	60 5	...	...	2	13 15	488	1,581 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	1,964 9	
From West to East—																					
Sent	Via Madras	548	2,250 4	67	232 8	5	30 6	4,630	18,332 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,250	20,861 12	
	„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Lalingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Paumben	90	353 10	10	32 9	...	...	303	1,224 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,610 12	
From West to East—																					
Via Bombay and Karachi		...	...	...	...	1	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 8	
Via Karachi and Bombay		...	...	2	3 6	1	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5 4	
From East to West—																					
Via Paumben		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	357 10	3	10 1	...	...	...	...	61	367 11	
„ Madras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	214 10	44	214 10	
TOTAL		818	3,238 8	80	271 13	16	69 7	10,727	43,328 13	...	...	78	357 10	3	10 1	...	...	44	214 10	11,766	47,490 11
GRAND TOTAL																			29,931	1,08,195 4	

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

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	1,053	398	1,451	18.24	6.11	11.81
„ Turkey	110	72	182	1.90	1.11	1.48
„ Persian Gulf via Karachi	27	30	57	0.47	0.46	0.47
RED SEA	4,584	6,011	10,595	79.39	92.32	86.24
TOTAL	5,774	6,511	12,285	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 ten months of the official year 1891-92, and of the ten preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BUREAU.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	On Imports Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	8,61	61,03	20,58	90,22	5,40	39,88	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84	3,14	10,40	11,61	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	19,68	1,16,98	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78
1872-73	9,95	57,90	22,76	90,61	4,65	37,28	2,98	44,91	89	1,04	1,73	3,66	3,23	10,13	9,25	22,61	2,51	4,21	23,24	29,98	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75
1873-74	8,98	56,58	18,46	83,90	5,39	39,74	3,13	48,26	1,11	85	1,02	2,98	3,20	11,79	11,47	26,46	2,70	4,05	18,25	25,00	21,26	1,13,01	1,34,27	52,33	1,86,60
1874-75	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,55	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	3,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	22,56	1,12,73	1,40,29	42,73	1,89,02
1875-76	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,82	36,48	4,01	46,41	1,13	90	1,08	3,11	3,65	11,58	9,40	24,63	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	24,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49
1876-77	10,84	54,83	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	85	25	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,35	23,15	26,98	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69
1877-78	12,12	66,56	16,89	97,67	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80	4,75	7,87	1,85	14,47	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	29,77	1,23,94	1,53,71	32,14	1,86,85
1878-79	10,99	55,12	10,46	82,59	7,20	38,47	1,88	47,55	1,60	52	23	2,35	4,62	7,96	3,80	16,40	5,51	5,78	16,09	27,38	29,92	1,07,87	1,37,79	38,48	1,76,27
1879-80	10,33	50,89	11,32	72,54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51	4,26	7,71	6,43	18,43	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	30,94	98,42	1,30,36	38,89	1,68,25
1880-81	10,69	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	4,39	8,96	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22,70	33,49	30,60	1,13,91	1,44,61	43,77	1,88,28
1881-82	10,88	45,03	14,52	70,43	8,41	40,14	1,63	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,58	4,18	8,20	3,95	16,33	5,89	6,73	26,13	36,75	32,53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46,45	1,80,17

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 25th February 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 3RD QUARTER OF 1881.

No. 158 R. T., dated Fort William, 17th February 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 6 Ry., dated 9th February 1881.
No. 1300 R. T., dated 12th November 1881.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 30th September 1881.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year with an increase of 734½ miles or 8·33 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 1,321,091 miles or 19·35 per cent. in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 25 or 4·02 per cent. The principal differences occur on the following Railways:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (including the State lines worked by it)	10	...
Patna and Gya State Railway	11	...
Rajputana State Railway	56	...
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railway	...	12
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	13
Punjab Northern State Railway	13	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway	...	62

2. The number of accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway increased from 43 to 53. There were 8 cases of "collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" against nil, 13 of "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" against 28, of "cattle accidents" against 26, and 12 of "slips in cuttings or embankments" against 4.

3. On the Patna and Gya State Railway there were 9 cases of "trains running over cattle on the line" against nil, and 3 of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" against nil.

4. On the Rajputana Railway the number of accidents increased from 28 to 84. Under "trains running over cattle" there were 49 cases against 18, under "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" 6 against nil, under "failure of wheels" 7 against nil, and under "failure of couplings" 8 against 1.

5. The number of accidents on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railway diminished from 18 to 6. The decrease was chiefly under "trains running over cattle," the number being 2 against 6. There was not a single case of broken rails, whereas in the corresponding quarter of 1880 there were 4 accidents under this head.

6. On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway the decrease appears to be mainly due to there being only 2 cattle accidents against 7, and no case of flooding of portions of permanent-way against 5.

7. On the Punjab Northern State Railway there was one case of "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" against 8, and 17 of "trains running over cattle" against 3.

8. On the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway the different kinds of accidents decreased considerably; the number of "cattle accidents" increased from 36 to 45, and the "failure of machinery, springs, &c.," decreased from 58 to 9. There were 5 cases of "fire in trains" against 11 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, 2 injured against nil, and among servants 10 killed and 24 injured against 1 killed and 8 injured. The largest number appears to have occurred on the Rajputana Railway where 3 servants were killed and 8 injured. Of these, 1 was killed and 5 were injured by a ballast train returning to Abu Station with brake-van foremost having come in contact with a cow. Three trucks out of 12 composing the train and the brake-van were derailed, injuring 2 women and 3 men severely, and the guard slightly, one of the women having eventually died. The vehicles derailed were considerably damaged, and several sleepers at

site broken. The accident was due to there being no fencing at that portion of the line between Abu Road and Roh. The other accident was caused by the trolley of a Permanent-way Sub-Inspector having come in contact with a down goods train; in this 2 trolley-men were killed, and 2 others and the Sub-Inspector slightly injured.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

	Number of Accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains and goods, or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	12	...	...	3	...	3	...
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	26	...	...	3	...	3	...
Collisions between light engines	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	12	...	...	3	3	3	3
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	...	...	2	...	2	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	245	...	...	1	...	1	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	18	...	...	5	1	5	1
Trains running through gates at level crossings	12	...	...	3	2	3	2
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	26	...	...	2	...	2	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	42	...	...	1	...	1	...
The failure of tyres	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of wheels	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of axles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of couplings	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	24	...	1	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	12	...	...	1	...	1	...
Fire in trains	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	38	...	1	2	3	2	4
TOTAL	647	...	2	10	24	10	26

11. The number of collisions between "goods trains or parts of goods trains" increased from 13 to 26, of which 8 occurred on the East Indian Railway and 8 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

12. The number of cases in which "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., left the metals" was the largest on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, being 17 out of a total of 62; on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there were 13; and on the Madras Railway 10.

13. The total number of cattle accidents, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, shows an increase of 60, the largest number of cases occurred on the Rajputana Railway, being 49 against 18. On the East Indian Railway there were 22 cases against 24, on the South Indian Railway 43 against 55, on the Northern Bengal Railway 13 against 7, and on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway 45 against 36.

14. The number of cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" shows a satisfactory decrease of 47 or 53 per cent. as compared with the figures for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, there were 7 cases against 17, and on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway 9 against 58.

15. There were 3 cases of failure of tyres, of which 1 was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 1 on the Wardha Coal Railway, and 1 on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway.

16. Axles failed in 7 instances, of which 2 occurred on the East Indian Railway, 2 on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway, 1 on Eastern Bengal Railway, 1 on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and 1 on Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway.

17. The number of cases of failure of couplings appears large, being 22 against 7. On the East Indian Railway there were 5 cases against 1, and on the Rajputana Railway 8 against 1.

18. The cases of fire in trains decreased from 23 to 18. On the Madras Railway there were 6 cases against 5, and on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway 5 against 11.

19. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	2	...
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	...	2
By closing of carriage doors	...	2
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	4	11
TOTAL	6	15

and the accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	11
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	5	11
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	2
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	6	12
Whilst loading, unloading or shunting	3	15
" breaking, spragging or choking wheels	...	2
" working on the permanent-way or in sidings	3	2
" walking, crossing or standing on the line	15	13
" passing between vehicles	1	...
" attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	1	5
" attending to gates at level crossings	3	1
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	1	2
" off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber weights, &c.	1	4
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	2	7
Miscellaneous	2	27
TOTAL	47	116

20. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings; 25 killed and 10 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 8 committed suicide; 3 were injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 3 killed and 8 injured from miscellaneous causes.

21. The following table shows the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains as compared with those in the previous corresponding quarter:—

	THIRD QUARTER, 1880.		THIRD QUARTER, 1881.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Passengers.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control	...	6	...	2
" misconduct or want of caution	1	14	6	15
<i>Servants.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control	6	14	9	27
" misconduct or want of caution	31	89	48	113
<i>Others.</i>				
Whilst passing at level crossings	2	...	2	1
Trespassers, including suicides	36	5	33	13
Other persons	...	1	3	8
TOTAL	76	128	101	179

22. In addition to the above, 6 persons are reported to have been killed, and 23 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 78 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Government and Officers concerned should be invited to the large number of "collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, the large increase in the number of cattle accidents on the Rajputana and Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, and to the comparatively large number of failure of couplings on Rajputana Railway.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Central Provinces, British Burma, and Hyderabad.
Director General of Railways.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

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

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

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

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Deputy Secretary.

TABLE No. I.
GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1881 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.				Trespassers and Suicides.			Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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		Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.		Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
(a) 1,569 1/2	East Indian	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	6	...	9	...	26	...	32	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GUARANTEED.

76	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Potna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Muttra-Halima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bharwagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
549	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
726	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
253 1/2	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kan-dahur Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Gackwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171 1/2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362 1/2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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641		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 1/2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 1/2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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58		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,818 1/2	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,550 1/2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a). Includes the mileage of the Sindia State Railway.
(b). Includes the Dumaria Branch (12 miles) of the Northern Bengal State Railway.
(c). Includes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghazabad to Delhi.
(d). Includes 7 miles of the Sad, Punjab and Delhi Railway between Mooltan and Muzaffabad worked over by the Ludhiana Valley State Railway.
(e). Includes the State-lines worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

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

[illegible]

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1981 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.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1881, &c.,—continued.

[illegible]

(a) Δ These figures do not in clude traffic on the Posidherry line in French territory.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCOUNTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1881, &c.,—continued.

	SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.											
	NARANI.				NORTHERN BENGAL.				TIBET.			
	MUTTRA-HATEGAR.				PATNA-GYA.				MUTTRA-HATEGAR.			
	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.
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. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	2	564,124	160	6,796,831	23	125,606	812	3,185,831	14	5,729,342	489	1,581,167
Number of Passenger-miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Servants employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Train-mileage of all descriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. 3.—ACCOUNTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1881, &c.,—continued.

	SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.											
	CANNIOT-PARDEMAN.				HOLLAR AND SINDIA-NEMUCH.				BAYNAGAR-GORDAL.			
	WARDHA COAL.				BAYNAGAR-GORDAL.				WARDHA COAL.			
	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.
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. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	3	3,410,543	348	39,231,056	84	615,549	7,154	13,678,610	4	2,164,085	423	447,416
Number of Passenger-miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Servants employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Train-mileage of all descriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS. ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1881, &c.,—concluded.

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

[illegible]

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

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, cuttings, &c.	20. Broken rails.
East Indian	...	3	8	...	...	4	1	...	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	4	1	1	1	17	2	...	15	1	...	22	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	1	2	1	6	...	1	43	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	8	...	1	13	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Muttra-Hathras	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	49	3	1	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	...
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	2	2	...	1	1	3	...	17	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	45	...	2	4	9	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	12	26	4	9	62	12	3	285	18	12	28	42	3	7	7	...	22	...	3
	...	7	13	5	9	60	18	1	225	21	13	29	89	2	1	1	...	7	...	10

No. 1.

Third Quarter of 1881: distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS VANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train-mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger-mileage.	PER MILE OPEN.			TOTAL PASSENGERS.			
						Killed.	Injured.						Number of Passengers carried.	Train-mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger-mileage.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	...	...	...	1	50	1	...	6	7	1,591	2,141,961	2,135,637	147,033,815	1,341	1,340	92,273	...	0'488	...
...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	171	566,456	219,633	18,863,162	3,298	1,279	109,829	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	517	637,303	350,175	32,428,195	1,165	640	59,281	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	11	84	...	...	1	1	663	995,795	645,220	47,045,228	1,501	972	70,901	...	...	...
1	...	6	...	2	32	...	...	3	3	858	1,087,053	476,646	48,310,269	1,267	556	56,303	...	...	...
1	...	2	1	6	69	...	...	1	3	655	(a) 1,059,972	(b) 313,822	439,378,995	1,618	479	60,121	...	...	...
3	12	1	...	2	53	...	...	...	...	1,441	1,198,501	1,765,068	71,467,405	831	1,221	49,575	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	444	1,564,024	316,493	38,497,963	3,523	713	86,501	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	28	137,300	9,860	1,227,780	4,904	352	43,849	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	274	26,401	10,028	564,134	978	371	13,445	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	23	...	...	...	...	230	170,446	125,065	6,736,326	741	544	29,291	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	82	108,599	35,036	3,185,831	1,263	427	38,852	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	57	145,932	31,495	5,729,342	2,560	533	100,515	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	29	93,321	11,078	1,631,167	3,218	382	56,247	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	86	128,036	32,976	3,410,543	1,480	381	39,428	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	3	8	726	656,283	615,549	39,231,056	903	847	53,981	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	2	2	289	301,517	147,117	13,678,610	1,043	509	47,331	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	119	71,432	36,641	2,164,085	598	307	18,110	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	45	29,571	18,642	447,416	657	414	9,943	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	53	107,963	19,039	1,539,160	2,037	359	29,041	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	161	261,940	81,267	8,006,121	1,627	506	49,727	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	2	39	...	...	1	2	362	482,316	(a) 239,835	22,763,671	1,330	661	62,753	...	2'075	0'018
6	...	5	...	5	86	...	...	1	1	641	392,114	420,740	18,811,616	612	656	29,347	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	59	53,829	11,276	925,391	908	190	15,618	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	121	78,456	60,908	4,341,520	618	503	35,880	...	...	...
+ 1	...	2	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	58	42,467	19,792	1,385,561	732	341	23,889	...	...	...
24	12	18	3	38	617	...	2	10	24	9,550	12,534,997	8,149,047	578,764,868	1,312	853	60,599	...	0'159	0'003
24	5	23	3	44	622	...	...	1	8	8,816	11,377,002	6,827,956	537,926,972	1,290	774	61,014	...	...	...

(a).—This is the traffic train mileage taken from the weekly traffic statement.
(b).—These figures do not include traffic on the Pondicherry line in French territory.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 23rd February, 1882.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding.*

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.

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.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Maharájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.

'The Hon'ble L. Forbes.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble A. B. Ing'is.

The Hon'ble Rajá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., I.L.D.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khan
The Hon'ble Durrat Charan Lohia

The Hon'ble Durga Charan Das
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds

INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations be taken into consideration. He said that the Select Committee had revised the Bill very carefully with the assistance of the two mercantile members, and they had made only four substantial alterations.

The first of these was that, in section 74, they had required the auditors to ascertain and certify that the balance-sheet was not only correct but conformable to law; and they had expressly declared that no balance-sheet should be filed with the Registrar unless and until its correctness and conformity had been so ascertained and certified.

Secondly, at the suggestion of Mr. Justice Plowden, the Committee had declared (section 125) that no claim founded on the liability of a contributory should be cognizable by a Court of Small Causes except in the Presidency-towns. This had been held to be the effect of section 6 of Act XI of 1865; but it would be well to have the law on the point expressly stated.

Thirdly, the Committee had declared that no Company under the proposed Act should have power to buy its own shares. This went a little further than the decision on *Zulueta's claim* (5 Ch. 414), where Lord Justice Giffard had held that, unless there was in plain terms, in the memorandum or articles of association, a direct authority to purchase a Company's own shares, it was clear in point of law that the Company could not do so. This decision was now the English rule on the subject. The American rule was, according to Mr. Bryce, to the contrary, and must, one would think, favour the commission of frauds on the investing public.

Lastly, in Table A, clause 57, the Committee had declared that the office of a director should be vacated if any partner of his, or any firm of which he was a member, held any other office or place of profit under the Company. The object of this, of course, was to prevent any one firm from getting the management of a Company too much into its own hands—to prevent, for example, one partner from being a director, another the attorney, and the firm secretaries and treasurers, of one and the same Company. They had also provided that a director should be disqualified if he were punished under any of the penal

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[illegible]

clauses contained in the proposed Act. Of course, under section 76, any Company could, by passing a special resolution, alter these regulations; but Mr. STOKES hoped and believed that this would not often be done.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

POWERS-OF-ATTORNEY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Powers-of-Attorney be taken into consideration. He said that in this little Bill the Select Committee had only made one or two unimportant changes. They had added a section equivalent to 44 & 45 Vic., c. 40, declaring that married women, whether minors or not, should have power to appoint attorneys on their behalf, for the purpose of executing a deed or doing any other act which they might themselves execute or do. They had repealed Act XXVIII of 1866, section 39, which would be rendered useless by the enactment of section 3 of the Bill. And they had postponed the commencement of the Act to the 1st May, 1882.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA STEAM-BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also introduced the Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers attached thereto in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs, Crosthwaite and Inglis and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES asked for leave to postpone the introduction of the Bill to provide for the grant of licenses to, and for the holding of investigations into charges of incompetency or misconduct made against, Pilots in British Burma, and the Motion that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also asked for leave to postpone the motion that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

Leave was granted.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES then moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns be referred back to the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd March, 1882.

CALCUTTA;

The 23rd February, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th FEBRUARY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain fell during the week in any part of India except in Assam, Burma, and Lower Bengal. The spring crops are ripening fast in every province, and in Southern India they have either been or are being harvested.

In Madras prospects are reported to be good, though the outturn of the harvest in parts is below the average, and the standing crops have suffered from a deficient rainfall.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest has been completed in some districts and is still going on in others. The cotton crop is also being picked. Prospects are generally good though Dharwar suffers from scarcity of water. The general rain throughout Bengal has much improved the *rabi* crops, though some damage has been done by hail.

There is no change in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The yield on unirrigated lands in the central tract will be light owing to failure of the winter rains, and slight damage has been sustained in parts from hail and frost.

In the Punjab, the Central Provinces and British Burma agricultural prospects and the public health are good.

In Assam the showery weather has much facilitated ploughing for the *aku* crop, and the cold-weather crops are being reaped.

There appears no cause for anxiety in the Mysore State, though water is scarce and crops which are dependent on irrigation are unsatisfactory. Dry crops are fair and prices easy.

In Berar, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana prospects are good and the weather seasonable.

Rain is much wanted in Nepal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops wet generally good; dry withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains; sugarcane yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops dry generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·3 one station.	Gingelly and cotton thriving; harvest sugarcane and cotton one taluk, outturn average.
Kistna ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains and chillies, outturn below average; ague, small-pox, cholera and cattle disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	Standing crops under larger tanks and river-channels in good condition; those dependent chiefly on rain not doing well owing to insufficient supply; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; cholera in parts.
Coimbatore ...	...	Standing crops wet generally good; dry in parts suffering from want of rain and from insects; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever, small-pox and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	...	Standing crops wet suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest paddy four taluks; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	...	Fever, small-pox and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	...	Harvest paddy progressing; fever and measles continue.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain except in Ganjam; general prospects good.
Bombay—		
Kurrachee ...	...	Fever still continues; two cases small-pox in Dadu; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> —in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 38, in Dadu 23 and 48, in Tatta 23, 44 and 44, in Sujawal 18, 48, 56 pounds per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; wheat 30 pounds, <i>bajri</i> 33 per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition; cotton-picking in progress; public health good; prices in Baroda city: <i>bajri</i> 31, common rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	...	Crops healthy; fever in Pardi; <i>jowari</i> 39 and <i>nagli</i> 52 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> still continuing; cattle disease disappeared; <i>bajri</i> 47, wheat 31, <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	No rain	Abnormal temperature cool on 22nd and 23rd, rose to 5° warm on 26th and fell to 1° cool on 28th; vapour in air in defect of normal, except on 28th; abnormal wind easterly on 25th and 26th; <i>nil</i> on all other days.
Poona ...	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops progressing; average prices: <i>bajri</i> 49, <i>jowari</i> 62 pounds, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41, <i>jowari</i> 52 pounds per rupee.

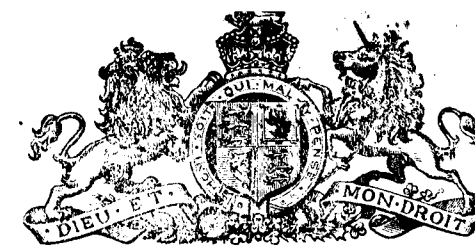
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> nearly finished; <i>jowari</i> maximum 108 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon; <i>bajri</i> 72 in Jamkhed and 54 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; <i>jowari</i> 77 pounds 4 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 60 pounds 16 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat and gram being reaped; cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Hangal, Karajghi, Kalghatgi and Kod; public health generally good; cattle disease in two talukas; rice 24, <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	...	Fever prevalent in mild form in some talukas; cattle-disease less; second crop plants on coast in ear; common rice in Karwar 17 seers, in district average 17½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; general health good; <i>bajri</i> 29, <i>jowari</i> 37 pounds per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest completed in some districts, in progress in others; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues; fever and cattle disease disappearing; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Mar. 1st)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; no rain in the town; a few showers in other parts of district; prospects and yield of crops fair; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera still continue; general health good.
Dacca ...	0.85	Prospects of winter crops generally good; cutting of sugarcane nearly completed, yield average; lands being prepared for sowing; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	0.26	Harvesting of winter crops commenced, yield fair; lands being prepared for sowing; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good; cholera of a sporadic nature reported from Barrackpore Sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	1.45	Prospects of crops on the whole continue to be good; there was a heavy rainfall attended with much hail on 24th; the hail-storm has done some mischief to standing winter crops and mango blossoms; sporadic cases of cholera still exist.
Rajshahye ...	0.02	Prospects of crops fair; fever prevalent; a few cases of cholera reported.
Burdwan ...	0.47	<i>Rabi</i> crops being harvested; cholera cases still reported.
Rungpore ...	0.39	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; cases of small-pox and cholera in the town.
Purneah ...	Nil	Wheat and other grains promise well; ploughing for <i>bhadai</i> crops going on; small-pox and cholera in many parts of district.
Patna ...	Nil	Prospects of crops continue good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	High east wind; harvest of tobacco and mustard in progress; <i>rabi</i> promising; mango blossoming; prices falling slightly; small-pox has broken out in Madhubani; health of head-quarters good.
Hazaribagh ...	0.23	Weather getting warm; hail on 24th has done considerable damage to mango and <i>mohua</i> ; other crops doing well; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	<i>Dalua</i> rice doing well in irrigated tracts; rain wanted; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell in many districts during the week; there were severe hail-storms in some places on 24th instant, which have much damaged mango blossoms and have also caused some injury to standing <i>rabi</i> crops; <i>rabi</i> prospects have generally much improved by the rain, but in some places the crops have already suffered from previous drought and will be below the average; ploughing for autumn crops progresses actively; sporadic cholera and small-pox continue to be reported in some districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 18th) ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops have suffered to some extent for want of rain; no disease amongst men and cow-pock amongst cattle in Chandouli tahsil has disappeared; bazars well supplied with food grains at moderate prices.
Allahabad (March 1st) ...	No rain	Variation in prices slight; <i>rabi</i> harvest begun; no cattle disease; slight fever here and there; occasional cholera continues.
Gorakhpur (Feb. 28th) ...	...	Weather fine; slight damage from hail stones; crops good; men and cattle well; prices stationary.
Jhansi (" ") ...	...	Harvesting has commenced; crops looking well, but the outturn will be scanty in places where no rain fell in October last; prices stationary; health good; no cattle disease.
Agra (" ") ...	No rain	<i>Sarson</i> and gram slightly damaged by insects; irrigation continues; crops ripening; health good; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly (" ") ...	No rain	Crops fair; prices almost stationary; people and cattle in good health.
Meerut (" ") ...	...	Weather clear; health good; crops good; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ") ...	No rain	Sky cloudy; general health good; measles in some places; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Lucknow (Feb. 28th) ...	...	Weather seasonable on the whole; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; health good; prices slightly on the rise.
Pertabgarh (" ") ...	...	Prospects on the whole continue favourable, but in pargana Ateha the crops have suffered somewhat; public health good.
Sitapur (" ") ...	No rain	Unirrigated crops poor; health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	No rain	Peas and beans being cut; no cattle disease; public health good.
Cawnpore (" ") ...	No rain	Prospects of irrigated <i>rabi</i> continue good; slight damage to <i>arhar</i> and gram from frost in two parganas; health good; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad (" ") ...	No rain	Weather clear; wind easterly; health good.
Rai Bareilly (" ") ...	...	Health good; harvest beginning; prospects excellent; prices still rising.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week, and crops have suffered from want of it in Benares, Pertabgarh, Sitapur and Jhansi; slight damage has occurred from hail in Gorakhpur, from frost in Cawnpore and Aligarh, and from insects in Agra; otherwise prospects are generally favourable, though prices are rising in Lucknow, Rai Bareilly, Cawnpore and Agra; a few cases of cholera and slight fever in Allahabad and some measles in Kumaun, but the general health continues good; cow-pock has disappeared in Benares and cattle disease in Jhansi, but the latter continues in Kumaun.
Punjab—(Feb. 28th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Prospects good; small-pox in city; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Weather seasonable; crops excellent; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; health good.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Prices falling; health and crops good.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	No rain	State of crops and health of district good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Crops and health good.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices falling.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Health and crops good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	No rain	State of crops favourable; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; prospects fair; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (March 1st) ...	...	Weather warm; <i>rabi</i> crops being reaped, outturn fair; health good; prices easy.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Days warm, nights cool; reaping of pulses continues; cholera abating; prices: wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Feb. 27th) ...	...	Weather chilly; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced in places; isolated cases of cholera; prices steady.
Seoni ...	...	Weather pleasant; reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops progressing; cholera and small-pox diminishing; cattle disease reported; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad (Feb. 28th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues; small-pox reported; prices: wheat 20½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> being harvested; cattle disease reported; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Feb. 23rd) ...	19	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good; prices: rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	...	Getting warm; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; small-pox reported; health good; prices: wheat 18 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather getting warmer; <i>rabi</i> crops being reaped, good outturn expected; cholera in northern districts abating; public health generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
(Feb. 25th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 40; five cases of small-pox in Akyab town; disease prevailing in Minbya township; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in three townships.
Rangoon ...	34	Public health good.
Bassein ...	62	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	A few cases of chicken pox in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health in Moulmein and district good; crops fair.
Toungoo ...	...	One death from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; reaping completed.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —A little small-pox in Akyab, some cholera in Henzada and Tavoy, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in a few places.
Assam—		
Gauhati ...	29	<i>Asu</i> crop in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet ...	12	Mustard and linseed reaping finished; sugarcane reaping still going on and so is the cultivation of <i>aman dhan</i> , transplantation of <i>bura</i> also going on; cholera still prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—contd.		
Cachar ...	13	Weather warm; no cholera reported; common rice 24½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	92	Weather showery; ploughing for <i>ahu</i> ; public health good; cattle disease still reported.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing dry crops fair condition; wet crops, except under large tanks, are withering; sugarcane and horse-gram harvested; prospects fairly good; public health good; fever and small-pox prevalent in two taluks; rise of rice 12 seers per rupee, <i>ragi</i> 24½.
Mysore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects fair; price of rice slightly risen, of other articles of food stationary; dry crops throughout the State in good condition except in Shimoga; wet crops unsatisfactory; prospects tolerably fair; water becoming scarce; prices easy; small-pox reported from five districts.
Mercara ...	No rain	Threshing of rice continues; slight fall in price of rice; supplies imported from South Canara; further rise in the price of native coffee during the past week; no demand for cardamoms; health generally good.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti ...	...	Reaping <i>rabi</i> crops progressing; wheat 18, <i>jowari</i> 36 seers per rupee. <i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; prospects good.
Akola ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping continues, <i>tabi</i> crops prospering; scarcity of water felt in some talukas; cattle disease prevalent in one taluk; prices: rice 10½, wheat 17½, white <i>jowari</i> 24, yellow <i>jowari</i> 30, and <i>tur</i> 32 seers per <i>hali</i> sicca rupee.
Hyderabad ...	...	
Central India States—		
(March 1st)		
Indore ...	...	Weather variable and much cooler than it has been; health good; grain and opium crops are being gathered; the <i>rabi</i> crop on unirrigated land has suffered from want of rain, but is not much below the average.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Weather changeable; some fever.
Sutna ...	...	Weather clear and cool; health and prospects good; some cholera still in Nagode.
Neemuch ...	No rain	High winds; small-pox reported in the district, but none in cantonment.
Goonna ...	No rain	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Bhopal ...		
Agar ...		
Nowgong ...		
Manpur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing favourably; weather cool; cholera reported in Punna.
Manpur ...	...	Weather clear and cold; fever and cough prevalent; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
(March 1st)	...	Seasonable winds; clouds gathering.
Abu (Feb. 26th) ...	...	Tanks fair; wells and health good; prospects very good; seasonable.
Sirohi (Feb. 26th) ...	...	Tanks and wells almost full; health and crops good; coldest week during this winter; sharp winds damaged crops to some extent; clouds about; prices rising.
Marwar (" 24th) ...	...	Tanks and wells good; small-pox decreasing, health otherwise good prospects very good; seasonable.
Meywar (" 25th) ...	...	Crops ripening; tanks and wells low; clear; health good; prospects fair.
Harowti (" ")	In Deloli '05, Kotah '05, Tonk '09	Seasonable; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar (" 22nd) ...	...	Seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 28th) ...	...	High winds slightly injured crops; wells filling; health good.
Ulwar (" ") ...	...	
Nepal—		
Nepal ...	Nil	Rain much wanted.

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

Printed & published for the GOVT. OF INDIA at the Office of SUPD. GOVT. PRINTING, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 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.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 8th March, 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, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., 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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.
The Hon'ble Rājā Sivā Prasād, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgā Charan Lāhā.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Major the Hon'ble EVELYN BARING said:—

I.—Preliminary.

MY LORD,—I wish to preface the Statement I am about to make by explaining that the figures are throughout given in pounds, rupees being converted into pounds at the conventional rate of £1 = Rs. 10. There are some obvious inconveniences in the adoption of this system, but the alternative procedure of giving the figures in rupees would render a comparison with the Accounts of former years difficult, unless the whole of those Accounts were recast. For the present the continuance of the existing system, which has been Preliminary.

in force since the year 1859, is, on the whole, desirable. In those cases where the pounds are true sterling the fact is expressly mentioned. Wherever the true sterling, as well as the conventional sterling figure, is given, the conversion has been made at the rate of 1s. 8d. the rupee.

The explanations are throughout given on the figures as arranged in Appendix II, in which the Revenue derived from Productive Public Works is shown separately from other heads of Revenue, and the "Working Expenses and Interest" on Productive Public Works are shown separately from other Expenditure.

Change in the form of Accounts.

2. I have one further preliminary observation to make in explanation of a change in the form in which the Accounts and Estimates are presented. Exception has been taken to the system, heretofore adopted, under which the amounts by which any of the Provincial Governments exceeded their Revenue and, consequently, drew on their balances, were credited as Revenue of the Imperial Government under the head of *Provincial and Local Deficits*. For the future, the head of *Provincial and Local Deficits*, as well as that of *Provincial and Local Surpluses*, will appear on the debit side of the account immediately below the total of "Ordinary Expenditure." The excess expenditure taken against accumulated balances, and the short expenditure resulting in a further accumulation, will be respectively deducted from, and added to, the "Ordinary Expenditure" against Imperial Revenues. This system has been carried out in the Accounts of the year 1880-81, and in the Estimates for 1881-82 and 1882-83. The effect will be that both the Revenue and Expenditure will be reduced by the sum now included in Revenue as *Provincial and Local Deficits*, but the surplus or deficit of the year will be exactly the same as under the former method.

II.—Accounts of 1880-81.

3. The Regular Estimate for 1880-81 was as follows:—

Revenue	...	...	...	£	70,672,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	£	76,891,000
Deficit	...	...	...	£	6,219,000

The Accounts show the following result:—

Revenue	...	...	...	£	72,560,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	£	76,604,000
Deficit	...	...	...	£	4,044,000

4. The Revenue, therefore, exceeded the Regular Estimate by £1,888,000. The Expenditure was less than the Regular Estimate by £287,000. The net result was better than the Regular Estimate by £2,175,000.

5. If we exclude from the Revenue side of the Account the Ordinary War Receipts and the English War contribution, which together amount to £3,298,000, and from the Expenditure side of the Account the War Expenditure, which, including Frontier Railways, amounts to £13,662,000, the figures would stand as follows:—

Revenue	...	...	...	£	69,262,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	£	62,942,000
Surplus	...	...	...	£	6,320,000

6. The Comptroller General's Report, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th instant, gives detailed explanations in respect to the differences between the Accounts on the one hand, and the Budget and Regular Estimates on the other hand. It is only necessary that I should here allude to the more important of those differences.

7. In making the last Financial Statement* I explained that, of the £5,000,000 sterling War contribution paid by the English Treasury, it was proposed to bring £2,000,000 to account in 1880-81 and £3,000,000 in 1881-82. It was at

* See paras. 15, 19, 70, and 71 of Financial Statement for 1880-81.

These figures do not correspond with those given in para. 33 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82. The differences are (1) £112,000 deducted from both sides owing to the alteration, explained above (para. 2), which has been made in the method of showing the Provincial adjustments; (2) £16,000 added to Revenue, and £34,000 deducted from Expenditure at the Home Treasury, being alterations made by the Secretary of State owing to the fuller information available between the time when the Regular Estimate is published in India, and the date when it is presented to Parliament.

the time impossible to frame any accurate estimate of the net War Expenditure for 1881-82. But including a sum of £790,000 for Frontier Railways, £3,000,000 was taken as a very rough estimate of that expenditure on the assumption that the evacuation of Southern Afghanistan would be complete by the end of May.

8. I explained at the time that the distribution of the £5,000,000 would be re-adjusted before the Accounts of 1880-81 were closed, so as to show, as far as possible, in the Accounts of 1881-82 an amount equal to the Expenditure in that year on the War and on Frontier Railways, and that it was intended to credit any balance that might remain over in the Accounts of 1880-81.

9. The form which the English contribution took was as follows. The debt of £2,000,000 sterling due from India to England was written off, and it was arranged that an annuity of £500,000 sterling should be paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India for six years. The cash transactions connected with this operation will not, therefore, be complete until 1885-86. But it was deemed advisable to bring the whole contribution to account at once in order that the Accounts of future years should present the normal Revenue and Expenditure, and should not be deranged by a large casual receipt unconnected with the transactions of the year. The operation was convenient and unobjectionable. It was, therefore, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, adopted.*

10. In September last it became necessary, with a view to closing the Accounts of the year 1880-81, to re-examine the distribution of the £5,000,000. The best estimate which could then be framed of the War Expenditure for the current year (1881-82), including Frontier Railways, was £2,305,000. The difference between this sum and £3,000,000, viz., £695,000, was, therefore, deducted from the receipts of 1881-82 and credited to the Accounts of 1880-81 under the Army sub-head of *English contribution for the Afghan War*.

11. In the Regular Estimate for 1881-82 the Capital Expenditure to be incurred on the Punjab Northern State Railway was entered as Ordinary Expenditure under 32. *Railways*. In the course of the year instructions were received from the Secretary of State to transfer this expenditure to 37. *Productive Public Works*. The result of this operation is that the deficit of the year is diminished by £601,000.

12. As a consequence of the arrangement made in November 1880 between the Secretary of State and His Highness the Nawab Nazim, the affairs of the Nizam Stipend Fund were wound up during the year. The result was that a sum of £294,000, of which no account was taken in framing the Regular Estimate, was credited to the Government under the head of *XXIV. Miscellaneous*. The details of this transaction are more fully explained in the Comptroller General's Report. (See *Gazette of India* of March 4th, 1882, page 103.)

13. The collection of the *Land Revenue* was retarded by the census operations to a less extent than was anticipated last March. The receipts under this head were £157,000 better than the Regular Estimate.

14. These four figures, viz., the excess receipt of £695,000 on account of *English contribution for the Afghan War*, the transfer of £601,000 from 32. *Railways* to 37. *Productive Public Works*, the extraordinary receipt of £294,000 under *XXIV. Miscellaneous*, and the improvement of £157,000 in the receipts from *Land Revenue*, account for £1,747,000 out of the sum of £2,175,000 by which the net result of the year, as shown in the Accounts, is better than the anticipations formed at the time the Regular Estimate was framed. For further explanations in respect to differences on either side of the Account I must refer to the report of the Comptroller General.

III.—Reforms in the system of Accounts, &c.

15. In my last Financial Statement (paras. 21—31) I mentioned that it was proposed to make various changes in the system of Accounts and other cognate matters. I can now state what has been done.

It was decided last year that in the Finance Accounts the issues from the Civil Treasuries for carrying on Military services should be treated as Expenditure, in accordance with the practice as regards Exchequer issues in England. This has been done in the Accounts for the year 1880-81 and will always be done in subsequent years.

Transfer of Expenditure on the Punjab Northern State Railway to Productive Public Works.

Winding up of the Nizam Stipend Fund.

Land Revenue.

Summary.

Reforms in the System of Accounts, &c.

Finance Accounts to be based on issues.

Publication of
monthly abstract
accounts.

17. The importance of obtaining early information in respect to the progress of the Revenue and Expenditure of the country was brought prominently to notice in connection with the failure of the War Estimates. I mentioned in the last Financial Statement (para. 25) that we proposed that every officer in charge of a Treasury should, for the future, furnish to the Accountant General of his province an abstract account at the close of each month, giving his receipts and outgoings for the past month under five main heads of Revenue and Expenditure. This system has been carried out and has proved very successful. It has generally been possible for the Comptroller General to make up the complete abstract account for all India by the tenth day after the close of the month. The figures thus obtained are, of course, not absolutely accurate, inasmuch as many adjustments have subsequently to be made; but they are sufficiently accurate to enable a very fair idea to be formed of the progress of the Revenue and Expenditure. These monthly abstracts are now published in the *Gazette of India*.

Creation of a
Deputy Secretary
of Finance in the
Military Department.

18. It has been decided that the Military Accountant General should occupy the position, and exercise the authority, of a Deputy Secretary of Finance in the Military Department. His precise position and functions were defined in a Government Resolution of July 22nd, 1881. (See *Gazette of India* of July 22nd, 1881.)

Report of the Comptroller General
on the Accounts
of the year.

19. I stated last year that in future the Comptroller General would submit to the Government of India annually a report, in which the Accounts of the year would be compared with the Estimates of that year, and explanations given of the causes of increase and decrease. The Comptroller General has accordingly made his report on the Accounts of the year 1880-81, and it has been published for general information. (See *Gazette of India* of March 4th, 1882.)

Establishment of
an independent
Appropriation
Audit.

20. The expediency of establishing in India an independent Appropriation Audit to supplement the present Departmental Audit has been under the consideration of the Government. We are in communication with the Secretary of State upon this subject, but I am not as yet in a position to announce what the final decision of Government will be.

Changes in Treasury
administration.

21. The question of the administration of district Treasuries has been under the consideration of the Government. Numerous fraudulent transactions have taken place within the last few years in almost every Province of India. The measures which have been taken to improve the system of Treasury administration were set forth in a recent Government Resolution (see *Gazette of India* of January 21st, 1882). The question of the inspection of Treasuries is still under consideration. The present system is not altogether satisfactory, and we hope shortly to be able to adopt measures with a view to its improvement.

IV.—Improvement in the position of the Subordinate Executive Services.

Subordinate
Executive
Services.

22. Before proceeding to compare the Budget and Regular Estimates for the current year it will be convenient that I should give some explanations in respect to certain subjects which have recently occupied the attention of Government. These explanations are, in fact, necessary to the true comprehension of the figures as set forth in the Regular Estimates. The first subject to which I have to allude is the pay and position of the Subordinate Executive Services of Government.

Importance of
Deputy Collectors.

23. Both from the political and administrative point of view the class of Deputy Collectors is one of very great importance. A large proportion of the sub-divisional charges of British India is in their hands. The sub-divisional officer is the man upon whom, in quiet times, the Government has to rely for energy, resource, and fortitude. Whether recruited from among the Tahsildar of that portion of the Native community who are willing to be the cream career. To fulfil this requirement they ought to embrace an official throughout their career.

Importance of
Tahsildars, &c.

24. The Tahsildars, Mamlatdars, Sub-Deputies, and other similar officers, however designated, are also a class entrusted with very considerable powers, revenue, magisterial, civil, or all combined, as the case may be. A large proportion of the disputes which arise between man and man in ordinary life are decided by them, and go no further. In Western and Southern India, a superior Mamlatdar usually has the powers of a 2nd class, and sometimes

those of a 1st class Magistrate, and occasionally is responsible for as much as six lakhs of rupees of revenue. As a class, they are highly efficient and laborious.

25. There are at present 631 Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and 893 Tahsildars, Mamlatdars, Sub-Deputies, Mukhtyarkars, Myokes, &c., in all India. The former receive salaries varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 800 a month. The salaries of the latter vary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 a month.

Number and pay of
Deputy Collectors,
Tahsildars, &c.

26. A study of the details of the subject leads to the following conclusions: (1) that there are great differences in the rates of pay given in different provinces; (2) that in some provinces extremely low remuneration is given for duties of a highly responsible character; and (3) that there is a want of uniformity in the proportions of officers in the several grades, and consequently great irregularity in promotion.

Defects of present
system.

27. It would appear that, though an absolutely uniform scale of pay for all India is not indispensable, there is room for a considerable measure of equalisation. On the other hand, a uniform percentage proportion between grades, whatever they may be in any locality, is required, in order to secure due promotion during the period of service for pension, which is, under the Pension Code, the same everywhere.

Necessity of equali-
sation.

28. The Government of India is of opinion that, as a broad rule, no officer holding the power and responsibility of a Deputy Collector should receive less than Rs. 300 a month. It may be that in some parts of India Rs. 250 is really equivalent to Rs. 300 elsewhere. But below Rs. 250 it seems undesirable to go, and this rate, even when retained, should be reserved for probationers, or for a grade which would in ordinary course of promotion be passed through in not more than three years.

Minimum pay of
Deputy Collectors.

29. The minimum pay being thus settled, the next question is that of a suitable maximum. Rs. 800 a month appears to be by no means too high a maximum for general adoption. If in any provinces there be financial or other difficulties in the way of granting so much, then the limit should at any rate not be below Rs. 600.

Maximum pay of
Deputy Collectors.

30. Turning to the question of the Tahsildars, Mamlatdars, &c., the Government is of opinion that Rs. 150 a month should be the minimum pay for this class. There may be instances where local peculiarities in the charge render Rs. 100 a month sufficient, but this should be admitted with caution; and salaries of Rs. 70—or, as in Sind, of Rs. 50—should be unhesitatingly raised wherever attached to posts belonging *bona fide* to the class under consideration. The maximum, on the other hand, should be Rs. 250 a month, which has already prevailed for many years in Western and Southern India, and which will be unexceptionable in any Province where the minimum for Deputy Collectors is fixed at Rs. 300 a month. Where the minimum for the latter is Rs. 250 only, the maximum for Tahsildars, &c., might, as a general rule, remain at Rs. 200 (as it mostly now is); but a limited number of posts on Rs. 250 should be constituted, to serve as prizes for the numerous officers who, though highly meritorious, cannot be promoted to Deputy Collectorships, owing to imperfect knowledge of English, or other causes. The grades admissible under any circumstances might, therefore, be Rs. 250, 200, 175, 150, and, in some exceptional cases, 100.

Maximum and
Minimum pay of
Tahsildars, &c.

31. I will not lengthen this Statement by entering into the question of the proportion of grades at which the establishments should be fixed. I will only observe that this important subject has, in communication with the several Local Governments, received very careful attention.

Proportion of
Grades.

32. It is obvious that these changes cannot be carried out without some additional expenditure. But such expenditure is inevitable under the progressing civilisation and circumstances of India, and is, in fact, now actually being incurred. The Local Governments have been availing themselves freely of their resources under the Provincial system of finance, and their power to create new offices not exceeding Rs. 250 a month in value. Where these are insufficient, they come up to the Government of India. Large proposals from Assam, Burma, and Sind have been received for separate consideration. The Government of India, however, deems it better to recognise the necessity for general revision, and to meet it by a scheme the most uniform, equitable, and economical that can be devised, than to wait until each Local Government is forced by necessity to adopt or to propose some fragment of reform. The proposed revisions

Cost of proposed
reforms.

¹ In Burma it would seem that, while high cost of living necessitates a minimum of Rs. 300, it may be desirable to hold the posts in excess of Rs. 600 a month in abeyance for a time until suitable promotion can be made to them from the grade below.

affecting Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars will cost about £50,000 a year. This is in comparison with the cost at the present time. It does not cover any increases to the numerical strength of the existing establishments, which are as yet only proposed and under discussion. Against this increased charge, however, there is a large saving arising from the reduction in the numbers of the Covenanted Service, including Military, &c., in the Commissions, which it appears only fair to take as a set-off. The reduction since 1st July 1874 has been to the extent of 133 officers. The saving owing to this reduction amounts to a total of £79,800 a year, while the additional expenditure on account of Deputy Collectors during the same period does not exceed £25,000 a year, so that, after giving all the increase which is now proposed, the superior administration will still be less costly than it was. As will be presently explained, in revising the Provincial contracts money has been placed at the disposal of the Local Governments which will enable the changes I have described to be carried out. In some Provinces it is hoped that the new scheme will come into operation on April 1st, and in all it will very shortly be adopted.

Tahsildars to be allowed to rise to the rank of Deputy Collector.

33. It may be desirable to explain that, while laying down distinct scales of pay and proportion for the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar classes, the Government of India has no intention of drawing any impassable line between the two. The Local Governments will remain, as at present, entirely unfettered in their decision as to whether they will fill vacancies in either class by promotion from among the members of the public service immediately below it, or by nomination, after sufficient probation in a somewhat lower office, of young men of good education or family who have been previously unemployed. It is well known that some of the most distinguished Native officers in high positions have risen from the very lowest grades in the District Staff, and the Government of India desires it to be distinctly understood that this avenue, by which men of ability and judgment may raise themselves from humble beginnings to any post in the Uncovenanted Service, should remain open as at present.

Increased employment of Natives of India in the Public Service.

34. Before leaving this subject I wish to observe that, while the number of European officers employed in the Civil Service has been largely reduced, the business of civil administration shows no diminution, but is likely to increase with the progress of the social, industrial, and commercial needs of the growing population. It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government and of the Government of India that a constantly increasing share of the work of the country shall be performed by Natives of India. Not only will this gradual change add to the ties which already bind educated Natives and the chief Native families to the British Government, but the work will be performed more economically than hitherto. The number of Native gentlemen holding offices of trust and position has increased during the last three years, and will continue to do so under the combined influence of the annual admissions to the Covenanted Civil Service in both England and India, and the rules of 1879 regarding appointments to the Uncovenanted Service. A strict observance of the latter by Local Governments and Administrations is indispensable, and will be enforced by Her Majesty's Secretary of State and by the Government of India. In this way the Government of India has every confidence that the intentions of Her Majesty's Government both at Home and in India will meet with fulfilment, and the reasonable aspirations of the people of India be in due time satisfied.

Proportion of Europeans and Natives now employed.

35. As the question of the degree to which Natives of India are already employed in the work of Government is frequently discussed, and as erroneous statements on the subject are not unfrequently made, it will perhaps be as well that I should state the precise facts as they now stand.

36. An analysis of the services, according to their composition as regards Europeans and Natives, shows that at the present time the working body of 4,082 officers is made up in the manner specified in the margin.¹ It must be remembered, in considering the figures given in this table, that under the recent rules, the Covenanted Service will gradually come to contain one-sixth of Natives appointed in India, in addition to any Natives who may enter by public competition in England. The

¹ This table has been constructed with the object of showing all branches of the public service which are directly engaged in the government or administration of the country, but not such as are concerned with its moral and material development, or the rendering of service to the community on payment. Thus, Police, Forests, Political, Jails, and Registration have been included. On the other hand, Public Works, Mints, Telegraphs, Education, Survey, Post Office, and some other miscellaneous offices, have been excluded.

Nationality.	Covenanted.	Uncovenanted.	TOTAL.
Europeans ...	861	1,197	2,058
Natives ...	12	2,012	2,024
Total ...	873	3,209	4,082

number of the latter will, it is hoped, increase hereafter, under the combined influence of the breaking down of social and religious obstacles, and of the facilities now offered to Natives for study in England by the Society presided over by Lord Northbrook, and otherwise. On the other hand, the admission of Europeans to the general Uncovenanted Service has been forbidden and they will gradually disappear from its ranks.

V.—Provincialisation of Finances and development of Local Self-Government.

37. The next subject to which I have to allude is the Provincialisation of the Finances and the development of Local Self-Government. The attitude of the Government in respect to these important questions has been described in two recent Resolutions, dated respectively September 30th, 1881, and January 17th, 1882 (see *Gazette of India* of September 30th, 1881, and of January 17th, 1882). It is unnecessary that I should, on the present occasion, recapitulate all that is said in those Resolutions. The two subjects with which they deal are separate, though connected. In respect to the first, namely, the Provincialisation of the Finances, the arrangements which are to obtain between the Imperial and Provincial Governments for the next five years, commencing from the 1st April 1882, have now been settled. In respect to the second, namely, the development of Local Self-Government, much yet remains to be done.

(a) Provincialisation of the Finances.

38. Turning first to the question of the Provincialisation of the Finances, it will be remembered that the principles of the new arrangements differ, in two important particulars, from those which were adopted on the occasion of the last general settlement in 1877.

Principles of new settlement.

39. In the first place, all the new Provincial settlements have now been based upon the principle which was adopted in 1879 in respect to Burma. That principle is that instead of giving Local Governments, as heretofore, a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of provincialised expenditure over provincialised receipts, a certain proportion of the Imperial Revenue of each province is for the future to be devoted to this object. Certain heads, as few in number as possible, are wholly, or with minute local exceptions only, reserved as Imperial. Others are divided in proportions, for the most part equal, between Imperial and Provincial. The rest are wholly, or with minute local exceptions only, made Provincial. The balance of revenues and charges thus made Provincial, being against the Local Governments, will be rectified for each Province by a fixed percentage on its Land Revenue (otherwise reserved as Imperial), excepting in the case of Burma, where the percentage will be extended to the Imperial rice export duty and the Salt Revenue also. The advantage of this system over that which has hitherto generally prevailed is that the Provincial Governments will be given a direct interest, not only in the Provincialised Revenue, but also in the most important item of Imperial Revenue raised within their own Provinces.¹

40. The general result of these arrangements is that about three-fifths of the Revenue of British India, amounting roughly to £42,000,000, and about one-fourth of the Expenditure, amounting roughly to £19,000,000, will be Provincialised; that is to say, the Provincial Governments will have to a greater or less extent, according to the circumstances of each head, an interest in and responsibility for their administration. To be more explicit, they will receive the whole of the Revenue under heads which produce about £4,000,000, half of the Revenue under heads which produce about £8,000,000, a larger or smaller percentage on heads (chiefly Land Revenue) which produce about £23,000,000, and an almost nominal share in Revenues which produce £7,000,000; while they will administer the expenditure wholly under heads for which the grants amount to about £15,000,000, and to a very small extent under heads for which the grants amount to £4,000,000.

¹ I may mention that before leaving India, Sir John Strachey left on record a draft Resolution under which the new contracts with the Provincial Governments were to be regulated on the plan explained in para. 39. The details have, of course, undergone revision, but the principle advocated by Sir John Strachey has been adopted by the present Government. The other main features in the new scheme, viz., (1) the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments in time of war and famine, and (2) the project which, for want of a better name, I term the "de-provincialisation" of the finances, have been grafted on to the original plan since Sir John Strachey left India.

*Relations between
the Imperial and
Provincial Govern-
ments in respect to
War and Famine.*

41. In the second place, the relations of the Imperial and Provincial Governments in respect to war and famine have been defined. Under the existing agreements, a Local Government is not entitled to any assistance from the Imperial Government until the whole of its resources are exhausted. For the future the Local Governments must look for no special aid from the Imperial Government, except in the case of severe famine, and then only within certain limits, which are defined in the 8th paragraph of the Resolution of September 30th, 1881. Those limits are fixed with reference to the resources of each Province, and not to the amount expended in famine relief. Aid will be afforded at an earlier point than before. On the other hand, the Government of India has declared that it will make no demand on the Provincial Governments except in the case of disaster so abnormal as to exhaust the Imperial reserves and resources, and to necessitate the suspension of the entire machinery of public improvement throughout the empire. A special and permanent annual allotment of £1,500,000 for Famine Relief and Insurance having been made in the Imperial Budget, the Governments of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces are henceforth relieved from any obligations, which may have been imposed upon them, of setting aside any special Revenues with a view to the relief and prevention of famine in their respective territories. All Local Governments will, indeed, find it necessary to keep in hand a moderate reserve, over and above a mere working balance, of sufficient amount to meet scarcity and distress, not indisputably amounting to severe famine, or other temporary exigencies. But it will no longer be necessary for them to accumulate any great Provincial reserve funds out of which to meet the demands of severe famine. Where any such reserve funds have been accumulated, they will be free to be employed in works of a Productive or a Protective character.

*Repayment of War
contributions*

42. The satisfactory position of the finances has enabled the Imperial Government to restore to the Provincial Governments the contributions, amounting to £670,000, which were paid by these latter Governments in the years 1879-80 and 1880-81, at a time when, by reason of the Afghan War, the strain on the Imperial finances was severe.

*Financial effect
of new contracts.*

43. It remains for me to explain what will be the financial effect of the new Provincial contracts. I need hardly say that when the contracts, which are about to close, were made, the Government of India reserved to itself the right of revising them on expiry. It is, indeed, obvious that, in view of the manifold demands on the Imperial Treasury, and the necessity for affording relief to Provinces whose means are straitened, the Government of India cannot forego all its claims on the increments of Revenue which arise from the growing wealth and prosperity of the country. We have, however, wished to approach this question in a liberal spirit, and not to make any revision which will be favorable to the Imperial at the expense of the Provincial Revenues, except in cases where this course can be adopted without embarrassing Provincial Finance or checking the growth of the material prosperity of the Province. I shall presently show (para. 54) that the net result to the Imperial Government has been a loss of Revenue.

Bombay.

44. *Bombay.*—The settlement which was made with Bombay in 1877 was less favorable to the Provincial Government than in the case of most of the other Provinces. We do not propose, therefore, that Bombay should be asked to submit to any revision favorable to the Imperial Revenue. The new contract will be based on the Regular Estimate of the current year, and a sum of £4,800 will be added to the Imperial assignment to cover the cost of improving the position of the subordinate Civil Services.

Madras.

45. *Madras.*—The case of Madras differs entirely from that of any other Local Government. The Government of Madras declined to accept the more independent position offered to it in 1877, and is, therefore, still under the old Provincial arrangement of 1870. Under this arrangement the amount of provincialised Revenue and Expenditure was relatively very small. Taking the figures of the Budget Estimate for the current year, the amount of the provincialised Revenue stood at about £197,000, and the amount of provincialised Expenditure at £1,051,800. The balance of about £855,000 was made good by an Imperial allotment. Under the new arrangement, which has been concluded with the Madras Government, the provincialised Revenue will amount to about £2,178,000 and the provincialised Expenditure will, of course, be equivalent. The Government of India has granted to Madras an extra sum of £20,000 a year for Provincial Public Works. The Government of Madras has asked for a further sum of about £100,000 a year for various objects, but as

the submission of detailed proposals, and in some cases the sanction of the Secretary of State, must necessarily precede any actual grant for these objects, it has been decided to leave them outside the new settlement to come into operation on April 1st, 1882, and to grant hereafter, by means of a revision of the percentage of Land Revenue assigned, whatever extra charge may be finally allowed.

Bengal.

46. *Bengal.*—The terms of the Provincial Contract of 1877 were exceptionally favorable to the Government of Bengal. It was at that time thought that a considerable burden would be imposed upon Bengal in order to guarantee to the Imperial Revenue the interest on the capital spent in Bengal on the construction of Canals and Railways. The Government of India, therefore, consented at the time to abstain from claiming any part of the further increase which might be expected to the Provincial Revenues in consequence of the greater attention which it was thought they would receive from the Local Government. At the same time it was added that "while the Government of India is most desirous that the Local Government should benefit largely by any increase of Revenue to which improved administration may lead, it is evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial Revenues should eventually "share in such increases."

47. The Railway receipts have increased by £150,000 in the last three years and are now more than enough to cover the whole of the expenses, including interest. I need not, however, dwell at length on this subject. It is well known that the financial condition of Bengal, partly owing to the great natural resources of the Province and partly to the able and vigorous administration of the present Lieutenant-Governor, is very flourishing. We are of opinion, therefore, that, without in any way embarrassing Bengal finances, we may withdraw from Bengal some portion of the grant from Imperial Revenues, which it has enjoyed during the last five years, and indeed, that in justice to other Provinces we ought to do so. A careful examination of the figures leads to the conclusion that the grant might fairly be reduced by £300,000 a year. On the other hand, the measures under contemplation for the improvement of the subordinate Civil Services, as well as the cost of creating a new district (Khulna), will throw an extra charge of about £30,000 a year on the Bengal Government. Making due allowance for this increased charge, a sum of £270,000 a year would remain as the amount of revision in favor of the Imperial Government. In order, however, that the Bengal Government should not be in any way embarrassed by an immediate change, and in order that the Provincial Revenue should have time to grow, we propose to grant a remission of £285,000, which will be credited to the Government of Bengal in the Accounts of the current year. This is tantamount to a grant of £57,000 a year for five years, but the Government of Bengal will be able to spread it over the period in any way which it may find will make the revision press most lightly on its finances. The real amount of the revision adverse to Bengal will, therefore, be £213,000 annually.

Punjab.

48. *Punjab.*—The provincialised Revenue of the Punjab has increased during the last five years at only a slightly less rapid rate than in the case of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Looking at the rate of increase only, a revision in favor of Imperial funds might fairly be demanded; but the Province has many wants. We do not propose, therefore, to demand anything from the Punjab, but the Provincial Revenues will bear the cost (about £4,000) which will be involved in improving the position of the subordinate Civil Services.

Assam.

49. *Assam.*—Assam is a poor Province with many wants. The new contract has, therefore, been based on the Regular Estimate of the year, and an extra grant of £3,100 will be given from Imperial funds to improve the position of the subordinate Civil Services.

50. *Central Provinces.*—The finance of the Central Provinces is in a very flourishing condition. If the new contract were made on the basis of present figures, the Local Government would start with a balance of £146,000 in hand, a surplus of above £12,500, and a normal increment of £15,000 more, independently of gain anticipated from the Railway, which is now under construction and is being fast pushed to completion. According to mere percentages, indeed,

the position of the Central Provinces is even more favorable than that of Bengal. A revision to the extent of £15,000 a year might fairly have been claimed. On the other hand, the Central Provinces are notoriously behind-hand in administrative organisation and material development. The strength of Extra Assistant Commissioners is insufficient for the due performance of Treasury and other duties, and a large proportion of civil litigation is in the hands of Naib Tahsildars drawing only from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 a month. Further, the system of roads in the Province is very far from complete. For this state of affairs the Local Government is in no way to blame. The establishments were fixed some twenty years ago, since which time trade, population, revenue, and work, have increased till it is impossible for the existing staff to do justice to the duties imposed upon them. The present Chief Commissioner deserves high credit for having recognised that the wants of a poor Province can only be satisfied within the limits of its income. Under the circumstances, however, we should not be justified in curtailing, in however small a degree, the financial means of the Province. We have, therefore, waived any demand for revision in our favor on the understanding that the Chief Commissioner will relieve the smaller Municipalities of Police charges without imposing an equivalent, and will provide out of Provincial Revenues for such increases of establishment as may be necessary, including the cost of improving the position of the Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, under the scheme now put forward, which will be about £3,000 a year.

Burma.

51. *Burma.*—The existing contract with Burma was entered into at the commencement of the year 1878-79, and was intended to last for five years. It would consequently run until the end of 1882-83 but for the consent, which the Chief Commissioner has given, to its being superseded by another on the new general terms.

52. The case of Burma is somewhat special, and I will not lengthen this Statement by entering into the details, which are complicated. It will be sufficient for me to say that we propose to place Burma in such a position as that the Provincial Government will earn an increase during the next five years proportionately equal to that which Bengal has obtained during the agreement now expiring. That agreement, I need hardly say, has operated most favorably to the Provincial Government. An extra grant of £10,000 a year will be given to Burma for improving the position of the subordinate Civil Services.

Abolition of duty on timber.

53. On the occasion of the visit recently paid by His Excellency the Viceroy to Burma, it was represented by the merchants interested in the timber trade of Moulmein, that various objections might be urged against the duty of 7 per cent. levied upon timber brought from the Karennee territory down the Salween River. Those objections were held to be valid. The duty has, therefore, been reduced to 1 per cent. The loss of Revenue consequent on this reduction is estimated at £25,000 a year. Half of this loss will eventually be borne by the Provincial, and half by the Imperial Revenues; but it has been arranged that a temporary grant of £10,000 a year for two years shall be made from the Imperial Revenues to Provincial funds, on the understanding that, should it be eventually determined to establish a Chief Court at Rangoon, the cost of the new establishments will devolve upon the Provincial Revenues.

54. In order not to complicate the new contract with special provisos applicable to the first year or two only, a cash grant of £20,000, and also the sum, if any, by which Burma may, by the new contract, be placed in 1882-83 in a worse position than under the old, will be placed to the credit of the Provincial Accounts before the 31st March 1882.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

55. *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—The case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh requires to be treated somewhat more fully than that of other provinces.

56. The Revenue of the North-Western Provinces has increased, during the currency of the contract about to expire, at nearly the same rate as that of Bengal. The normal annual increment is about £60,000. The benefit of this increment to the Local Government, however, has not been so great in the North-Western Provinces as in the case of Bengal, owing to the specially favorable settlements which Bengal obtained in 1877. During the last three years the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has surrendered to the Imperial Government a larger sum (£116,700) than Bengal (£113,200) out of a Revenue 50 per cent. smaller. As regards Expenditure, the Govern-

ment of the North-Western Provinces has pursued a policy wholly different from that of Bengal. Instead of spending freely, it has saved, with the result that it has now a balance of about £858,000 at its credit, which will be increased to £1,063,000 by the repayment of the contribution of £150,000 made to the Imperial Government during the war, and the addition of £55,000 to which I will presently (para. 57) refer.

57. After full consideration of the condition of the Provincial finances we have come to the conclusion that a revision of £150,000 a year in favor of Imperial Funds might fairly be asked. On the other hand, the cost of improving the subordinate Civil Services in the North-Western Provinces will be about £8,300, thus reducing the revision in favor of Imperial funds to £140,000 in round numbers. In order, however, to give the Local Revenue time to grow, and to facilitate the execution of the policy, recently announced, of relieving Municipalities of Police charges, it has been decided to act on the same principle as has been adopted in Bengal, and to grant the Local Government a partial remission during the first year of the contract of the additional sum which will be due to the Imperial Government. A sum of £55,000 will be credited to the Local Government in the Accounts for the current year. This is tantamount to a remission of £11,000 a year for five years. The reduction in Provincial Revenues will, therefore, really be only £129,000 a year.

58. This, however, does not state the whole of the case. A careful examination of the economic condition of the people in the various Provinces of India leads to the conclusion that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there are but slight signs of any improvement in the mass of the people during the last decade. The number of people with incomes of not less than Rs. 500 a year derived from trade and assessed to the License Tax in 1880-81 was 1,550 less than the number assessed to the Income Tax in 1870-71 and 1871-72. This would seem to indicate a diminution of the trade-wealth of these Provinces. On the whole, it may be said that nowhere in India is a reduction of taxation more required than in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Government of India is, therefore, of opinion that, so far from reducing, it will be desirable to increase, the Imperial assignment in order to effect some reduction of taxation.

59. The Lieutenant-Governor has been consulted, and he is of opinion that the best course to pursue will be to remit all taxation on account of patwaris and kanungoes in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. The amount of the cess levied on this account in the North-Western Provinces is £241,000. The amount of taxation remitted will be considerably in excess of that imposed under Act III of 1878 (£170,000).

60. In Oudh no cess is levied for the purpose of remunerating patwaris. The patwaris are the private servants of the landlords and payable by them. It has been estimated that they cost their employers, or should, if properly paid, cost, some £75,000 per annum. We propose that the Government should find this sum, and take the payment of the patwaris into its own hands, when, as a matter of course, they will become Government servants, as they are in the North-Western Provinces, and will be treated accordingly.

61. The kanungoes in Oudh are paid by Government and cost about £2,900 a year. But the present establishment of State-paid kanungoes is altogether insufficient for purposes of supervision. There are 96 kanungoes to supervise 9,605 patwaris, working in 24,785 villages, i.e., an average of 258 villages and 100 patwaris to each kanungo. There are great diversities in the sizes of the various kanungoes' charges, the maximum number of villages in a charge being 652, the minimum 57; the maximum number of patwaris 222, the minimum 33. In the North-Western Provinces the average number of patwari circles in charge of a kanungo is about 40, and this is generally considered to be too large for efficiency. To be fairly manageable, the average charge should not, in the opinion of the best informed local authorities, be greater than about 30 patwari circles to one kanungo. The cost of providing such an establishment is estimated at £11,600 a year, i.e., £8,700 a year in excess of the sum now defrayed by Government.

62. The cost involved by these measures to the Imperial Government is shown in the following table:—

	£
Remission of Patwari Cess in the North-Western Provinces ...	241,000
Payments of Patwaris in Oudh, now made by landlords ...	75,000
Cost of additional kanungoes in Oudh (in round numbers) ...	10,000
Total ...	326,000
Deduct increase of contribution from Provincial Funds to the Imperial Treasury ...	129,000
Net cost to Imperial Government ...	197,000

63. The adoption of this mode of giving a remission of taxation will, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, "be more likely than any other to affect the 'tenants at once, for most tenants pay a special contribution towards patwaris' wages, either in cash or kind, and when it became known that the patwari was paid by Government, this contribution would hardly be demanded." We intend to cause the fact of the remission to be made known by proclamation in the vernacular, of which not less than two copies will be sent to every village in the United Provinces. The Bill relating to kanungoes and patwaris, which will to-day be laid before the Council, contains provisions which will prevent any landlord from recovering from a tenant any cess or rate or portion thereof, payable in money or kind, on account of the remuneration of a patwari, which becomes due after the 30th of June next. I should also observe that the new position given to the patwaris in Oudh will materially aid the operations of the Agricultural Department in that province.

General result of new contracts.

64. General result.—The general result of the whole of the new contracts is as follows:—

The Imperial Government might resume £470,000 a year. Of this sum, however, it gives back to the Provincial Governments £77,900 for improving the position of the subordinate Civil Services, for general purposes in the Central Provinces, &c., £20,000 to the Madras Government for Provincial Public Works, and £326,000 to the North-West Provinces and Oudh, of which £10,000 is for additional kanungoes in Oudh, and the remainder (£316,000) is in the form of a remission of taxation. In addition to this the Imperial Government remits a lump sum of £360,000, equivalent to £72,000 a year for five years, on account of the first year of the new settlements by means of a transfer to the Provincial Accounts of Bengal (£285,000), Burma (£20,000), and the North-West Provinces (£55,000), to be effected before the close of the current year (1881-82). The total grants and remissions amount to £498,000 a year. The net result, therefore, is a loss to the Imperial Government of £26,000 for five years.

(b) Development of Local Self-Government.

Development of Local Self-Government.

65. Turning to the question of the development of Local Self-Government, it is to be observed that a great step in advance was made when, in 1870, India was no longer considered as a single unit for the purposes of Financial Administration. The Provincial units, however, are still very large. The Government is, therefore, of opinion that the time has come when a further step may be taken in the direction originally indicated by Lord Mayo in 1870. Boards and Committees for the administration of certain local funds already exist in most parts of India. We now wish to widen the sphere of action hitherto assigned to these bodies. The Provincial Governments have, therefore, been invited to hand over to them such items of Revenue and Expenditure as may appear most suited to give them a real interest in the administration of the resources at their command, and, on the other hand, to take over as a Provincial charge some items of Expenditure, such as Police, over which local bodies cannot exercise any real control. I will not, however, at present discuss this question at length. The Local Governments have been consulted upon the subject, and until their answers are received it will be impossible to decide upon the particular measures which it may be eventually deemed desirable to adopt. I will only say, that

whilst we recognise that the development of local self-government must be gradual, and not of a nature to outstrip the wants of the country and the standard of political education at which the people have arrived, at the same time we are desirous of making a real step in advance in the proposed direction.

66. I may mention, however, that one important step in advance has already been taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has throughout most cordially co-operated with the Government of India in carrying out the policy now under discussion. It was indicated in the Government of India Resolution of September 30th, 1881, that it would be desirable to relieve Municipalities of Police charges and transfer to them other items of charge, such as Primary Education and Minor Public Works, the cost of which, within the limits of the Municipalities, has up to the present time been borne by Provincial Revenues. The intention was, wherever such a course was possible, merely to effect a transfer, and not either to increase or diminish Provincial or Municipal charges in the aggregate. It has been found difficult, however, more especially in the case of the smaller Municipalities, to carry this policy into effect without either increasing municipal taxation or providing extragranths from Provincial Revenues. It appears that out of a total sum of £140,000 expended by the different Municipalities, &c., in Bengal (exclusive of Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah) in 1880-81, about £14,000 was spent on Police. The Government of Bengal has, therefore, decided that the charges now borne by Government in Municipalities on account of Dispensaries and Hospitals, amounting to something less than £10,000 a year, shall be transferred to those bodies, and that at the same time the Provincial Government should take upon itself the cost of the Police. The practical result of these orders will be to set free a sum of about £35,000 a year, which the Municipalities will be able to spend on conservancy, lighting, drainage, water-supply, and similar public wants. The Lieutenant-Governor has also increased the grant for Primary Education in the ensuing year by £10,000, and has announced that he will be ready to make liberal grants-in-aid to the funds of District Road Committees for the execution of well-considered projects.

67. In other parts of India, notably in the North-West Provinces, Assam, and the Central Provinces, the transfer of Police charges from the Municipalities to the Provincial Governments is either in active progress, or will very shortly be taken in hand, and generally it may be said that the policy of the Government of India has been cordially accepted by the Local Governments.

VI.—Regular Estimates for 1881-82.

68. I now proceed to compare the Regular Estimates with the Budget Estimates for the current year.

69. The Budget Estimates were as follows:—

	£
Revenue ...	70,160,000 ¹
Expenditure ...	69,305,000 ¹
Surplus ...	£855,000

The Regular Estimates are as follows:—

	£
Revenue ...	72,913,000
Expenditure ...	71,338,000
Surplus ...	£1,577,000

The Revenue is, therefore, now estimated at £2,753,000 and the Expenditure at £2,031,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate. The net result is better than the Budget Estimates by £722,000.

70. These figures, however, would not, without some explanatory remarks, give a true indication of the financial result of the year, or of the actual financial position. It has occasionally been the practice in making a Finan-

¹ These figures are not the same as those given in para. 72 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82. Owing to the alteration made in the form of showing the Provincial adjustments (see ante, para. 2), a sum of £821,000 has to be deducted from both sides of the Account. The net result is the same, viz., a surplus of £855,000.

Measures already adopted in Bengal.

And in other parts of India.

Regular Estimates, 1881-82. Comparison of Budget and Regular Estimates, 1881-82.

Amount of Surplus.

Explanations in respect to Surplus.

cial Statement, after stating what is the amount of surplus or deficit as shown upon the Accounts or Estimates, to make a calculation purporting to show what is the "real" surplus or deficit,—that is to say, what is the net result after eliminating any Revenue or Expenditure of an abnormal character. Very elaborate calculations of this sort are not of much use. It always happens that in the course of the year some abnormal circumstances arise, which to a greater or less extent influence both the original Estimates and the final net result. Further, if we look at a series of years, the actual surpluses or deficits shown in the Accounts really represent the net financial result of those years. At the same time, it is quite true that, unless allowance be made for any circumstances of very special importance and of a purely extraordinary character, an incorrect idea would be formed of the net result in the particular year of their occurrence. This is particularly true as regards the finance of the year 1881-82. In the first place we have paid back £670,000 to the Local Governments (para. 42), being the amount contributed by those Governments to Imperial Funds during the Afghan War. In the second place, as I have already explained (para. 64), a sum of £360,000 has been credited to the Local Governments in the Accounts of the year in connection with the renewal of the quinquennial contracts. Both of these items have been paid out of surplus, that is to say, neither of these transactions would have been carried out had we not been assured of the possibility of effecting the payments in question without incurring a deficit. If we add together these two items, we arrive at a total of £1,030,000. On the other hand, the amount of English War contribution credited to the Accounts of the year is £2,305,000. This was greater than the amount expended on the war, including Frontier Railways. I shall presently (para. 85) show that, owing to the difficulty of making an accurate separation between Ordinary Military Expenditure and War Expenditure, it is impossible to state precisely the amount by which this sum of £2,305,000 exceeds the real amount of War Expenditure incurred during the year, but I shall not be far from the mark if I state the excess at about £250,000. Deducting £250,000 from £1,030,000, there remains £780,000. If, therefore, the Provincial Governments had not been paid £1,030,000, and if, on the other hand, the receipts had not been swelled by an extraordinary credit of about £250,000, the surplus would have been £2,357,000. Some further corrections of this nature might be made. I have, however, said enough to show that £1,577,000 falls far short of the sum by which the normal Revenue of the year is estimated to exceed the normal Expenditure.

71. The Budget Estimates for the current year were framed on the unquestionably sound principle that, so long as the embarrassment caused by the partial occupation of a foreign territory continued, all large measures of fiscal reform must be postponed. It is now, indeed, two years since any important alterations in the fiscal system have been made, during which time the personnel of the Indian Administration, both in England and in India, has undergone very considerable changes. It follows, therefore, that so far as the flourishing condition of the finances, which the figures I have given above indicate, results from financial administration, the credit is due not to the present Government but to its predecessors.

72. I proceed to give some explanations in respect to a few of the more important differences between the Regular and Budget Estimates.

73. The net Revenue from *Excise* was originally estimated at £2,932,000.¹ It is now estimated at £3,312,000, being £380,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate. The general principles which guide the Government in respect to the Revenue from *Excise* are so well known that I need not discuss them at any length. Both from the financial and moral point of view, it is desirable to obtain a maximum of Revenue with a minimum amount of consumption. If the price of liquor is unduly increased, illicit trade at once springs up. If it be unduly diminished, drinking is encouraged. These principles are generally recognised as quite sound. The difficulty in dealing with the subject consists

¹ A Statement (X) has been added to those heretofore published, in which the net figures for 1880-81, 1881-82, and 1882-83 are given. It is thought that this statement may be useful for reference. Under the head of "Budget 1882-83" two columns are given, viz., "preliminary" and "final." The "preliminary" column give the figures as they would stand if no fiscal changes were made. The "final" column give the figures as they stand after allowing for the loss occasioned by the remissions of taxation which, as I shall presently explain, it is proposed to make.

in their proper application. So far as any increase in the Revenue represents the substitution of licit for illicit consumption, it is an unmixed good. So far as it represents facilities for drinking being afforded beyond the ordinary requirements of the population, it is an evil.

74. There has been an increase of Revenue in every Province of India, but the principal increase has taken place in Bengal. The net Revenue in that Province, which was originally estimated at £803,000, is now estimated at £953,000, an increase of £150,000. There is reason to suppose that in some districts of Bengal an unduly rapid extension of shops under the out-still system has taken place, but the Lieutenant Governor has drawn the attention of local officers to the subject, and in the future it is to be hoped that the number of licenses given will be so regulated as to follow, and not to precede, the demand for liquor.

75. The net cost to the State of the *Post Office* is now estimated at £43,000 in excess of the original Estimate. The operations of the Post Office afford a good indication of the progress of the country. During the year 1880-81 about 159,000,000 letters, newspapers, parcels, &c., passed through the Post Office, as compared with about 143,000,000 in 1879-80. The system of Post-cards, which was introduced into India on July 1st, 1879, has been much appreciated by the public. In the nine months from July 1st, 1879, to March 31st, 1880, 7,472,000 of these cards were used. In 1880-81 the number rose to 14,865,000. The number of Money Orders issued in the first nine months of the current year was 1,601,412, representing a value of about £4,295,000, as compared with 1,152,716, representing a value of about £3,344,000, during the corresponding period of 1880-81. During the year 1880-81 insured property to the value of about £7,876,000 was sent through the Post Office. The rate of insurance charged is $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the value. The amount of property lost, whether from accident, fraud, or highway robbery, was only £1,040. This result testifies to the general efficiency of the Post Office administration, and to the honesty of the large body of postal employes, the great majority of whom are Natives of India.

76. Various reforms have been introduced into the Post Office administration during the current year. On August 1st, 1881, the fee for Registration was reduced from 4 to 2 annas. It is too soon yet to say what will be the ultimate financial result of this reduction, but it is certain that, since the reduction of the fee, the number of registered letters has largely increased. During the month of December 1881, which is the latest month for which returns have been received, there was an increase in Head Offices alone of about 17 per cent., as compared with April 1881.

77. In October 1881 the postage on newspapers not exceeding 3 tolas (1½ ozs.) in weight, was reduced from 6 to 3 pie. It is too early yet to say whether this measure will have any effect upon the circulation of the Vernacular papers, which mainly benefit by the change.

78. I mentioned, on the occasion of my last Financial Statement (para. 95), that arrangements were being made to utilise the organisation of the Post Office with a view to giving increased facilities to depositors in the Savings Banks. The new scheme will come into operation on April 1st, 1882. We are unable at present to introduce it into the Bombay Presidency, owing to legal difficulties in connection with the vested rights of the Bank of Bombay. It will, therefore, for the present, only be introduced in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. There are, at present, in those Presidencies, 179 Railway and Treasury Savings Banks. None of these will be closed, but from April 1st, 1882, 4,035 Post Office Savings Banks will be opened. The advantages of thus facilitating the investment of small sums by the rural population are obvious. Even with the limited number of Savings Banks now open, the accumulation of capital steadily increases. There were 63,293 Native and 44,485 European and Eurasian depositors in 1880-81, as compared with 52,147 Native and 39,141 European and Eurasian depositors in 1879-80. The value of the deposits was £3,299,000 in 1880-81, as compared with £2,315,000 in 1879-80. There was a remarkable and very satisfactory increase (£718,000) in the amount of Native investments. It is to be hoped that, with the additional facilities now offered, the amounts invested will increase more rapidly than heretofore.

Increase in Bengal.

*XIII & 13.
Post Office.*

Reduction in Registration Fee.

And in postage on Newspapers.

Post Office Savings Banks.

Surplus due to Financial Administration of preceding Governments.

Explanation of details.

IV and 6. Excise.

79. The efficiency of the Post Office administration depends to a great extent on a very careful attention to small details. The requirements of the public have to be watched, and, so far as is possible, anticipated. From this point of view the criticisms and suggestions on postal administration which, from time to time, appear in the newspapers, both English and Vernacular, are of great assistance. It is desirable that the Post Office authorities should be kept fully informed of the most recent improvements introduced into the postal administration of other countries. With this object in view, a high official of the Post Office will shortly visit the principal countries of Europe, as well as the United States.

Life Assurance.

80. The Government has at present under its consideration a scheme for granting Life Assurances and Annuities, both immediate and deferred, to the employees of the Post Office. This scheme will shortly be introduced. The experience we shall thus gain will enable us to judge whether it will be desirable to extend the scheme to others besides postal employees.

Pay of Postmasters.

81. The increased work which has been thrown upon the Post Office renders it desirable to improve the position of Post Masters, more especially in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where their pay has, relatively speaking, been low. The salaries of the Post Masters have, therefore, been increased in those Provinces, at a cost to the State of about £5,000 a year.

XIV and 16. Telegraph.

82. The net cost to the State of the *Telegraph* Department is now estimated at £91,000 as compared with the Budget Estimate of £81,000. In the course of the year important additions were made to the pay of the Telegraph establishment. About 1,000 miles of line have been opened and about 4,000 miles of new wire erected; 123 additional offices were opened. It is too early yet to judge of the effect on the Revenue of the alterations in the Tariff which were introduced on January 1st, 1882, or of the extent to which the system of sending "urgent" and "deferred" messages is appreciated by the public. The following figures, however, give some indication of the results attained so far. From the Calcutta Office 7 per cent. of the messages despatched during the month of January were "urgent," 71 per cent. were "ordinary," and about 21.5 per cent. were "deferred." Comparing the number of messages sent from four of the principal offices in January 1882 with the number sent in January 1881, there has been an increase in Calcutta of 9 per cent., in Madras of 11 per cent., in Rangoon of 15 per cent.; in Bombay there has been a falling off of 5 per cent. During the year Postal Telephone Offices have been established as adjuncts to the Telegraph Department. Licenses have also been granted to Telephone Exchange Companies in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Kurrachee.

XXVII & 34. Other Public Works.

83. The net Expenditure on *Other Public Works* is now estimated at £215,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate. The main increase of Imperial Expenditure has taken place in Bengal, where it is expected that the Budget Estimate will be exceeded by a sum of about £83,000. This is due to additional grants having been made during the year for the new Treasury Building, the new Central Press Building, and the new Military Account Offices, the Imperial Museum at Calcutta, and for several other works. The expenditure on Military Works during the year 1880-81 fell short of the Regular Estimate by £68,000. This amount was, therefore, added to the grant for 1881-82. For some years past it has been the practice to give a fixed grant of £1,000,000 a year for Military Works, on the understanding that any unexpended balance is carried forward for expenditure in the following year.

XXVIII and 35. Army.

84. The Regular Estimate provides for a total net *Military Expenditure* of £17,491,000, viz., £16,150,000 Ordinary and £1,341,000 War, as against a Budget Estimate of £17,855,000, viz., £15,645,000 Ordinary and £2,210,000 War.¹ The present Estimate of net Military Expenditure is, therefore, £361,000 less than the Budget Estimate. The difference would have been greater but that a sum of £560,000 has been deducted from *Frontier Railways* and added to *Military Operations in Afghanistan*. This sum represents the amount of Capital expended on the unfinished portion of the Kandahar Railway. It was thought desirable to make this transfer in order that the Capital Account of the existing Railway, which runs from Ruk on the Indus to Sibi and Pir Chowki,

¹ This calculation excludes the English contribution from the Revenue side of the Account.

should not be burdened with expenditure which does not really belong to it, and which is properly debitable to the War. If we deduct this amount of £560,000, the net War Expenditure, exclusive of Frontier Railways, would be reduced from £1,344,000 to £784,000, and the Regular Estimate of total net Military Expenditure would be £16,934,000, being £921,000 less than the Budget Estimate.

85. I have already explained (para. 10) that a redistribution of the English contribution between the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 was made in September 1881. According to the original distribution, £2,000,000 was to be credited to the Account of 1880-81 and £3,000,000 to the Account of 1881-82. This latter sum of £3,000,000 was estimated to cover the cost of Military Operations in Afghanistan and of Frontier Railways in the proportion of £2,210,000 for the former, and £790,000 for the latter, class of expenditure. The distribution adopted in September, which was the best that could be made according to the information then available, was £2,695,000 for 1880-81 and £2,305,000 for 1881-82. According to the Regular Estimate, the net charge for *Military Operations in Afghanistan* during the year 1881-82 will be £1,344,000, and the charge for *Frontier Railways* £209,000. The total net cost of Military Operations proper and of Frontier Railways, taken together, during the year, has, therefore, been £1,553,000, being £752,000 less than the amount of the English contribution which will be credited to the year's account. These figures, however, do not accurately represent the state of the case. It will be observed that, whilst the net War Expenditure recorded under *Army* is estimated at £866,000 less, the net Ordinary Military Expenditure is estimated at £505,000 more, than the Budget Estimate. It has, in fact, been found impossible to distinguish accurately between Ordinary and War Expenditure. Orders were issued in the course of last autumn that from January 1st, 1882, the charges on account of the troops beyond the frontier should be treated as Ordinary, only special charges, such as compensation for loss of camels, &c., being classified as War Expenditure. It cannot be doubted that a great deal of the expenditure debited to the Ordinary account really belongs to the War. The Military Estimate must, in fact, be treated as a whole. The division into Ordinary and War Expenditure does not pretend to any great accuracy.

86. It will be convenient in this place that I should state the total cost of the War. Exclusive of the cost of Frontier Railways, the direct cost of the War may be taken at £17,551,000 (true sterling £14,679,000). The Frontier Railways are estimated to cost £4,060,000 (true sterling £3,614,000). The total cost of the War, if we include Frontier Railways, is, therefore, £21,611,000 (true sterling £18,293,000). Of this amount £5,000,000 (true sterling) has been paid by the Government of England, and the remainder by the Government of India.

Year.	Military operations.	Frontier Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£
1878-79 (Accounts)	876,000	...	876,000
1879-80 (Accounts)	4,766,000	1,334,000	6,100,000
1880-81 (Accounts)	10,765,000	2,294,000	13,059,000
1881-82 (Regular Estimate)	1,344,000	209,000	1,553,000
1882-83 (Budget Estimate)	...	223,000	223,000
TOTAL	17,551,000	4,060,000	21,611,000

if we include Frontier Railways, is, therefore, £21,611,000 (true sterling £18,293,000). Of this amount £5,000,000 (true sterling) has been paid by the Government of England, and the remainder by the Government of India.

87. This is the best calculation that can be made of the cost of the War, but it does not profess to be very accurate. On the one hand, certain deductions have to be made by reason of the increased receipts from Railways and Telegraphs, consequent on the War. It is impossible to say to what an extent any deduction should be made on these heads, but the amount, if it could be accurately calculated, would, no doubt, be considerable. On the other hand, some large additions have to be made, both by reason of the fact, to which I have alluded above (para. 85), that a good deal of War Expenditure has been debited to the Ordinary Account, and also because the cost of the Punjab Northern State Railway is not included in this calculation. The construction of that Railway was hurried on by reason of the War, and, in consequence, it no doubt cost considerably more than it otherwise would have done. Further, some small charges have yet to be incurred on account of the War. Provision has been made in the Budget of 1882-83 for a sum of £30,000 on account of these charges.

A very accurate calculation is impossible.

XXIX and 36.
Exchange.

88. The Budget Estimate provided for a net *Loss by Exchange* of £3,063,000. It was anticipated that the Secretary of State would draw £17,200,000 sterling. The value of the rupee was taken at 1s. 8d. There has been a considerable demand for Council Bills lately. The opportunity has, therefore, been taken to remit home money to an extent somewhat in excess of the year's requirements. It is now estimated that the Secretary of State will draw on the Government of India to the extent of £17,504,000 sterling during the current year, at an average rate of 1s. 7'88d. The net *Loss by Exchange* is now estimated at £3,294,000, being £231,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate.

31. Famine Relief
and Insurance.

89. It will be observed that the grant of £1,500,000 for *Famine Relief and Insurance* is divided into three sub-heads, viz., *Relief, Protective Works, and Reduction of debt*. There has been an expenditure of £23,000 on *Famine Relief* during the current year in Madras, caused by a remission of some of the advances given to cultivators and others in 1876.

Protective Works.

90. According to the Regular Estimate the expenditure during the current year on *Protective Works* will be as follows:—

	£	£
<i>North-West Provinces—</i>		
Betwa Canal	...	25,000
<i>Bombay—</i>		
Nira and Gokak Canals and Maswad Tank ...	82,000	
Southern Mahratta Railway	315,000	
		397,000
<i>Punjab—</i>		
Swat Canal	40,000	
Kewari—Ferozepore Railway	207,700	
		247,700
<i>Madras—</i>		
Surveys	6,000	
Expenditure in England	51,800	
TOTAL		727,000

Reduction of Debt.

91. The annual grant (£750,000) to be applied to the *Reduction of Debt*, together with a portion (£90,000) of the same grant for 1882-83, will be devoted to paying off the 5 per cent. loan of 1867 (£603,000) and the 4 per cent. loans of 1871 (£203,100), of 1824-25 (£31,600), and of 1828-29 (£5,800). Various suggestions have, from time to time, been made as to the best method of spending this money for the future. I need not, at present, discuss those suggestions. They will, without doubt, be carefully considered by the Commissioners appointed under the Government Resolution published in the *Gazette of India* of February 4th, 1882. It was, in fact, with a view to the full consideration by an independent body of the various alternatives which are possible that the Commissioners were nominated; and the Resolution appointing them was drafted with a view to embracing all the different suggestions which have, from time to time, been made. We should have been glad if we could have given somewhat greater powers to the Commissioners, but it was held that we were precluded by Act of Parliament from doing so. The Commission will be a consultative body. The final responsibility for action will rest with the Government. I trust, however, that the difference will be more nominal than real. The Government will, without doubt, always be disposed to follow the advice of the Commissioners. I wish on behalf of the Government to thank the gentlemen (Mr. J. Keswick and the Honourable Durga Charan Láhá) who have consented to act as Commissioners. It is, I venture to think, desirable to take any opportunity of this sort which may arise to associate the leading members of the mercantile community with the work of Government in India. A good deal of misapprehension as to the views and intentions of Government not unfrequently arises from the want of free communication between the official and unofficial classes.

Famine Insurance
policy.

92. I take the present opportunity of drawing renewed attention to the leading feature of the Famine Insurance policy. Whether the method which has now been adopted for disposing of the annual grant of £1,500,000 is the best of

which the circumstances admit, may be a matter of opinion. There can, however, be no doubt whatever that by the annual expenditure of £750,000 on works which will to some extent prevent famine, and which will also, it may reasonably be hoped, render the relief of famine, when it occurs, less costly,—and by the expenditure of a further sum of £750,000 on reducing debt in some form or another,—we are, in the strictest sense of the word, insured against famine to the extent of £1,500,000 a year. That sum the Famine Commissioners, after a very full consideration of the whole subject, named as the “amount not likely to be exceeded as the average charge for famine relief over a series of years.” Having made provision for this sum of money to be expended annually, the Government considers that all that is necessary has been done with a view to placing India in a sound financial position to meet future famines. I mention this again, although it has frequently been explained before, because, should unfortunately a famine occur with the result that any anticipated surplus of the year is turned into a deficit, it may not improbably be urged by those who take a very gloomy view of the financial position of India as a proof that their fears have been verified. I venture to think that no such inference would be justified. We do not profess to finance for a surplus in a year of famine. When a serious famine occurs, it is inevitable that the Expenditure of the year should be greater than the Revenue. We anticipate that, under the circumstances assumed, this will be the case, and we consider that all the requirements of sound finance have been met if in ordinary years a sum of £1,500,000 has been expended, partly as an insurance against the loss which must of necessity accrue when famine occurs, and partly on works which will either tend to prevent the occurrence of famine, or will, at all events, diminish the cost of relieving it when it occurs.

VII.—Expenditure on Railways.

93. The “Ordinary” Expenditure on Railways for the year 1881-82 was originally estimated at £417,000. It is now estimated at £281,000. The difference is mainly due to the transfer of the estimated outlay during the current year on the Jhelum—Rawalpindi Section and Salt Branch Extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway from 32. *Railways* to 37. *Productive Public Works*.

Railways.

XXV and 32.
Railways.

94. The item of £39,000 under the sub-head of *Subsidized Railways* is for the purchase of the land necessary to the construction of the Bengal Central Railway, and for guaranteed interest payable to the Company. The item of £22,000 on the Revenue side of the Account represents the interest realised on the capital paid by the Company to the Secretary of State.

Subsidized Railways.

95. The decrease of £581,000 under the sub-head of *Frontier Railways* is mainly due to the transfer of £560,000 to *Military Operations in Afghanistan*, which I have already explained (para. 84).

Frontier Railways.

96. Turning to the Revenue and Expenditure Account of those Railways which are classed as *Productive Public Works*, it will be observed, on comparing the figures under XXV and 32. *Railways*, that the Budget Estimate of net receipts appears to have been exceeded by £1,064,000. Of this apparent improvement, £150,000 is shown as decrease of expenditure on account of the East Indian Railway. The decrease under this head is almost entirely due to the interest on the East Indian Railway Debentures having, in the Budget Estimates, been included under 32. *Railways*, whereas, in the Regular Estimate, it is charged to 1. *Interest on Debt*. The result is that, whilst the charge under the former head of account is decreased, that under the latter is increased to the extent of about £150,000. Hence, the net receipts from Railways are really £914,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate. Almost the whole of this increase is on account of the Guaranteed and East Indian Railways. On the Guaranteed lines the main increases have taken place in the Great Indian Peninsula and Eastern Bengal Railways. The net receipts from State Railways are now estimated at £18,000 more than the Budget Estimate. The net receipts of the Rajputana—Malwa Railway have improved by £110,000; but this improvement has been, to a great extent, counterbalanced by the falling off on the Punjab Northern Railway, the net receipts from which are now taken at

Railways classed as
Productive Public
Works. Revenue
and Expenditure
Account.

£88,000 less than was originally estimated. So long as the war traffic was going on, it was difficult to frame any correct estimate of the normal net receipts on this line.

Construction of Railways by private enterprise.

97. In my last Financial Statement (para. 30) I made the following remarks: "I am not over-sanguine as to the possibility of developing the resources of India rapidly through the agency of private enterprise; but the end to be attained is so important that the policy merits a further trial." My main object in making these remarks was to draw public attention to the subject and to remove the impression which heretofore, whether rightly or wrongly, had prevailed, that the Government of India was disposed to discourage the construction of Railways by any other agency than that of the State. This object has been attained. The question has, indeed, now entered a new phase. Numerous offers have been received by the Government to construct Railways on terms more or less advantageous to the State. Many of these merit, and will receive, careful attention. In respect to others, all I need say is that the necessity for the warning which I gave last year to the effect that it was "important only to give concessions to such persons as can afford good security that they have at their command a sufficient amount of capital to carry out the undertaking to a successful issue," has been justified by subsequent events.

Central Bengal Railway.

98. I mentioned last year that a Company was about to be formed, under the auspices of Messrs. Rothschild, to construct a Railway from Calcutta to Jessore and Khulna. The original basis of negotiation was that no Government aid was to be given except the grant, free of charge, of the land necessary to the construction of the line. Ultimately it was decided to give a guarantee of 4 per cent. during the period of construction, which was limited to five years. The transaction was a great advance on anything which had heretofore been accomplished in the way of constructing Railways by unaided private enterprise in India.

Railway policy is under discussion.

99. In respect to some Railways in India it may be said that they present a sufficiently reasonable prospect of success to justify the hope that the capital necessary to their construction can be raised through the agency of private enterprise on the exclusive security of the success of the undertaking. In respect to others, whose immediate prospects of proving remunerative are less hopeful, it was inevitable that the question of the degree of aid which, in the early stages of the undertaking, may legitimately be afforded by the State, should arise. This important question now forms the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Under these circumstances I will not at present discuss it, but will confine myself to stating in detail the actual position of affairs, both as regards the progress of Railway construction generally, and of the main projects which have recently occupied the attention of Government and of the public.

General principle of private enterprise approved by the Secretary of State.

100. I wish, however, to say that so far as the broad issue of whether permission should under any circumstances be given to private Companies to construct Railways in India is concerned, Her Majesty's Government has entirely approved of the views which I propounded on the occasion of my last Financial Statement. In a despatch reviewing that Statement the Secretary of State observed: "I have to express my cordial approval of the views enunciated by Major Baring in his Financial Statement, regarding the encouragement of private enterprise in India, any measures in which direction will be welcomed by Her Majesty's Government." I repeat that I am not over-sanguine of the results which may be produced by this change of system. The success or failure of the policy obviously depends to a great extent on circumstances over which the Government can exercise no control. All I claim for the policy is that it should have a fair and impartial trial.

Lines open and under construction.

101. At the commencement of the year 1881-82, there were 9,619 miles of Railway open to traffic, and 646 miles under construction. During 1881-82, 318 miles of Railway have been opened to traffic and the commencement of 1,154 additional miles has been sanctioned. We have, therefore, now 9,937 miles open to traffic and 1,482 miles which are either under construction or whose construction will be commenced in 1882-83, making a total of 11,419 miles. Of those lines which are under construction it is expected that 491 miles will be opened during the year 1882-83.

102. In the course of the year arrangements were made with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company to extend their operations in a northerly direction from Moradabad to Saharunpore with a branch from Roorkee to Hurdwar, a total distance of 134 miles, at a cost of about £1,500,000. It is expected that this extension, together with the bridge over the Ganges at Benares, will be finished in 1883-84. There will then be through communication, without any break of gauge, from the East Indian Railway at Mogulserai through Oudh to Saharunpore.

Oudh and Rohilkhand extension.

103. A survey has been made of the line from Sonapur to Gorakhpur and Bahraich. The total length of this line, with its branches, is 432 miles. It was originally estimated to cost, on the metre gauge, £2,126,000, or about £4,900 a mile. The Consulting Engineer of the Government of India considers this estimate too low. The estimates are now being further examined. In the meanwhile the papers on the subject have been published, and we have addressed the Secretary of State, recommending that enquiries should be made with a view to ascertaining whether a Company, unaided by Government in any way except by a free grant of land, could be formed to undertake the construction of the line.

Sonapur—Gorakhpur and Bahraich Railway.

104. One of the most important lines in India, whether from the point of view of protection against famine or in respect to the development of a tract of country whose progress is now retarded owing to deficient means of communication, is that which is known by the name of the Southern Mahratta System. This system includes (1) the line from Bellary to the Portuguese Frontier, which the Government of India is under a treaty obligation to construct; (2) branches to Belgaum on the one hand and to Bunkapur on the other; (3) a direct connection between Sholapur and Gadag. The total length of the line is 444 miles. £315,000 will be spent on the Sholapur—Gadag and Bellary—Hubli Sections in 1881-82 out of the grant of £750,000 for Protective Works. A further allotment of £370,000 out of the same grant has been made for 1882-83. Work is about to commence on the line between New Hubli and the Portuguese Frontier. A sum of £150,000 from Ordinary funds has been granted for this purpose in 1882-83. This is the most we can do at present with the funds at our disposal. But, in view of the very great importance of completing this Railway system without delay, we have urged upon the Secretary of State the desirability of endeavouring to arrange for its construction by a Company. It is especially in respect to lines of this nature that the question of the degree of aid which may be afforded by the State to private enterprise arises.

Southern Mahratta System.

105. The question of Railway communication with Assam has recently occupied the attention of the Government. At a recent meeting of the Indian Tea Association the Chairman (Mr. J. Keswick) said—"What we want for Assam is good communications; for good communications will do more to settle the labour question than anything else. The soil we know to be of the richest description, and with sufficient labour there is no limit to its productiveness."

Railway communication with Assam.

106. The projected line from Naraingunge to Dacca and Mymensingh is 85 miles long. It is estimated to cost £800,000, or about £7,000 a mile, on the metre gauge. The line is now being located. It would be desirable that this line should be constructed, if only to open out the country about Mymensingh, but its main importance lies in the possibility of a further extension to Gauhati, a distance of about 100 miles from Mymensingh. This extension is being now reconnoitred. No official report on the results of the reconnaissance has as yet been received, but I am informed that the Engineer-in-Chief is of opinion that the route is impracticable, save at very inordinate expense.

Dacca—Mymensingh line.

107. An alternative project would be to make a line through the Cachar hills to Sibesar. This alternative is supported by many high authorities. No reconnaissance has as yet been made of this route. In the meanwhile the Bengal Government has under consideration a project to make a Railway from Daudkandhy to Comilla and Chittagong, a distance of 125 miles. It is estimated that, on the metre gauge, the construction of this line would cost £312,500, or £6,500 a mile.

Line from Daudkandhy to Comilla and Chittagong.

River communica-
tion up the
Brahmaputra.

108. In the meanwhile, as it is obvious that some long while must yet elapse before Railway communication with Assam can be established, arrangements are being made with a Company to start a daily service of fast steamers up the Brahmaputra from Dhubri. These arrangements are now almost complete.

Dibrugarh—
Sadiya Line.

109. In the course of the year a concession was made to a Company to construct 76 miles of Railway in the most easterly portion of Assam, namely, from Dibrugarh to Sadiya (52 miles), with a branch to Makum (24 miles). This proposal has been for a long while under consideration, and the negotiations were already far advanced, when, on the occasion of my last Financial Statement, I alluded to the desire of Government to enlist private enterprise in aid of Railway construction in India. The concessions granted to the Company were very liberal, and are not to be taken as an indication of what the Government would be prepared to concede in other cases.

Direct connection
between the Central
Provinces and the
East Indian
Railway system.

110. Reconnaissance surveys are being made with a view to considering the possibility of making a direct connection between the Central Provinces and the East Indian Railway system. Various overtures have been received from capitalists of respectability, including some Natives of India, which may perhaps eventually lead to the construction of this line. Until, however, the reports of the Engineer Officers who are now employed in reconnoitering are received, I am unable to say any thing definite, either as to the route the line will eventually take, or as to the likelihood of any negotiations with a Company being conducted to a successful issue.

Raipore—Vizaga-
patam Line.

111. Simultaneously, a reconnaissance is being made of the country between Raipore and Vizagapatam, with a view to judging of the possibility of connecting these points by Railway.

Bareilly—
Ranibagh Line.

112. Negotiations are in progress with a view to the construction, through private agency, of a Railway from Bareilly to Ranibagh, a distance of 66 miles. The cost of this undertaking will be about £220,000.

Baroon—Dalton-
gunge Line.

113. A proposal has been received from a local Company to make a line from Baroon, on the river Sone, to Daltongunge. The length of this line is 56 miles, and the cost, on the metre gauge, is estimated at about £275,000, or £4,900 a mile. This project is now under the consideration of the Bengal Government. The information at present in the possession of Government is not of a nature to enable us to judge thoroughly of the advisability, or the reverse, of making the concessions which have been demanded.

Nilgiri Railway.

114. Negotiations are pending between the Madras Government and a Company with a view to the construction of a line from Metapaliyam to Coonoor, a distance of 12 miles. The cost of this line is estimated at £132,000.

Baidyanath—Deo-
ghur Tramway.

115. A short line is to be constructed from the Baidyanath Station on the East Indian Railway, to Deogurh and Rohinee, a distance of 6 miles. A very satisfactory feature in respect to this small undertaking is that it is to be constructed without any aid from Government except the grant of the land, and that the capital required (£25,000) has been locally subscribed.

Rohtuk—Delhi
Tramway.

116. There is also some prospect that a local Company will be formed in the Punjab to make a tramway from Rohtuk to Delhi, a distance of 43 miles.

Total cost of
Railways in
India.

117. It may be interesting that I should here state the sum of money which up to the present time, has been laid out on Railways in India, together with the financial results which have ensued from their construction.

118. The total capital outlay on Railways in India up to the end of 1882-83¹ will be £138,937,000, viz., £68,292,000 on Guaranteed lines, £31,852,000 on State lines, and £38,793,000 on the East Indian Railway.

119. The net charge to the State on account of the Guaranteed lines has been decreasing since 1872-73, in which year it reached its maximum figure (£2,054,000). In 1881-82 it is estimated that the net charge will only be £115,000. In 1882-83 it is at present estimated that the net charge will be £261,000.

120. The net charge to the State on account of State lines reached its maximum figure (£725,000) in 1879-80. In 1882-83 it is estimated at £206,000.

121. From 1879-80, when the East Indian Railway was taken over by the State, up to the end of 1882-83, it is estimated that this line will have yielded a net profit to Government of £4,133,000.

¹ Up to the end of 1880-81, the figures are Actuals; for 1881-82, the figures of the Regular, and for 1882-83, those of the Budget Estimate, have been taken.

122. If the subject be considered as a whole, it may be said that the total cost of the Railways to India from their commencement to the end of 1882-83, that is to say, the total sum by which the net receipts have fallen short of the interest paid on the Capital outlay, is estimated at £25,569,000. The maximum net charge to the State in any one year amounted to £2,163,000. This figure was reached in 1872-73. In 1877-78 the Railways for the first time yielded a net profit (£132,000). This was due to the large amount of traffic during the famine. In the following year (1878-79), when the country was suffering from the effects of the famine, the net charge was heavy (£1,350,000). If we balance the abnormal receipts of the year 1877-78 against the abnormal losses in 1878-79, it may be said that since 1872-73, the net charge to the State has been steadily diminishing, until during the current year it is estimated that a net profit of £723,000 will be realised. This result may possibly be exceptional, and it would be unsafe to rely on a continuance of the high receipts which have recently been obtained. But according to the moderate Budget Estimate of 1882-83, the net gain to the State during the coming year will be £261,000.

123. It may also be interesting that I should state the financial position of each Railway considered separately. The following tables show (1) the capital outlay on each line to the end of 1881-82; (2) the estimated net receipts during the current year; (3) the percentage return on the capital outlay.

1. Guaranteed Railways.

	Estimated capital outlay to end of 1881-82.	Net Receipts. Regular Estimate, 1881-82.	Percentage.
	£	£	
Eastern Bengal	3,555,509	300,000	8.43
Madras	11,424,764	200,000	1.75
South Indian	4,547,039	120,000	2.64
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	8,756,881	580,000	6.62
Great Indian Peninsula	25,749,956	1,800,000	6.99
Oudh and Rohilkhand	6,321,766	195,000	3.08
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	11,957,111	295,000	2.47

2. State Railways.

	Estimated capital outlay to end of 1881-82.	Net Receipts. Regular Estimate, 1881-82.	Percentage.
	£	£	
East Indian Railway	38,307,633	3,110,000	8.12
Bombay	5,617,039	320,000	5.70
Central India	3,423,441	60,000	1.75
Madras	869,206	9,500	1.09
Scindia	593,592	7,500	1.26
Wardha Coal	828,567	10,000	1.21
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	1,289,305	64,000	4.96
Rangoon and Irrawaddy	997,628	14,000	1.40
Dhond and Manmad	2,101,600	94,000	4.47
Northern Bengal	575,285	21,000	3.67
Tirhoot	380,014	17,000	4.47
Patna and Gya	33,624	100	.29
Nalhati	679,486	4,000	.59
Calcutta and South-Eastern	324,841	12,500	3.84
Cawnpore—Farakhabad	109,287	3,500	3.20
Muttra—Hattaras	67,853	500	.74
Ghazipur—Dildarnagar	68,890	100	.15
Muttra—Achneyra	8,028,093	115,000	1.43
Indus Valley			
Punjab Northern (Lahore to Rawalpindi, including Salt Branch)	4,534,743	21,500	.47

Conclusions to be drawn from the figures.

124. These tables enable us to arrive at the following conclusions:—

(1) In respect to the Guaranteed lines, £38,062,000 of the capital which has been laid out up to the end of 1881-82 is paying more than 4%, and £34,251,000 is paying less than 4%.

(2) The East Indian Railway, on which £33,308,000 has been expended, is paying about 8%.

(3) In respect to the State lines, £9,963,000 of the capital laid out up to the end of 1881-82 is paying more, and £20,555,000 is paying less than 4%. It is to be borne in mind that this latter figure includes £12,563,000 for the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Lines, which were avowedly constructed for strategical purposes, that many of the lines are scarcely finished, and that others have only very recently been opened to traffic.

VIII.—Supply of Stores to Government.

Supply of Stores to Government.

Objects of the policy of purchasing stores locally.

125. In the last Financial Statement (para. 105) I alluded to the desirability of substituting articles of local manufacture, when possible, for such articles as the Government has been in the habit of importing from Europe. The objects of this policy are twofold. In the first place, to diminish the Home charges. In the second place, to encourage by all legitimate means the establishment of new industries in India. In respect to this latter question the Famine Commissioners observe (Report, Part II, Chap. VI) that—

“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 that 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.”

* * * * *

“So far as the products of any industries established in India can be economically used by Government, they might properly be preferred to articles exported from Europe, and generally the local markets should be resorted to for all requisite supplies they can afford. We are aware that steps have been taken, with in the last few years, to enforce this principle, but more can certainly be done, and greater attention may properly be paid to the subject.”

Limits to influence of Government.

126. It would be easy to exaggerate the extent to which any Government action can exercise an influence upon the important economic question to which the Famine Commissioners allude. This was pointed out by the Commissioners in their Report. At the same time Government can do something in the proposed direction, and what it can do, it ought to do and is desirous to do.

General orders on the subject have been overlooked.

127. General orders have on previous occasions been issued to the effect that, wherever feasible, stores of Indian origin or manufacture should be substituted for imported goods. But the tendency of general orders is to be overlooked. When, therefore, a general order was issued last June prescribing that for the future every effort should be made to supply the wants of Government by the purchase in the local market of articles of *bona fide* local manufacture, it was deemed necessary, in order to ensure attention to the order, to follow it up by a specific prohibition in every case, in which this could reasonably be done, of the importation of stores. The prohibition could not, of course, be made absolute. It was necessarily limited to cases where the articles required could be obtained in quantities sufficient for requirements at prices not higher than, and of a quality not appreciably inferior to, the prices and quality of the imported goods for which they were to be substituted. Also, where an Indian-made article different from the imported article, but equally serviceable, was obtainable, orders were given that the former was to be preferred. Since last June the Financial Department has been actively employed in watching the operation of the orders given by the Government, and seeing that they are rigorously adhered to. The Military and Public Works Departments, which are the two largest consumers of stores, gave their adhesion to the policy under discussion, and have co-operated in carrying it into execution. The Local Governments and Administrations have also lent valuable assistance by insisting on a careful observance of the orders by the

chiefs of the departments subordinate to them. I take this opportunity of expressing a hope that the various Departments concerned, as well as the Local Governments and Administrations, will continue to watch this subject carefully. Without their cordial co-operation and assistance it will be almost impossible to give effect to the policy of the Government. General orders, as I have already said, are of little avail. The question is essentially one of detail, and unless each indent on England be carefully examined in detail, with a view to the exclusion of such articles as can be obtained locally, no considerable advance in the desired direction will be made.

128. It was considered that the most efficient and speedy way of ensuring the practical execution of the orders was to call for statements of the stores received by Departments from England during the two previous years, and to specify distinctly the stores entered in the lists which were not in future to be obtained elsewhere than in India. This has been done with every list of stores which has been received, and a similar process has been gone through with every current indent for stores received in the Financial Department. The work has been very laborious, and much credit is due to Mr. O'Connor, the Assistant Secretary in the Financial Department, for the manner in which it has been executed. The result so far is, briefly, that in the Civil Departments, stores, which had hitherto been imported to the annual value of about £80,000, will in future be obtained in India of Indian manufacture. The largest values are represented by cotton and woollen goods, but the list includes a great variety of other articles; for instance, agricultural and other implements, building materials, such as cement and fire bricks, chemicals, drugs and medicines, earthenware, glass-ware, hardware, iron-ware in great detail, leather, liquors, oils, paints, soap, paper and stationery, printing materials, rope and twine, silk goods, scientific instruments, &c. This list indicates the great capacity of India as a manufacturing country. Capital and acquired skill are necessary for the full development of this capacity, and it is hoped that this will be forthcoming if the prospect is held out of a continuous demand on the part of the State for all the articles which it requires. The Government has, accordingly, offered contracts for terms of years to anybody able to supply articles not now made in the country of sufficiently good quality and at reasonable prices. In some cases such offers have elicited answers which are encouraging. In others no reply has been made to the offers of the Government.

129. In addition to the total of £80,000 mentioned above, the Military Department has already substituted Indian goods to the value of £166,700 for articles hitherto imported; among the chief items being beer and woollen goods (blankets). Arrangements have also been made to manufacture in India, through the agency of private enterprise, a portion of the boots required for the Army, and it is hoped that eventually India will be able to supply the whole demand. The change is still in active progress in the Military Department, and in the course of another year or two it is hoped that the total amount of stores purchased in India will be increased.

130. The Public Works Department has not as yet been able to do much in the same direction. The requirements of that Department mainly consist of girders, rails, and other articles made of wrought iron. Unfortunately India cannot yet manufacture wrought iron or steel, although it is hoped that before long a commencement will be made. Great facilities exist for the manufacture of these articles in more than one province, and only wait for efficient private enterprise to take them up.

131. A reduction of about £250,000 out of the whole value of the Government stores imported into India is not much, but it is a good beginning. With the development of the woollen industry which has been started under favorable conditions at Cawnpore and Lahore, paper-making, leather manufacture, and brewing, all of which are now thriving, there is good reason to hope that eventually a material impression will be made on the totals of the imports on account of the State.

132. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the effect of the orders which were recently issued to be seen on a general review of the imports. Indents which had been sent to England in 1880 or before, are now being complied with; reserve stores must be exhausted, and time must be given to local manufacturers

Results attained up to present time.

Civil Departments.

Capacity of India as a manufacturing country.

Military Department.

Public Works Department.

Total reduction of European stores up to present time.

Result as shown by comparison of total imports.

to complete their arrangements to make and deliver goods. I give, however, the following figures, in order to show the facts of the case as they now stand.

133. The total value of the stores imported on behalf of Government in 1879-80 was £1,424,000. In 1880-81 it was £2,808,000. The increase in 1880-81 over 1879-80 is to a great extent apparent and not real, owing to the classification of stores for the East Indian Railway, after it became the property of the State, as Government stores, whereas formerly they were classed in the trade accounts under general trade. A great quantity of material was also imported for the Frontier and other State lines of Railway. The increase was, in fact, almost entirely under this head. In the ten months of the current year, for which we have returns, the value of the imports has amounted to £1,806,000 as against £2,319,000 in 1880-81 and £1,070,000 in 1879-80. Of this sum of £1,806,000, £1,014,000 was for "Railway Plant and Rolling-stock," which cannot be obtained in India, as against £1,322,000 in 1880-81 and £322,000 in 1879-80 under the same head. Excluding this item, the figures for the three years would stand thus:—

	£
1879-80	748,600
1880-81	1,027,000
1881-82	792,000

The value of imports, other than Railway material, during the first ten months of 1881-82 is, therefore, £235,000 less than during the corresponding period of 1880-81, and £44,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1879-80. Little, however, is to be learnt by comparisons of this sort. The only way to watch the development of the policy is to compare the total quantities of any particular article supplied to the State, and note the proportion in which those quantities have been obtained locally or imported from Europe.

Jail manufactures.

134. In connection with the subject now under discussion I may mention that the question of jail manufactures is at present under the consideration of Government. A circular has been addressed to Local Governments with a view to ascertaining the precise nature of the articles which are sold either to the public or to Government, and, more especially, the system which is adopted in calculating the selling price of those articles. There can be little doubt that, in some instances at all events, articles manufactured at jails are sold at prices which preclude the possibility of fair competition. Moreover, it must in some places happen that one large jail can supply articles sufficient to meet the whole local demand, so that, irrespective of price, local enterprise is in danger of being crushed out. If the question be considered from the purely financial and economic point of view, it may, I think, be held that any diminution of the charge for jails thrown on Government is dearly bought at the expense of checking the growth of Native industries. The question, however, is not purely financial and economic. Behind it lies the far more difficult question of how prisoners can best be employed. I am not at present in a position to state the nature of the decisions at which the Government will ultimately arrive. All I can now say is that we recognise the importance of this difficult question, and that it will receive careful consideration.

IX.—The Opium Question.

The Opium Question from an economic point of view.

135. The main financial and political feature of the year which is about to close, is that, whereas at its commencement we were at war, or at all events were still burthened with a heavy War Expenditure, we are now at peace. With the advent of peace the Government has been able to turn its attention to questions of domestic policy. We have, during the course of the summer, passed under review the several branches of the Indian fiscal system, and I am now in a position to announce the decisions at which we have arrived in respect to several important points connected with that system. The first question to which I propose to allude is Opium.

136. It has been often stated that the Revenue which India derives from Opium is precarious. It will be desirable to examine to what extent this description is correct. *Extent to which the Opium Revenue is precarious discussed.*

137. The general belief that the Opium Revenue is precarious, appears, to a great extent, to be based upon the violent fluctuations which in past years have taken place in the prices realised for Bengal Opium at the Calcutta sales. Sir John Strachey, in his recent work on the Finances of India (Chap. XIV), has shown that the facts of the case do not altogether warrant any such inference. The fluctuations of price in past years were to a great extent due to the fact that great variations took place in the number of chests of Opium offered annually for sale.

138. Nevertheless, the Opium Revenue is exposed to some dangers of an exceptional nature. Moreover, those dangers are somewhat more prominent at present than they have been in past years. *Dangers to which it is exposed.*

139. The policy of the Government for the last two years has been to offer 56,400 chests of Bengal Opium for sale annually. The Opium crop is precarious. To ensure a continuous supply of 56,400 chests a year, it is necessary to maintain a reserve, in order that the surplus of good years may be used to supply the deficiencies in bad years. The average annual production of "provision" Opium,—i.e., Opium for sale by public auction, which is mostly exported

The crop is precarious.

* In addition to the quantity exported, about 4,000 chests of Bengal Opium are consumed in India. This is termed "Abkari" Opium.

to China,*—for the last twenty years, has been 50,151 chests. The crops of the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 were exceptionally good, producing respectively 68,051 and 67,167 chests of provision Opium. The result was that a strong reserve was constituted. It has, therefore, been possible for the last four years to offer a large number of chests for sale.† But in order to effect this object, it has been necessary to draw on the reserve, which, in consequence, has been steadily diminishing, as the following figures will show:—

	Chests in reserve.
1878	48,482
1879	31,622
1880	25,183
1881	21,752
Estimate for December 31st, 1882	15,084

140. This process of depletion cannot continue indefinitely. An exceptionally good crop may, indeed, again replenish the reserve. But we cannot rely on a fortuitous circumstance of this sort. An average crop, or, at all events, a succession of average crops, will oblige us to resort to one of two alternatives. We shall be forced either to increase the production, or to diminish the amount offered for sale. *Depletion of reserve.*

141. The reports from the local authorities generally point to the conclusion that any considerable extension of cultivation, either in the Behar or the Benares Agency, is not to be anticipated. In order to maintain the existing cultivation it has recently become necessary to raise the price paid to the cultivators for crude Opium from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 a seer. The increased cost of production resulting from this enhancement of price is estimated at £215,000. *Difficulty of extending cultivation.*

142. Whether, in the event of its being necessary to diminish the quantity of Opium offered annually for sale, we may expect to be recouped any loss of Revenue by increased prices, depends largely upon the competition of the Persian and the indigenous Chinese drugs. *Question of enhancement of price discussed.*

143. The quantity of Opium exported from Persia has increased during the last 10 years from 870 to 7,700 chests. It is believed that the cultivation of the poppy in Persia has not as yet reached its natural limits. The quality of Persian Opium is being gradually improved. Still, the evidence afforded by the Chinese Consular reports tends generally to show that Indian Opium is preferred to Persian by those who can afford to pay for the former of the two drugs. On the whole it may be said that the competition of Persian Opium constitutes a danger to the Indian Revenue, but that the danger is not at present very serious. *Competition of Persian Opium.*

Competition of Chinese Opium.

144. Turning to the question of the competition to be apprehended from the indigenous Chinese drug, a careful perusal of the Consular reports enables us to arrive at the following conclusions:—

(1) The production of Opium in China has greatly increased of late years and is still increasing. There is no reason to suppose that it has as yet nearly reached its natural limit. Consequent on the increased production and on the greater cheapness of the Chinese drug, there is a danger that amongst the poorer classes of the population, at all events, the Indian drug will be displaced by the Chinese.

(2) Up to the present time the Indian drug has been able to hold its own amongst the wealthy classes by reason of its superior quality. The quality of some of the Chinese drugs is improving, but even the best are still inferior to Indian Opium.

Summary of conclusions on a review of the economic aspects of the question.

145. To sum up this brief review of the economic aspects of the question, the facts which I have so far elicited,—that is to say, the necessity of raising the price paid for crude Opium, the difficulty of extending the area under cultivation in India, the necessity which may be forced on us of reducing the quantity of Bengal Opium annually offered for sale, and the increase in the production and the improvement in the quality of the Persian and Chinese drugs,—all point to one conclusion, namely, that it is by no means improbable that the Opium Revenue may undergo some diminution. Although the amount of Revenue derived during the last four years has been very large, it would be unwise to count upon its continuance at so high a figure. There has quite recently been a sharp fall in the price realised for Bengal Opium at the Calcutta sales, and the Malwa trade has for some while been very stagnant. To this extent, therefore, the Opium Revenue may be said to be precarious.

Consideration of the question from the moral point of view.

146. I have so far dealt with questions of fact. I now come to a much more difficult branch of the question. I must now leave the domain of fact and approach that of sentiment and morality, which opens a wide field for difference of opinion.

The problem is eminently a practical one.

147. A great deal has, from time to time, been written as to the effects of Opium, both on the individual and on the Chinese nation. I do not think that anything is to be gained by discussing this subject at any length. That Opium when used in moderation for medicinal purposes is beneficial; that in China it is very often used to excess; that when used to excess its effect is baneful; and that it would be better for the Chinese if they smoked less Opium,—are truisms which may be generally accepted.

The common-places on the subject may, to some extent at all events, be admitted by all parties. Even if it be conceded to the Anti-Opium Society that the effects of the drug are to the full as baneful as they allege, we should, whether from the Chinese or the Indian point of view, be no nearer than at present to the solution of the problem which we have in hand. It is useless to discuss what ideal condition of things would commend itself either to Chinese or to Indian statesmen. The problem we have to treat is eminently a practical one.

Direct connection of Government with the trade.

148. I pass on, therefore, to the consideration of the two points as to which the position of the Government of India has been especially attacked.

149. The first of these is the direct connection with the trade. It may be readily admitted that the Government of India being, as regards Bengal, manufacturers and dealers in the drug, are placed in a somewhat invidious and false position. But when we are invited to discontinue the present connection with the trade, we naturally ask, what is the precise nature of the alternative policy which is to be adopted? Does that policy merely involve the cessation of the connection between the Government of India and the Opium trade in Bengal? Or does it aim at a total suppression of the Opium trade between India and China? I think it may be inferred that the direct connection is merely regarded as a specially objectionable incident, and that the ultimate aim of the policy advocated by those who are opposed to the existing system under which the Revenue is raised in Bengal, is to prohibit the trade altogether.

150. In point of fact, in order to be consistent, those who object to the existing order of things in respect to Opium must of necessity go further than merely condemning the direct connection between Government and the trade. The avowed object of their policy is to stop the alleged demoralisation consequent on the extensive use of Opium in China. No one can for one moment pretend that the mere cessation of the direct connection between the Indian Government and the manufacture of Opium would of itself in any way tend to bring about this result.

A consistent Anti-Opium policy must aim at a total suppression of the trade.

151. The economic objections to the manner in which the Opium Revenue is raised, whether in Bengal or Bombay, may be admitted to be considerable. In the former case the Government itself engages in private trade,—a course which is open to obvious objections. In the second case, a very heavy export duty is imposed. In both cases the course adopted interferes with and restricts the free production of and trade in Opium. It cannot be doubted that it would be profitable to any private trader to pay for crude Opium a much higher sum than is now paid by the Government to the cultivators of Bengal. If, therefore,—supposing such a thing to be possible,—no restriction were placed upon the cultivation of the poppy, and if at the same time the export duty were taken off, it is certain that an immense stimulus would be given to the production of Opium, and that China would be flooded with the Indian drug. Thus, in direct proportion to the removal of the economic objections, the moral objections would be intensified in degree. So long, therefore, as the plea of the Anti-Opium Society is confined to the contention that the Indian Government should cease its direct connection with the Opium trade, it may be said, with perfect truth, that their policy is based purely on theory. Not only can it effect no practical good, but it almost certainly would do a great deal of harm. It would increase the consumption of Opium in China. It would, by cheapening the price of the Indian drug, cause the poorer classes of Chinamen, who now smoke native Opium, to substitute Indian Opium in its place. It would, moreover, encourage the use of Opium amongst the native population of India, some of whom, notably the Sikhs, are already addicted to the practice; and it would result in a diminution of the food-supply of India by reason of the cultivation of the poppy over tracts where cereals are now grown. If, therefore, the policy is to be not merely theoretical, but is to be productive of some practical good, it must aim, not only at the disconnection of the Indian Government with the manufacture and sale of Opium, but at the total suppression of the cultivation of the poppy. I shall presently (paras. 174—179) revert more particularly to the financial aspects of this question.

Economic objections to the present system.

152. As to whether it be more immoral for the Government to be directly connected with the manufacture and sale of Opium, than merely to derive a Revenue from the manufacture and sale of the drug by others, that is a point on which, without doubt, much difference of opinion may exist. I do not think that any useful object would be gained by a discussion of this point, or of the cognate question of whether, in Mr. Fawcett's words, there is "much difference between raising Revenue from Opium and raising 26 millions as we did in this country (England) to a great extent out of the intemperance, improvidence, and vice of the people."

Morality of the direct connection.

153. I turn to the second point, in respect to which the position of the Government of India has been especially attacked—namely, the policy pursued towards the Chinese Government in relation to the Opium trade.

Relations with China.

154. It has been stated that the treaty under which Opium is admitted into China was extorted from the Chinese Government; that the Chinese Government is now forced to admit Opium; and that it is both able and willing to put a stop to the consumption of Opium in China, if the foreign import trade were stopped.

155. These are grave accusations. I think, however, that I can show that it is wholly incorrect to say that the article in the Treaty of Tientsin, which provided for the admission of Opium, was extorted from the Chinese Government; that Indian Opium is in no way forced upon China, but that on the contrary, the Chinese Government derives a large Revenue from the import trade, which it is very unwilling to sacrifice; that the statement that the Chinese Government is willing to put down the use of Opium must be received with great qualifications; and that irresistible evidence is forthcoming to show that it is not able to stop it, even if its willingness to do so be freely admitted.

Erroneous statements on this subject.

The Chinese were not forced to admit Opium when the Treaty of Tientsin was signed.

156. I need not go into the history of the various wars which have from time to time been waged with China, or examine whether the policy of those wars was justifiable or the reverse. It may be very true that the Chinese were with difficulty got to assent to the terms of the Treaty of Tientsin. There is nothing very remarkable in the fact that at the close of a war the vanquished party should accept, with great reluctance, the terms on which the victors insist. But as regards the particular point which we are now discussing, namely, the admission of Opium into China, we have excellent evidence to show that it is wholly incorrect to say that this provision of the Treaty was extorted from the Chinese. Mr. Lay, who was Chinese Secretary to Lord Elgin's Mission, and who personally conducted the Tariff negotiations, has specifically stated that "the Chinese Government admitted Opium as a legal article of import, not under constraint, but of their own free will deliberately." Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who was Secretary to the Mission, has confirmed Mr. Lay's statement, and has added that he informed the Chinese Commissioner that he had "received instructions from Lord Elgin not to insist on the insertion of the drug in the Tariff, should the Chinese Government wish to omit it. This he (the Chinese Commissioner) declined to do. I then proposed that the duty should be increased beyond the figure suggested in the Tariff; but to this he objected, on the ground that it would increase the inducements to smuggling." Mr. Lay's and Mr. Oliphant's statements appeared in the *Times* of October 22nd and October 25th, 1880. Their evidence, I venture to think, is a conclusive answer to the charge that the clause of the Tientsin Treaty, under which Opium is admitted into China, was extorted from the Chinese.

Neither are they forced to admit it now.

157. No less conclusive is the evidence that the foreign drug is not now forced on the Chinese Government, but that, on the contrary, it would view with dislike the cessation of a trade from which it derives a large Revenue. The account which Sir Thomas Wade gives of a conversation he recently held with the Chinese Ministers affords remarkable testimony on this point. In a telegram to Lord Granville of February 7th, 1881, he says: "I went to the Yamèn on the 16th to speak of various matters. Four Ministers received me. Adverting to Opium, I observed that the authorities in some places were taxing Opium, native and foreign; in others, were trying to increase the sale and consumption of both. Without at all denying the right of the Chinese Government to do as it chose, I should wish to know which course the Government approved. They said the question was embarrassing. The Chinese Government would be glad to stop opium-smoking altogether, but the habit was too confirmed to be stopped by official intervention. No idea of abolishing the trade at present was in the mind of the Government. Alluding to the desire of well-disposed people at home to see England withdraw from the trade, I asked if it would be of any use to diminish yearly the exports from India. The Indian Government might be thus enabled to provide otherwise for loss of income. They said, so long as the habit exists, Opium will be procured, either from India or elsewhere. Any serious attempt to check the evil must originate with the people themselves. The measure I suggest would affect Chinese Revenue, but would not reach the root of the mischief."

The Chinese Government is unable to stop the use of Opium.

158. I turn now to the question of whether the Chinese Government is both able and willing to stop the use of Opium.

159. Numerous edicts, couched in the most peremptory terms, have been from time to time issued to prohibit the use of Opium and the cultivation of the poppy. In issuing these decrees, the Chinese Government may be credited with a certain amount of sincerity. Without doubt, the Emperor of China, his Ministers, and the most enlightened portion of the population of China, deplore the extensive use of Opium. If they could afford the loss of Imperial Revenue consequent on the importation of foreign Opium,—if they could exercise any real control over the numberless corrupt officials who earn a livelihood from the use of the native drug,—if they thought it were possible to deal with a great social evil of this sort by legislation, and to coerce a large part of the population of a vast empire into a groove contrary to their inveterate habits and the current of their every-day life,—it is not improbable that they would gladly see the use of Opium abandoned. But, whatever be the views which the Chinese Ministers

entertain on this question in the abstract, nothing is more certain than that they, equally with the Indian Government, would be embarrassed by the loss of Revenue, which would be caused either by a cessation of the foreign trade in Opium, or by the suppression of the manufacture and sale of the drug in China; that, save on rare occasions, when some specially energetic official may have produced a temporary effect, they have up to the present time never earnestly endeavoured to check the use of the drug; and that they recognise, both by word and deed, their complete inability to do so. A mass of evidence from the Consular reports might be adduced in support of these conclusions.

160. I now proceed to deal with the final branch of the subject, namely, the practicability of adopting any measures which shall render the connection of the Government of India with the Opium trade in Bengal less direct. *Practicability of closing the direct connection with the trade.*

161. This subject has been already frequently under the consideration of the Government of India. It was fully discussed in 1858, and again in 1864, when Sir Charles Trevelyan recorded his opinion in favor of a change of system. "The Opium monopoly," he said, "forms no exception to the general category of Government monopolies. It will be found, when the trial is made, that its abolition will be attended with the same good effects as the throwing open of the India and China trade and the abolition of the Bengal salt monopoly." In other words, Sir Charles Trevelyan looked at the question from a purely economic point of view. He did not in any way contemplate interfering with the cultivation of the poppy. On the contrary the object of his policy was evidently to extend it. It was again considered in 1868, at the instance of Sir William Muir. On the occasion of each discussion the balance of opinion was strongly in favour of the continuance of the monopoly system. *Opinions on the occasion of the former discussions.*

162. In attempting to deal with this question, we are at the outset met by the difficulty to which I have already alluded. Is the final object of the policy, which we occasionally are invited to adopt, to be the severance of the direct connection between the Government of India and the Opium trade, and the substitution of private enterprise in the place of the Government monopoly? Or are we to aim at the total suppression of the cultivation of the poppy and of the Opium trade, in so far, at all events, as British India is concerned? It is absolutely necessary to have a clear idea as to which of these two alternative policies is to guide the action of Government. It is difficult, if not impossible, to effect any compromise between them. *Doubts as to true nature of policy proposed.*

163. For the reasons which I have already given, I think it may be assumed that the ultimate aim of a consistent Anti-Opium policy must be to suppress the manufacture and sale of Opium altogether, or, at all events, to limit it to the Native States of India. I proceed, therefore, in the first instance, to discuss the question of abolishing the monopoly on the hypothesis that we are to aim at a total suppression of the trade in so far as Bengal is concerned. *Discussion of the question on the assumption that the aim of the policy is total suppression in British India.*

164. It has been alleged that the careful development of the resources of India, combined with economy in expenditure, would provide for any gradual loss of money which the abandonment of the Opium Revenue in Bengal might entail.

165. The average net Revenue derived from the sale of Bengal Opium during the last ten years is £4,358,000. During the last three years the average Revenue has been £5,450,000. In dealing with a fluctuating Revenue of this sort it is difficult to speak with great accuracy, but I shall perhaps be not very far from the mark if I assume that the total abandonment of the Revenue derived from Opium in Bengal would cost about £5,000,000. *Bengal net Revenue.*

166. This, however, does not represent the whole of the case. On the one hand the cessation of the poppy cultivation in Bengal would probably give a stimulus to the Malwa trade. Malwa Opium, I need hardly say, is manufactured wholly in the Native States of India. We cannot interfere with the growth *Stimulus to Malwa trade.*

I ought to explain that the receipts under the head of Opium include (1) the money realised at the Calcutta sales; (2) the receipts from the Malwa pass duty; (3) that part of the sale proceeds of Opium, sold in the Excise Department, which is taken as representing cost price. About one-third of the sale proceeds are credited under Opium, and about two-thirds under Excise. The average net Provincial receipts for the last ten years on account of the sale of Bengal Opium, which have appeared under Excise, amount to £381,000. It is impossible to say how far these receipts would be affected if the monopoly were abolished. Probably Malwa would, to a certain extent, take the place of the Bengal drug; but if this were the case, the Imperial Government would lose the amount of the pass-duty upon the number of chests consumed locally. All that can be said on this subject is that some loss would certainly be incurred, both by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, over and above the £5,000,000 mentioned above.

of the poppy in those States, neither could we prevent Opium being exported from them without maintaining a costly preventive line, the establishment of which would be open to great and obvious objections. It is quite impossible to frame any estimate of the degree to which we should recoup any loss of Revenue by increased receipts on account of export duty; but it may be predicted with certainty that the total loss would not nearly be recouped.

167. On the other hand, whilst the operation of the causes which would tend to mitigate the loss of Revenue are uncertain, the same cannot be said of those which would tend in an opposite direction.

168. In the first place, the diminution of the export trade from India to China would aggravate the exchange difficulty. It is almost needless to observe that one of the elements which regulates exchange between England and India is the balance of trade between the two countries. The China trade, however, exercises a very important influence on exchange. England owes China a large sum of money annually, which represents the excess of imports from China over exports from the United Kingdom. China, on the other hand, owes India

* In the last year (1880-81), for which the returns are complete, the balance of trade in favor of India was £11,282,555.

a large sum annually, mainly for Opium.* This debt is, in a great measure, paid by transferring to India a portion of England's

debt to China. If, therefore, the export trade from India to China were diminished by, say, £1,000,000 a year,¹ it is clear that a very depreciatory influence would be exercised on exchange between India and England. It is impossible to estimate the loss which would thereby be caused to the Indian Treasury, but it cannot be doubted that it would be considerable.

169. In the second place, provision would have to be made for the present staff employed under the Bengal monopoly system, either by pensions, gratuities, or the bestowal of other places under Government. This would probably result in a heavy charge being thrown on the Government for some years.

170. For the sake of argument, however, I leave out of account these important but uncertain factors. I assume that the loss to the Indian Government would, as stated above, be £5,000,000.

171. It cannot be too clearly understood that neither by any means tending to develop the resources of the country, nor by any increase of taxation which is practically within the range of possibility, nor by any reduction of expenditure, could the Government of India in any adequate way at present hope to recoup the loss which would accrue from the suppression of the poppy cultivation in Bengal.

172. As regards the development of which the resources of the country are capable, it is to be observed that a great deal has been done in the last thirty years. Yet it may safely be stated that those resources are as yet only half developed. Hopes are now entertained that a stimulus may be given to the rapid construction of railways through the agency of private enterprise; but it is evident that, however successful this policy may eventually prove to be, some years must elapse before its full effect can be produced. Again, it is a notorious fact that any aggregate increase of taxation is open to the strongest economical and political objections; whilst, in respect to some branches of the fiscal system, a reduction of taxation is very necessary. As regards any economy which may be effected in expenditure, it is to be observed, in respect to the civil branches of the service, that, even if the most radical reforms which have from time to time been suggested, were carried into effect, any economies in this direction could bear but a slight proportion to the Revenue which would have to be abandoned if the poppy cultivation in Bengal were altogether suppressed, whilst, on the other hand, it is certain that, as civilisation advances, new wants will be developed, which will involve an increase of civil expenditure. As regards military expenditure, proposals have already been made to the Secretary of State which, if they receive the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, will result in considerable economy. No economies in the military branches of the service could, however, be effected, which would in any adequate manner balance the total loss of the Bengal Opium Revenue, without incurring political dangers of the most serious description. It is the duty of the Government of India to speak very plainly on this

¹ This is allowing £1,000,000, by comparison with the estimate of £5,000,000, for increase in the Malwa trade.

subject. The difficulties of this problem have to be fairly faced. The hard facts of the case, whether from the Chinese or the Indian point of view, have to be borne in mind. Those facts can neither be altered, nor can their significance be attenuated, by any enunciation of abstract principles. It is, therefore, essential that all who are interested in the question should have clearly before their eyes the opinion of those who for the time being are responsible for the conduct of the Indian finances. That opinion, as I venture to formulate it, is that the Government of India is at present quite unable to devise any means by which the loss of Revenue consequent on the suppression of the poppy cultivation in Bengal could be recouped, and that, until such means be devised, the loss of the Bengal Opium Revenue would result in the normal annual expenditure of the Government being greater than its receipts; that is to say, that India would be insolvent. I wish to state this in language which admits of no misapprehension, in order that those who may have to deal with this matter should do so with a perfect knowledge of the facts of the case, and after due warning that any present attempt to abandon the Opium Revenue, whilst conferring a very doubtful benefit on the population of China, would do incalculable harm to the 250 millions of people over whom we rule in India.

173. From the language which is occasionally used on this subject in England, I am led to infer that many influential persons, animated by a laudable zeal to benefit the population of China, are perhaps somewhat forgetful of the duty we owe to the population of India. It has been calculated that the average income per head of population in India is not more than Rs. 27 a year; and, although I am not prepared to pledge myself to the absolute accuracy of a calculation of this sort, it is sufficiently accurate to justify the conclusion that the tax-paying community is exceedingly poor. To derive any very large increase of Revenue from so poor a population as this is obviously impossible, and if it were possible, would be unjustifiable. Apart from the practical issues involved, there are, indeed, two aspects of the question from the point of view of public morality. If, on the one hand, it be urged that it is immoral to obtain a Revenue from the use of Opium amongst a section of the Chinese community, on the other hand it may be replied that to tax the poorest classes in India in order to benefit China, would be a cruel injustice, and it is to be remembered that no large increase of Revenue in India is possible unless by means of a tax which will affect those classes. To tax India in order to provide a cure,—which would almost certainly be ineffectual,—to the vices of the Chinese, would be wholly unjustifiable.

174. I turn now to the consideration of the question on the supposition that the ultimate aim of the policy is not the total suppression of the poppy cultivation in Bengal, but merely the severance of the direct connection between the Government and the Opium trade, and the substitution of private enterprise for the Government monopoly.

175. The actual cost of a chest of Bengal Opium, including interest on the capital employed and all indirect charges, is Rs. 421.¹ The average price realised at the Calcutta sales for the last ten years is Rs. 1,280 per chest. The average profit, therefore, realised on a chest of Bengal Opium may be taken at Rs. 859.

176. The next point to be decided is the export duty which a chest of Bengal Opium would stand in the event of this method of deriving Revenue being substituted for the Government monopoly. It is certain that, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion on this point, we must leave a large margin of profit to the exporter. The trade would be very speculative. The risks being great, no one would embark in the trade unless a large margin of profit were left. Moreover, it is probable that a private individual would have both to give more liberal advances to the cultivators, and to pay a higher price for crude Opium, than is paid by Government. The local officers, who have from time to time been consulted, are unanimous in thinking that the security afforded by dealing with Government is an important element in deciding the cultivators to grow the poppy.

¹ I take the average cost of production of Behar and Benares Opium.

Aggravation of Exchange difficulty.

Necessity of providing for present staff.

The total loss of Revenue in Bengal could not be occupied.

The sacrifice of the Bengal Opium Revenue would render India insolvent.

And unjust to the people of India.

Probable loss involved in substituting private enterprise for the present Government monopoly.

Rate of export duty.

No private individuals could offer so good a security. Again, it is quite impossible to foresee the consequences on the China market of the withdrawal of the Government from the trade. Bengal Opium holds its own by reason of its high quality. The Government mark is regarded as a sufficient proof of the purity of the drug. It is almost certain, therefore, that if the manufacture were in the hands of private individuals, the price of Bengal Opium in China would fall. Under these circumstances, I think it is taking an optimist view to suppose that Bengal Opium would stand an export duty of Rs. 600 a chest.*

177. The average number of chests of Bengal Opium sold in the last ten years (1871-72 to 1880-81) was 49,337. It is very difficult to say what number of chests would be exported if the Government abandoned the monopoly. On the whole, however, I do not think that with a duty of Rs. 600 we ought to reckon on an export of more than 45,000 chests a year. I put forward this estimate under great reserve, for, in dealing with a subject of this sort, any estimate that can be framed must be little more than a conjecture. A duty of Rs. 600 on 45,000 chests would give £2,700,000 a year. The net Revenue derived from Bengal Opium may be taken at about £5,000,000. This figure, however, includes the receipts from the Excise Department on account of Akkari Opium.

† As the Akkari Opium is sold at cost price to the Excise Department, these £172,000 may be entirely left out of the calculation. On the one hand, the Imperial Government would not have to spend this sum of money; on the other hand, it would not receive it. It is, however, to be borne in mind that in addition to the loss of £2,128,000 to the Imperial Government, the Provincial Governments would certainly lose some portion of their Excise Revenue (average £381,000) by the abolition of the monopoly.

loss which would be incurred from the abolition of the Government monopoly.

178. This calculation, however, does not represent the whole of the case. It is certain that, if the change of system under discussion were carried into effect, a large preventive establishment would have to be maintained, and that, even with such an establishment, it would be well nigh impossible to prevent smuggling.

179. These considerations lead irresistibly to the conclusion that there is only one way by which the system of levying an export duty might possibly be substituted for the Government monopoly without a financial loss which it would be impossible for the Government of India to afford. As the profit to be derived on each chest of Opium would be considerably diminished, it would be necessary, in order to recoup the loss, that the number of chests produced should be largely increased; and without doubt, if the export duty were very low, production would considerably increase. In other words, the Government of India, by withdrawing from the trade, would probably intensify the evils which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade so much deplore. The Chinese market would be glutted with Indian Opium at a relatively cheap price.

180. I venture to think that this is a conclusive argument against any change of system. We are in this dilemma, that if the average production of Opium fell off, a loss of Revenue would be involved, which it is out of the question that the Government should incur; and, on the other hand, if the hazardous experiment which we are invited to try should succeed, the results would be, not only to increase the amount of opium-smoking amongst the Chinese, but to run a great risk that its use in India would be much extended.

181. For these reasons the Government of India deprecates any attempt to withdraw from the monopoly. The system at present works well. It cannot be too clearly understood that any change whatsoever would involve a great risk to the Indian Revenue, whilst it would almost certainly not contribute to the objects which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade have in

view. In fact, the greater the degree of success which attends the experiment, the less will the objects which the Society have in view be attained.

182. Although, however, the actual financial situation of India precludes for the present any attempt to tamper with the Opium Revenue, it does not necessarily follow that this state of things should always prevail. Reform in other branches of the fiscal system must for the present engage the attention of the Government. Again, money must be found in one form or another to push on that development of the country which a leading member of the Anti-Opium Society has himself recognised must be a preliminary to any reform in the system under which the Opium Revenue is collected. Without taking too optimist a view of the future, we may be permitted to hope that fiscal reform, accompanied by as rapid an extension of railways and canals as the financial exigencies of the situation will permit, may possibly bring within the scope of practical politics plans which cannot now be considered as otherwise than visionary. If we are ever to abandon the Revenue now derived from the poppy cultivation in Bengal, by far the wisest plan will be to maintain the monopoly in the hands of the Government. From the administrative point of view the suppression of the cultivation in Bengal presents but few difficulties. We have only to diminish the price paid for crude Opium, and the cultivators would substitute other crops in the place of the poppy. If, however, private enterprise be allowed to occupy the field, vested interests will be created, and the difficulties of ultimately dealing with the question will almost certainly be enhanced. In the meanwhile the best hope of ever carrying out the policy, which commends itself to the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, will be to derive for the present as large a Revenue as possible from Opium and to utilise it to the best advantage. It is just within the range of possibility that if this policy be adopted, it may ultimately place the Government of India in such a situation as would enable it to suppress the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal altogether, should it be thought desirable to do so.

* * 183. One further point demands attention. It cannot be doubted that Native opinion in India would strongly resent any additional burdens being placed upon the tax-payers with a view to the abandonment, either whole or partial, of the Opium Revenue. It is, moreover, more than probable that the views of the British Government on this subject would be misunderstood. "There must," a Native newspaper said a short time ago, "be some selfish motive at the bottom of the movement made in England for the suppression of the Indian Opium trade." No doubt an opinion of this sort is very foolish. The high motives which guide the action of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade cannot for a moment be doubted. However much we may consider that the views they express do not take sufficient account,—whether from the Chinese or Indian point of view,—of the practical difficulties connected with the problem they have set themselves to solve, no reasonable person can fail to respect their motives. I trust that I have said nothing which can in any way be construed in an opposite sense. Without doubt the gentlemen who take an active part in the agitation against the Opium trade would be the first to protest if they thought the Indian ryots were suffering from any grievous injustice. But, on the other hand, it cannot be doubted that the opinions foreshadowed in the Native print from which I have quoted above are prevalent in India; that they would find louder and more frequent expression if it became generally understood that there was any serious intention of moving in the direction proposed by the Anti-Opium Society; that, even supposing England were to award a considerable compensation to India, it is exceedingly improbable that such compensation would adequately meet the loss involved in the abandonment of the Opium Revenue; and that, in consequence, a sense of injustice would be engendered amongst the Natives of this country, who would consider either that their interests had been sacrificed from selfish motives, or, at all events, that, in our regard for the Chinese, we had done an injustice to our own subjects. The fact that the measure would contribute to alienate from us the feelings of the Natives of India, is certainly an element which ought not be neglected in dealing with this question.

184. I now proceed to deal with the question of the degree of reliance which should be placed on Opium in balancing our Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

Loss roughly estimated at £2,128,000.

Maintenance of a Preventive Establishment.

Withdrawal from monopoly would stimulate consumption in China.

The Government is opposed to withdrawal.

It is just possible that at some future time the Government may be able to deal with the question.

Native opinion on the subject.

The Opium Estimate.

185. The Opium Revenue was this year estimated at £6,500,000 net. In comparing this estimate with the actual net Revenue of past years, a great deal depends on the number of years for which an average is taken. The average net Revenue for the last ten years (1871-72 to 1880-81) is £7,052,000; for the last five years £7,441,000; for the last four years £7,731,000; for the last three years, £8,135,000; and for the last two years, £8,351,000. The Revenue has been rising during the last four years. The result is that the further we go back the lower the average becomes. But whatever standard of comparison be adopted, there can be no question that at present £6,500,000 net is an under-estimate.

186. This estimate has during the course of the year formed the subject of a good deal of discussion and criticism. The matter has been carefully reconsidered by the Government, and I am now in a position to announce the result of our deliberations.

Under-estimate of Opium in former years.

187. In dealing with other items of Revenue and Expenditure, the Budget Estimate for the coming year is usually based on the Regular Estimate of the year about to close, due allowance being, of course, made for any exceptional circumstances which may have occurred in the current year, or which may be expected to occur in the coming year. The Opium estimate has, however, received exceptional treatment. A much wider margin has been left for a possible diminution in receipts than would be considered necessary in dealing with other branches of the Revenue. It is generally recognised that some extra amount of caution should be adopted in framing this estimate, but it has been urged that, under present circumstances, an estimate of £6,500,000 ~~err~~ on the side of excessive caution, and that this sum is far less than we may expect to receive after all reasonable deductions have been made from the actuals of the last few years.

Is it safe to take off taxes in reliance on Opium?

188. Whether, however, we take the Opium estimate at £6,500,000 and reduce our nominal surplus by the amount of Revenue which we really expect to derive, or whether we take an Opium estimate of any other higher figure, say £8,000,000, and increase our nominal surplus by £1,500,000, is, relatively speaking, a matter of secondary importance. The really important issue involved is to what extent we may take off taxes or incur additional expenditure in reliance upon Opium.

Average receipts since 1871-72.

189. Before proceeding to answer this question, I invite attention to the figures given in the following table:—

YEAR.	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.	Total Net Revenue.
	Number of chests sold.	Price per chest.	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue.	
		Rs.	£	£	£
1871-72	49,695	1,388	5,305,402	2,361,811	7,657,213
1872-73	42,675	1,386	4,259,162	2,611,261	6,870,423
1873-74	42,750	1,266	3,584,758	2,738,841	6,323,599
1874-75	40,000	1,207	3,264,266	2,950,817	6,215,083
1875-76	45,510	1,260	3,707,170	2,545,690	6,252,860
1876-77	47,240	1,270	3,334,338	2,946,475	6,280,813
1877-78	49,500	1,266	3,773,764	2,747,692	6,521,456
1878-79	55,500	1,225	5,319,459	2,391,212	7,700,671
1879-80	59,100	1,170	5,112,325	3,139,345	8,251,670
1880-81	56,400	1,362	5,926,836	2,524,158	8,451,294
1881-82 (Regular Estimate)	56,400	1,324	5,621,500	2,216,500	7,838,000

Increased receipts due to Bengal sales.

190. It will be observed that the increased receipts of the last few years (except in 1879-80) have been mainly derived from the Bengal sales, and not from the pass-duty on Malwa Opium. The receipts on account of Malwa Opium have varied according to no very precise law. The high receipts (£3,139,345) for 1879-80 were, it is believed, largely due to over-speculation. Turning to Bengal Opium, it will be noticed that the great increase in the receipts has

taken place during the last four years, and that this increase has been contemporaneous with the period during which a relatively large number of chests has been offered for sale.

191. We know, from the present state of the reserve (*vide ante*, para. 139), that we shall be able to offer 56,400 chests for sale during the whole of the financial year 1882-83. But we cannot speak with any confidence as to our ability to continue the sale of 56,400 chests annually after the close of the year 1882-83. When the yield of the poppy crop now in the ground is known, the desirability of giving the year's notice required by custom of a diminution in the number of chests of Bengal Opium to be offered for sale in 1883-84, will be matter for consideration. The position of affairs, therefore, is as follows. The net receipts from Opium for the year 1881-82 are now estimated at £7,838,000, being £613,000 less than the actuals of 1880-81. This considerable difference shows the necessity for caution. Further, we must look forward to the possibility of a diminution of the Revenue during the year 1883-84, by reason of a smaller number of chests than heretofore being offered for sale.

192. In answering, therefore, the question of how far we may safely take off taxes in reliance on the Opium Revenue, a great deal depends on the nature of the tax we take off. If we abandon a source of Revenue which involves a permanent and absolute loss of money, and which, moreover, from whatsoever reason, it would be difficult, in the event of the Opium Revenue failing, to restore to its former position, then the course would be open to great objection. If, on the other hand, we reduce a duty with a fair hope that the reduction will increase consumption, and thus, after a while, recoup us for any loss, and if, moreover, the duty can, without any great fiscal disturbance, be re-imposed in the event of the Opium Revenue falling off, then the reduction of taxation would be unobjectionable. The Salt Duty falls within the latter of these two categories.

193. It has been decided, therefore, to estimate the net Opium Revenue in 1882-83 at £7,250,000 and simultaneously to afford some substantial relief to the tax-payers in the shape of a reduction of the Salt Duty. This estimate leaves a margin of £588,000 as compared with the Regular Estimate for the current year, and is £1,201,000 below the actual receipts of 1880-81. Bengal prices, as I have already remarked, are falling, and the Malwa trade is unusually depressed. Under these circumstances it would not be prudent to take a higher estimate than that which is now proposed.

X.—The Salt Duty.

194. If the policy which has been pursued by successive Governments of India for the last 12 years in respect to Salt be considered as a whole, it cannot be doubted that that policy has been eminently successful. The duty has in the aggregate been considerably reduced, yet the net Salt Revenue, which in 1868-69 stood at £5,176,000, stands, according to the Regular Estimate of the current year, at £6,800,000.¹ In Sir John Strachey's words, it has been "found financially more profitable to levy the Salt Duty at a moderate rate on a maximum consumption, than at a high rate on a restricted consumption." (*General success of past policy.*)

195. There have, indeed, been some disadvantages to counterbalance the advantages which the policy has bestowed on the country in general. Whilst the inhabitants of Bengal and Northern India have been relieved of taxation, those of Madras, Bombay, and the Native States of Rajputana and Central India have been obliged to pay a higher price for their salt. The number of persons who have been relieved of taxation has, however, been numerically larger than the number on whom additional taxation has been imposed.

196. The actual situation is as follows. A duty of Rs. 2-8 is levied all over British India, except on salt imported by sea into, or manufactured in, Bengal and on salt consumed in the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and in Burma. In Bengal the tax is Rs. 2-14 a maund. In the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, salt is consumed which is produced at the Kohat mines, and on which a duty varying from 2½ to 4 annas a maund is levied. A preventive line extends for some 320 miles along the Indus. In Burma the duty is only 3 annas a maund. (*Rates of duty now levied.*)

197. The advantages to be gained by a reduction of the Salt Duty are twofold. In the first place, it is exceedingly desirable to reduce the price of salt. (*Advantages of reduction.*)

¹ See Statement X. This figure is what the Regular Estimate would be, supposing no change to be made in the rate of duty.

necessary of life which is used by the poorest classes. In the second place, the general financial situation will, as I shall presently show (para. 201), be much strengthened.

Levy of general rate of Rs. 2 a maund.

198. We propose, therefore, to reduce the Salt Duty to Rs. 2 a maund everywhere except in Burma and the Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab. The differential duty of 6 annas now levied in Bengal will thus disappear. It is not proposed to make any change in Burma, or, for the present, in the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab.

Increase of consumption consequent on a reduction of duty.

Provinces.	Lbs.
Madras	12
Bombay	10
Bengal	9.1
Punjab	7.5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	6
Sind	5

199. The extent to which the reduction of duty will stimulate consumption remains to be considered. The annual average licit consumption in the principal provinces of India per head of population according to the new census, is stated in the margin. The differences are remarkable, but they must be viewed with modifications due to a variety of circumstances. It is especially to be borne in mind that the people of Northern India, both by reason of the climatic influences to which they are exposed, and to the fact that their staple food consists of wheat and pulses, require less salt than those of Southern India. At the same time, the reports of the political officers in Rajputana go to show that the inhabitants of the Native States, in which the Salt Duty was recently enhanced, have greatly diminished the consumption both of themselves and of their cattle. I do not conceive that, in respect to this particular question, the inhabitants of Rajputana differ materially from those of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. I am, therefore, led to infer that if the rate of duty were lowered, the consumption of salt in Northern India might be considerably increased. Further, the consumption in Madras has not for the last 12 years reached the figure of 6,698,000 maunds at which it stood in 1868-69 when the duty was raised from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-13 a maund. It is almost certain, therefore, that consumption will be increased by so large a reduction as 30 per cent. in Bengal and 20 per cent. elsewhere. In matters of this sort the wisest policy is generally to act with boldness. A slight reduction in the duty would very probably not reach the consumer.

Salt. Estimate for 1882-83.

200. We have no reliable data on which to make any very precise estimate of the increase of consumption which may be anticipated. So many disturbing causes have been at work in the last few years, during which the main changes have taken place, as to invalidate the accuracy of any calculations based on the figures which are available. For instance, in Madras the falling off in consumption from 6,215,000 maunds in 1877-78 to 5,988,000 maunds in 1878-79, must have been due not only to the enhancement of price, but also to the loss of life during the famine, which was estimated by the Famine Commissioners at 5 per cent. of the total population. Again, it is difficult to say to what extent the rise in the Salt Revenue of Northern India is due to increased consumption in British territory alone, and to what extent it represents the consumption of salt in the Native States since the abolition of the Customs Line. Further, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable a fair estimate to be formed of the normal consumption in the Native States. The old stocks, which remained on hand when the Customs Line was abolished, have scarcely yet been exhausted. On the whole, however, after a careful examination of the detail I think that we may safely take the Net Revenue for 1882-83 at £5,410,000, being about £1,400,000 below the Regular Estimate for 1881-82 (£6,809,000).¹

Increase of strength to the general financial position.

201. I have said that, by reducing the Salt Duty, the general financial position will be strengthened. We hope that we shall be able to maintain the duty at Rs. 2 a maund, and we have at present no reason to suppose that we shall be unable to do so. By a return to a higher rate we should, of course, to some extent at all events, sacrifice the main object we have in view, viz., to afford some relief from taxation to the poorest classes. At the same time I should observe that if any unforeseen circumstance, such as a heavy fall in the value of silver, takes place, and if, at the same time, the reduction in the Salt Duty does not result in any considerable increase in the consumption of salt, it would be open to us to return temporarily to a higher rate. This is an expedient to which

¹ See Statement X. This is what the figure of the Regular Estimate would be supposing no reduction to be made in the duty.

the Government would have recourse with great reluctance. I allude, however, to the possibility of its adoption, for it is clear that should an emergency arise of a nature to diminish our other sources of Revenue or to increase our Expenditure, we shall be in a better position to meet it if the Salt Duty is Rs. 2 a maund than if it were levied at a higher rate.

202. The method adopted for calculating the selling price of salt, exclusive of the duty, has recently been under the consideration of the Government. The general principle which should guide the action of Government in this matter is plain enough. Government salt should be sold at a price which covers the cost of production. If all the legitimate charges consequent on production and manufacture are not included, the State loses money and the private manufacturer of salt is placed at a disadvantage. If, on the other hand, a sum in excess of the legitimate charges is included in the calculation, the consumer really pays a higher price for his salt than is contemplated by the Legislature. This subject was fully discussed in a recent Government Resolution (see *Gazette of India* of January 21st, 1882). I need not, therefore, allude to it in detail. It will be sufficient for me to say that a distinction has now been made between those charges which, on the one hand, are common to all systems of collecting the Revenue,—i.e., Customs, Excise, and Monopoly,—and which arise out of the taxation of salt by the Government, and those which, on the other hand, are incidental to its manufacture. The former will be excluded from the calculation on which the selling price of Government salt is based. The latter will be included.

Method of calculating sale price of Government salt.

XI.—The Customs Duties.

203. I now turn to the important question of the Customs Duties. I need not dwell at any length on the history of the reforms which during the last few years have been made in the Tariff. Every member of this Council must be familiar with the nature of those reforms.

The Customs Duties.

204. In 1875 the Tariff was carefully revised. The general rate of import duty was reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent., and a duty of 5 per cent. was imposed on foreign raw cotton. Cotton goods, oils, seeds and spices were freed from export duty.

The Tariff of 1875.

205. In March 1878 certain descriptions of grey goods were exempted from duty. The duty imposed on foreign raw cotton in 1875 was abolished. Prior to that time the articles liable to pay Customs duty on importation were classified into sixty-two major heads. Twenty-nine of these heads were exempted from duty.

The changes in March 1878.

206. These measures, which were avowedly of a tentative nature, failed to give satisfaction. In February 1879, therefore, a Commission, consisting of Messrs. Hope and Maclean, was appointed to enquire into the matter. Briefly it may be said that the result of their investigations was to show that "the really proximate source of the complaints which have arisen is the fact that there is little essential difference between the cloths which have been exempted, and large classes of cloth, otherwise styled, which have not." It was determined, therefore, to exempt from duty all cotton goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s, and a notification to that effect was issued on March 13th, 1879. Thus the matter now stands.

The changes in March 1879.

207. The effect produced on the cotton trade by the recent changes in the Tariff has been very remarkable, as the following figures of value of imports in lakhs of rupees (tens of thousands of pounds, at Rs. 10 the pound) will show:—

Effect of recent changes on the cotton trade.

	GREY PIERCE GOODS.		Other Goods.	Total Cotton Goods.
	Free.	Dutiable.		
Average 1875-76 to 1877-78 ...	...	1,078	860	1,938
1878-79 ...	33	832	826	1,691
1879-80 ...	458	581	927	1,966
1880-81 ...	983	372	1,306	2,661
1881-82 (Estimate) ...	957	285	1,020	2,262

The Revenue from grey goods is fast disappearing.

208. If we look at the figures month by month since April 1879, the results are still more remarkable. The monthly value of the duty-free grey piece-goods has risen from 5 to 82 per cent. (in January 1882) of the total imports of those goods, whilst the value of the dutiable grey piece-goods has declined in a similar proportion,—i.e., from 95 per cent. to 18 per cent. In shirtings only the duty-free percentage in January last was 94 per cent. The character of the trade has, in fact, completely altered. It has adapted itself to the new circumstances, with the result that the Revenue derived from the duty on grey goods is, to use the words of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, "dying a natural death."

Administrative inconvenience of the present Tariff.

209. There can be no question that, whether from the point of view of administrative convenience or from that of fiscal principle, the actual condition of affairs is open to grave objections. As regards administrative inconvenience, I will not lengthen this Statement by entering into the detail of the numerous complaints which are from time to time addressed to the Financial Department by those interested in the cotton trade, nor of the difficulties experienced by the Custom House officers in giving effect to the present law. I will only remark in general terms that the difficulty of distinguishing between dutiable and duty-free goods is very great. Honest traders are exposed to loss and inconvenience from no fault of their own. A small portion of yarn which is dutiable is occasionally mixed up in the same piece with that which is duty-free. This may happen not only without the cognisance of the importer, who must rely upon the invoice he receives from Manchester, but even without the knowledge of the manufacturer himself. It is difficult in such cases to say whether the apparent intention to evade the duties is fraudulent or accidental. Thus a constant battle is being waged between the importers and the Custom House officers. An attempt has, indeed, been made to frame regulations which shall obviate this state of things. Such regulations are, however, but the most feeble palliatives, and cannot attain the desired object. So long as the existing distinction is maintained, the minute inspection and consequent delays necessary to prevent a practice of evading the duty from springing up, must always be inconvenient to the trade, however considerate the Customs officials may be.

Objections of principle to present Tariff.

210. Next, it is to be observed that, though direct protection to local manufacture no longer exists, the immediate effect of the partial repeal of the cotton duties has been to protect one class of Manchester grey goods against another, the line drawn being an arbitrary one. The manufacture and trade in grey goods for India has, in fact, been forced artificially in one direction by the Customs impost. A very remarkable instance of the effect of the present system is given in a memorial from Messrs. Leech & Sons, which was recently addressed to the Government of India. Messrs. Leech & Sons are Lancashire manufacturers, whose Calcutta agents are Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co. They set forth that, ever since the year 1834, they have supplied certain grey shirtings to the Indian market marked with a stamp in which they have a proprietary right. These grey shirtings are made of yarns averaging No. 32s,—that is to say, they come just within the dutiable category, which comprises all yarns above 30s. Other manufacturers have been able to produce a different class of goods, and so adapt themselves to the altered condition of the trade. Messrs. Leech, however, are unwilling to adopt a similar course. They are in this dilemma: either they will be driven out of the market by competition with duty-free cloths, or they must change their machinery, which will involve a heavy outlay of capital and a considerable risk of losing the position which they, by their own exertions, have acquired in the trade. The result of this anomalous state of things is that, during the last four months of the year 1880, Messrs. Leech paid no less than 36 per cent. of the total duty collected at the Port of Calcutta on grey goods.

Manchester is protected against India.

211. This, however, is by no means the only anomaly which exists under the present Tariff. Not only is one class of Manchester goods protected against others, but, to some extent, English goods are protected against those manufactured in India. In April 1879 the Calcutta authorities represented that large classes of coarse grey piece-goods were distinguished or decorated by a narrow border, coloured or white, and made of yarn finer than 30s, and that unless this trivial want of uniformity were condoned, they would be deprived of the exemption intended for them. Borders not exceeding 1½ inches in width were

consequently allowed to pass free. Soon afterwards the Bombay authorities asked for a similar favor on behalf of the 4½-inch borders, which are in chief use among the colour-loving population of Western India. The application was granted. The result is that, while imported goods may pass free though containing coloured (or white) borders of fine yarn aggregating over six per cent. the piece, the Indian mills have had to make their borders of yarn paying duty. The disadvantage to them was, perhaps, not very heavy, but it has helped to induce them to begin to dye and double the yarn made by themselves. The Bombay Commissioner of Customs in a recent report stated that "yarn dyed and doubled in Bombay is now sold at prices as good as, or better than, those realised by imported yarn of similar quality. 'The duty is saved, and if the experiment is found profitable, the industry will extend.'"

212. The defects in the present Tariff which I have so far indicated apply mainly to grey goods only. They could, for the most part, be rectified by the abolition of the duty on those goods. I do not know, however, on what principle the taxation of white and coloured goods can be justified if grey goods are exempted from duty. On this point I invite attention to the following observations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. In a letter dated 17th January 1880, the Committee of the Chamber says:—

Injustice of taxing white and coloured goods.

"Another anomaly is that white and coloured goods made of 30s yarn or under, and coloured yarns of 30s and under, are not admitted free like grey cloths and grey yarns. The intention which Government had in view, in taking its first steps towards the reduction of these duties, was no doubt to remove the protection which our local mills were supposed to enjoy, and it was not thought that their production could possibly compete with anything but certain grey goods. There is no doubt, however, that the Natives do largely bleach and dye goods and yarns for themselves all over the country; and it therefore comes about that importers, who devote themselves more exclusively to white and coloured goods, are handicapped to the extent of the duty. There is no apparent reason why an importer should not be allowed to bleach or dye a piece of grey shirting made of 30s yarn, or under, if he chooses to do so, because there is no duty on colour *per se*. The duty on dyed yarn, for instance, is charged only upon the grey weight and not upon the dyed weight. What practical difference, therefore, can there be to the customs whether 30s yarn is dyed or not, and *pari passu* what difference can be drawn in such a case between yarn and goods made of such yarn, whether grey, coloured, or bleached?"

"The Committee submit that there are strong and weighty reasons why what appears to them a substantial grievance should be removed. It is seen how the trade in duty-free grey goods and yarns has developed, and it seems only right and fair that merchants who devote themselves to the importation of white and coloured goods should be put in a position to extend their efforts in similar lines. It can be shown that even now many important classes of goods under these denominations could be imported made of duty-free yarns, and there is no reasonable doubt that the variety could be largely extended were the duty removed."

213. I now turn from the cotton duties to a consideration of the general import duties. The Calcutta Trades Association in March 1879, and again recently, urged with much force the many anomalies in the existing system under which these duties are levied. In a letter of February 10th, 1882, the Association characterises the duties as "protective, capricious, and opposed to economic principles," and adds that "while harassing to the importer, they yield a Revenue so insignificant as hardly to cover the cost of collection when the larger sources of Revenue (i.e., the Cotton Duties) are removed."

The General Import Duties.

214. The Tariff of 1875 was complete in itself for the purposes for which it was designed, but the practical declaration on March 18th, 1878, that a duty was indefensible if it either was *at all* protective or did not yield a sum absolutely as well as relatively large, introduced two disruptive forces into a machine not constructed to meet them, and necessarily shattered it.

215. The effect of applying the protective objection is well illustrated by the following extract from the speech of Sir William Muir (then Financial Member of Council) on the Tariff Bill, when before the Legislative Council on August 5th, 1875. "If Honourable Members," he said, "will cast their eye down the 'import schedule, they will find hardly any article which, in consequence of 'the vast area and varying conditions of our soil and climate, cannot be more 'or less produced in some part of our dominions.' Apparel of many kinds, hardware, jewellery, innumerable manufactures of metal, provisions and stores of many kinds, spices, sugar, tea, tobacco, with raw silk and fabrics of silk and wool, are all made in India, some to a large extent, and every import duty on them is protective. On what principle, again, are silk and woollen goods, or goods having cotton mixed with silk or wool, to be denied the exemption accorded

The duties are protective.

to cotton goods? "The duty on *Woollen Fabrics*," the Calcutta Trades Association rightly argues, "must, if only for the sake of consistency, follow the cotton duties."

And yield only a small Revenue.

216. The effect of applying to individual dutiable items the objection of small receipts is equally destructive. Under the Tariff before 1878, the heads fitted into each other, so that articles of the same general nature were taxed under one designation or another, and disputes were avoided. But the exemption of twenty-seven main heads on March 18th, 1878, introduced endless confusion and inconsistency, since certain heads were freed which were really parts of, or connected with, others left dutiable. Thus, the freed head of "Chemical products and preparations" overlaps the dutiable one of "Drugs and Medicines." "Seeds" are in some cases also "Spices," "Drugs," or "Provisions," while both "Oils" and "Fruits" overlap "Provisions," the first-named articles in each case being alone exempt. "Oils" also overlap "Drugs" and "Perfumery." A carriage may be imported duty-free, but all the principal materials for building one in India are dutiable. The glass panels of a sideboard and the plates of a mirror are dutiable as "Glass," but the wood-work of the one and the gilt frame of the other are exempt as "Furniture." Manufactures of leather are free, but a leather portmanteau is dutiable because it is fitted with a metal lock. Spades are classed as agricultural implements and are thus exempted from duty, but shovels are dutiable. A garden engine is free, but a syringe, used for exactly the same purpose, is dutiable. Again, there are many heads still dutiable which seem to have just as good claims to exemption, whether in respect of yielding little duty, or on their own merits, as those which were exempted in 1878. Stationery, for instance, paid only £5,350 in 1880-81, of which the chief part came from schoolboys' slates. In the same year shells and cowries paid £1,102, corks £1,600, gums £3,237, and paints £8,840.

Raw material is taxed.

217. Another objection to some of these duties is, that the raw materials of industry and articles contributing to production are taxed. Dyes, ivory, paints, colours and painters' materials, and, above all, unwrought metals, are illustrations of this objection.

Further practical objections.

218. Nor are these the only objections to the existing Tariff. Many practical difficulties arise in giving effect to the law as it now stands. Of these difficulties I may mention a few examples.

Import of articles by post.

219. *First*, comes that of dealing with dutiable articles imported by letter post. There is no agency, except in the Presidency towns, by which the duty can be fixed and levied on the contents of letters; but the Calcutta Trades Association reasonably objects to the levy of duty at the Presidency towns alone. The objection might be mostly got over by exempting jewellery from duty, but it has no better claim to exemption than a dozen other articles.

Special claims for exemption.

220. *Secondly*, come the special claims for exemption in individual cases, such as organs and painted windows for churches, mess necessities, volunteer uniforms, gas and water pipes, and many other articles. There are always a dozen reasons, and occasionally some pressure, in favor of these exemptions, and any general rule can hardly be maintained.

Difficulties of definition.

221. *Thirdly*, difficulties of definition are great, and lead to much minor injustice. The Financial Department had not long ago to issue elaborate orders explaining to Customs officers the difference between machines and machinery.

Interference with trade, &c.

222. To sum up this branch of the subject, I submit that the General Import Duties, which are still levied on thirty-one main heads, comprising many hundreds of items, not only are open to the numerous economic and practical objections which I have already enumerated, but also cause an amount of friction, scrutiny, and interference with trade quite incommensurate with the net Revenue they produce.

General Import Duties open to great objections.

223. The arguments in favor of abolishing the General Import Duties are even stronger than those which may be adduced in respect to the abolition of the Cotton Duties. The maintenance of the former, if the latter are to be abolished, would, from every point of view, be open to great objection.

224. Whether, therefore, we look to the Cotton Duties or to the General Import Duties, it is clear that it is undesirable to maintain the present Tariff.

225. Various methods have from time to time been suggested to remedy the anomalies of the existing system. It has been proposed to levy a low and uniform rate of duty on all cotton goods, to excise Indian cotton, or to impose a low registration fee on all imports and exports. I need not discuss the merits and demerits of these proposals, for we are fortunately in a position to adopt a more thorough and satisfactory remedy.

Proposals to remedy existing defects.

226. A good deal of the controversy which has arisen on the subject of Customs reform in India, appears to be due to the fact that it has generally been assumed—and I admit that the assumption has until quite recently not been at all unreasonable—that the whole or partial repeal of the Customs Duties must of necessity be accompanied by the imposition of fresh taxation—probably direct taxation—which would be more unpopular than the present method of raising Revenue by the levy of duties on imported goods. I am not called upon to discuss the relative merits and demerits of direct and indirect taxation, either in general or in respect to the particular form of taxation which under present circumstances is most suitable to India. The question is one which for many years past has divided Indian financiers and administrators into two opposite schools, and high authorities may be quoted on either side of the controversy. The substitution of a direct for an indirect tax is, however, not now under discussion. The issue the Government has had to decide is wholly different. That issue I may formulate in the following words: The ordinary Revenue of India exceeds the ordinary Expenditure. A remission of taxation is therefore possible. What form should that remission take?

Real question to be decided by Government.

227. After a full consideration of the various alternatives which might be adopted, the Government is of opinion that the form which a remission of taxation may most beneficially assume is the abolition of the whole of the Cotton Duties and of the General Import Duties. The Special Duties—namely, those on wine, beer, spirits and liqueurs—will remain; so also will the duty on arms and ammunition, salt and opium. With these exceptions, we propose that no import duties of any kind shall in the future be levied.

Abolition of Cotton and General Import Duties.

228. I have said that the adoption of this measure is possible without the imposition of any fresh taxes. It remains for me to adduce arithmetical proof in support of this position.

229. The loss of Revenue involved in the Customs reforms now proposed is estimated as follows:—

Loss of Revenue from abolition of Import Duties.

	£
Cotton Duties	655,000
General Import Duties	564,000
Total gross loss	1,219,000
Deduct—	
Refunds	35,000
Saving in Establishments	75,000 ¹
	110,000
Total net loss	1,108,000

230. Supposing no change to be made during the coming year in the Salt or Customs Duties, and that the net Opium Revenue were estimated, as during the year 1881-82, at £6,500,000 net, there would remain a surplus of £2,105,000. This is £997,000 in excess of the loss which will be involved in the proposed Customs reforms. I state the case in this form as I wish to draw attention to the fact that, in taking off the Customs Duties, we are not increasing our reliance on Opium. We could take off those duties if we maintained the relatively low Opium estimate of £6,500,000 net. The case of Salt is different. In reducing the Salt Duty we do, to the extent of £750,000, increase our reliance on Opium.

The loss is much less than the surplus of 1882-83, supposing no changes to be made in Salt or Opium.

231. It is, of course, desirable to estimate for a moderate surplus. But to keep on taxes in order to secure too large a surplus is unjustifiable and opposed to sound financial principles. It is to be borne in mind that the surplus both of the current and of the coming year represents the excess of

The saving in 1882-83 will not be so much as £75,000, by reason of the cost incurred in giving gratuities on discharge, &c.

Revenue over Expenditure after providing £1,500,000 annually as an Insurance against Famine, of which sum £750,000 is applied to the Reduction of Debt.

General observations.

232. Before leaving this subject I may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that the solution which the Government now offers of this difficult and important problem will be accepted by this Council and by the public opinion of India and England as satisfactory, and that it will finally set at rest the angry controversy which has for some years been waged. That controversy has unfortunately taken a form which no true friend of England or of India can view without regret. It has been represented—erroneously, as I venture to think—that in respect to the question now under discussion there is an antagonism of interests between the two countries.

233. I am not now concerned to go into the whole of the past history of this question, or to discuss whether, viewed by the light of subsequent events, the particular measures which have at each step been adopted to attain the desired end were the best of which the circumstances admitted. This much, however, I will say. As an incident of her connection with England, India has a right to profit from English experience and English economic history. That experience and that history show that by the adoption of Free Trade, a country benefits, indeed, all the world, but more specially benefits itself. It may perhaps be urged that the fiscal conditions of England and India are so different that no analogy can be instituted between the two countries. For the purposes of the present discussion I believe this argument to be unsound. The wealth of India, like that of other countries, is in proportion, not only to its natural resources, but to the degree of liberty it may possess in the use of those resources. By the adoption of the measures now proposed, India will be more free to exchange her exportable produce for the products of foreign lands than would be possible were the import duties maintained. The desirability of removing, so far as is possible, all checks on the Indian import trade was pointed out by Sir Charles Trevelyan as long ago as 1864 in the following words: "Our object," he said, "should be to remove, as far as possible, every obstruction to the freedom of trade, as was done in the analogous case at home. The great embarrassment of the trade of India has always been the want of imports to meet the vast quantity of exportable produce which the country is capable of sending forth. If we desire to relieve the trade of India, and to give free scope to its further extension, we should give all possible encouragement to her imports."

The reform will contribute to the extension of the railway system.

234. In addition to these general arguments, which would readily admit of further development, there is one consideration which applies specially to India, and which, I venture to think, is at the present moment of considerable importance. The desirability of rapidly extending our railway system is universally recognised. The main obstacle to any such rapid extension is the difficulty of attracting railway capital to India on terms which shall not be too onerous to the State. No fiscal measure of general application would be so likely to give a stimulus to railway construction as the removal of all restrictions on trade.

And will be most beneficial to India.

235. I am, indeed, very far from saying that a free-trade policy should be carried out at all hazards. "There is not," Mr. Gladstone once said, "a free-trade Government in this or any country which has not freely admitted that the state of the Revenue is an essential element in the consideration of the application even of the best principles of free trade." The question is essentially one of Revenue. Objectionable as is the present condition of the Tariff, we should be obliged, were our general financial position less favorable than it is, to bear for a time with some, at least, of the existing evils. But, under present circumstances, there is no necessity for withholding from India any longer the full advantages of free trade. The Government, therefore, brings forward these proposals in the firm belief that their adoption will be of the utmost benefit to India, and with the knowledge that, under present circumstances, they will be unaccompanied by any counterbalancing disadvantages.

Minor Tariff reforms.

236. We propose to take the present opportunity for introducing two minor reforms into the Tariff.

Methylated spirit.

237. Methylated spirit at present pays a duty of 10 per cent. It is used to make varnish and ether; also to preserve specimens in museums. We propose,

at the instance of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to reduce the rate of duty to 5 per cent. An analogous reduction will be made in the Excise duty. The loss to the Revenue will be trifling—about £250 a year.

238. Under the existing law, Perfumed Spirits imported in bottles not containing more than half a pint pay a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. It has been pointed out by the Bombay and Bengal Governments that large quantities of Eau-de-Cologne are imported and used as potable spirit. The law is thus evaded and the Revenue from Excise suffers. In consequence of the abolition of the General Import Duties, "Perfumery" will no longer be taxed, but we propose that Perfumed Spirit imported in wood or in bottles containing more than 4 ozs. (rather less than a quarter of a pint) should be taxed as "Spirit" at the rate of Rs. 4 the imperial gallon, with an increasing duty in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof.

Perfumed Spirits.

XII.—The License Tax.

239. The last point, involving any question of fiscal principle with which I have to deal is the License Tax. The main question which the Government has had to decide in connection with this subject is whether, a remission of taxation being possible, the License Tax should be abolished in preference to other taxes.

The License Tax.

240. In the autumn of 1880, His Excellency the Viceroy addressed a confidential circular to the heads of the several local Administrations with a view to obtaining their opinions as to the desirability of maintaining the present License Tax. The Governor of Madras (the Duke of Buckingham) and his colleagues were of opinion that the tax, though suitable for Municipal purposes, was objectionable as an Imperial resource owing to the defective nature of the staff available in the rural districts for its assessment and collection. The Government of Bombay preferred another form of direct taxation to the License Tax.

Opinions of Local Governments.

With these exceptions there was unanimity of opinion on the following points:—

(1) That the doubt and uncertainty produced in the minds of the people by frequent changes in the modes of taxation were greater evils than the taxes themselves; and that, therefore, any hasty change was much to be deprecated.

(2) That any objections which originally existed on account of the pressure of the License Tax on the poorer classes had been met by raising the minimum assessable income to Rs. 500.

(3) That the people were becoming accustomed to the tax, and that the method of its assessment and collection had been much improved.

241. The License Tax at present yields an annual net Revenue of about £524,000. This sum is paid by 228,447 persons.*

Justice of direct taxation.

The justice of imposing some tax upon the trading classes of the community cannot be questioned. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a letter addressed quite recently (February 21st) to the Government of India, said, while speaking in condemnatory terms of the incidence of the present License Tax, that "they are alive to the difficulty of bringing by any other means a large body of Her Majesty's subjects under contribution to the expenditure of the State in any proportion approximate to the advantages they derive from such expenditure." The fact that those classes, who perhaps more than any others have benefited by British rule in India, pay so little, has long been recognised as a blot upon the Indian fiscal system.

242. That there are some practical objections to direct taxation generally, and that those objections apply in India as elsewhere, and even somewhat more in India than elsewhere, may be readily admitted. The question which the Government has had to decide is the degree of urgency to be attached to those objections.

There are some practical objections.

Madras ...	29,017
Bombay ...	52,973
Bengal ...	68,179
N.W. Provinces and	
Odish ...	49,545
Punjab ...	28,733
Total ...	228,447

Decision not to
abolish the License
Tax.

243. The repeal of the License Tax would relieve the small number of people who now pay it and would do little more. The mass of the tax-payers would obtain no relief. The general financial situation would in no way be strengthened. On the other hand, by the abolition of the import duties, and by the reduction of the duty on salt, relief will be afforded to the whole country, a stimulus will be given to trade, the general financial situation will be much strengthened, and it may reasonably be expected that in course of time the actual loss to the Treasury will be to some extent recouped by increased railway receipts and increased consumption of salt. There can, I venture to think, be no question on which side the balance of advantage lies. Under these circumstances the Government has decided not now to propose the abolition of the License Tax.

Is the present
system to remain
in force?

244. If, however, the License Tax is not to be abolished, the question remains for consideration whether an immediate attempt should be made to remedy the defects which, it is admitted, exist in the present Acts regulating its assessment and collection.

Defects of present
License Tax
recognised.

245. The difficulty of making practice agree with sound theory in the administration of any system of direct taxation is well known, but the inconsistencies and defects of the License Tax Acts, which at present apply to the several Provinces of India, are glaring, and many of them are unquestionably quite remediable. Thus, excepting in the Madras Presidency, a summary License Tax is levied throughout the greater part of India. In Madras the tax approaches, in some respects, nearest to an Income Tax. Again, everywhere, excepting in the Bombay Presidency, the maximum fee leviable is Rs. 500. In Bombay it is Rs. 200. In Northern India there are two classes, sub-divided into eight grades. In Bengal there are six classes. In Madras there are eight classes. In Bombay there are eleven classes. In British Burma and Assam the tax is not levied at all. Some of these inconsistencies are difficult to defend. For instance, there can be no sort of reason why a rich trader in Bombay should not pay as much as another in a similar situation at Agra or Delhi. In fact, whatever opinions may be held in respect to direct taxation generally in India, there can be no doubt that the present License Tax is open to serious objections. Not only are there great inequalities in its incidence in various Provinces, but also it is open to the very great objections that, in respect to those classes who are taxed, it falls with disproportionate hardship on the less wealthy, and, further, that other classes, who might with justice be called upon to pay the tax, are altogether exempted.

No immediate
change proposed.

246. It is clear, therefore, that the License Tax in its present form cannot be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. Whilst, however, fully recognising the validity of the objections which may be urged against the tax as it now exists, we do not propose that any changes should be made at present.

Desirability of
finality in dealing
with this question.

247. It is exceedingly desirable that any changes that are made should be final. The frequent changes in the personnel of the Indian Government have exercised a very baneful effect upon the manner in which the question of direct taxation has been treated. Fixity of policy has been conspicuous by its absence. In the last 22 years no less than 23 Acts of the Legislature have been passed, in which successive Governments have either rung the changes on the various expedients for imposing direct taxes, or have for the time being adopted a policy opposed to any direct taxation whatsoever. It was impossible under such a procedure that any system of direct taxation should take root in the country. It was certain that these frequent changes would keep alive rather than allay the unpopularity originally attendant on the imposition of any direct tax. The practical result of the system which has been followed has been that the fundamental principle, that the tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain and not arbitrary, has been violated. Frequent changes have rendered it difficult for the tax-payers to ascertain the true amount due from them, and have facilitated arbitrary and illegal exactions on the part of the tax-gatherers.

248. After full consideration, therefore, we are of opinion that it will be desirable to continue to levy the License Tax in its present form, objectionable though it be, at all events until the experience of another year has enabled us to judge more thoroughly than is at present possible of the policy which should in the future be adopted in respect to this Tax.

249. The Indian fiscal system may now be said to be in a state of transition, and, if we were to make any change now, we could feel no assurance that some further change might not be required in connection with the financial arrangements of 1883-84. The special features in connection with the actual financial position which render it desirable to postpone the further consideration of this question are:—

- (i) That the economy which may result from our proposals in connection with military re-organisation is as yet uncertain.
- (ii) That the proposed Customs reforms and the reduction of the Salt Duty will certainly increase the Railway receipts, but to what extent it is impossible to foresee.
- (iii) That increased consumption will partially recoup us the loss consequent on the reduction of the Salt Duty, but to what extent is uncertain.
- (iv) That during the year 1882-83 we have to provide a sum of £223,000 in order to complete the Frontier Railways, a charge which will not recur.
- (v) That, for the reasons I have already given, we cannot count with certainty on being able to take so high an Opium Estimate in the future as that which we propose for 1882-83.
- (vi) That it is within the range of possibility that we may be in a better position a year hence to judge of the future of silver than is at present possible.

250. Although, however, the consideration of the question is postponed, I may at once say that the Government does not contemplate the imposition of any new general direct tax payable by all classes of the community. There are good reasons for supposing that during the last decade there has been, generally speaking, a considerable advance in the trade-wealth of the country, whilst the improvement in the position of the agricultural classes has been proportionately less rapid, at all events in some Provinces. The agricultural classes in most parts of the country are already sufficiently taxed. Whilst we consider that an amendment of the present system of direct taxation, so as to embrace in a more equitable manner all classes of the non-agricultural community, is not only open to no valid objections, but would, if it should become necessary, be just in itself, we should be opposed to the imposition of any direct tax which would add to the amount already contributed by the agricultural classes in the form of Land Revenue or Provincial Rates anything in excess of their fair share of the public burdens. So long as the agricultural classes contribute their fair share of the public burdens in either of these forms, we should not consider it necessary that they should be embraced in any system of direct taxation to which the non-agricultural community might be subject.

251. In order to prevent any future misapprehension, it may be desirable to sum up in a few words the attitude of the Government in respect to the License Tax. It is as follows. We recognise the evils of the present Tax. We recognise that in its present form it cannot be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. Beyond this we do not at present go. We reserve to ourselves complete liberty of action in the future, either to propose the abolition of the License Tax, to recast it, or even, should such a course appear desirable when the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84 come under consideration, to allow it to continue in existence in its present form for a while longer.

XIII.—Budget Estimates, 1882-83.

252. The Budget Estimates for the coming year have been framed on the assumption that effect will be given to the various reforms to which I have alluded. They give the following results:—

	£
Revenue	66,459,000
Expenditure	66,174,000
Surplus	285,000

Special reasons for
postponing change
of system.

No new general tax
will be imposed.

Summary of
attitude of
Government in
respect to this
question.

Budget Esti-
mates, 1882-83.

Observations on the
surplus.

253. It has been laid down by successive Governments that, after providing for all ordinary expenditure, the Indian Budget should show a surplus of £500,000 to meet any unforeseen charges that may arise in the course of the year. The surplus which is at present anticipated during the year 1882-83 falls short of that sum by £215,000. The Estimates have been very carefully framed. Ample provision has been made for all expenditure that can now be foreseen. The net Opium Revenue has been taken at £588,000 less than the Regular Estimate for 1881-82, and at £1,201,000 less than the actual receipts of 1880-81. The net Railway receipts are taken at £468,000 less than the Regular Estimate for 1881-82.¹ A very moderate allowance has been made for increased consumption of salt consequent on the large reduction of duty. A reference to the columns in Appendix II, in which the Budget Estimates for the coming year are compared with the Regular Estimates of the current year, will show that in most cases allowance has been made for a decrease of Revenue and for an increase of Expenditure.² At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the Opium trade is at present in a somewhat unsettled state. It is not at all impossible that even our present moderate estimate for Opium (£7,250,000 net) may prove too high. Again, a bad harvest in India, or a partial cessation in the demand for wheat or other Indian produce in Europe, may produce a heavy falling-off in the traffic receipts of Railways and at the same time depreciate Exchange. High prices would also influence the Military and other Estimates. The instability of the value of silver is a permanent source of danger to the Indian Revenue. The consumption of salt may increase even less than is now anticipated. These, and other points, have all to be taken into consideration. There must always be some uncertainty as to the ultimate effect of such important reforms as those which are now proposed. Those reforms are, however, so desirable in themselves that we consider that the Estimates for the coming year may justifiably be based on a surplus of only £285,000. Further, it is to be borne in mind—and this is a consideration of great importance—that we already have in hand the surplus of the current year (£1,577,000), which amounts to more than three times the normal surplus (£500,000) for which it is, generally speaking, considered desirable to make provision.

Military Expenditure.

254. In the last Financial Statement (para. 104) I alluded to the fact that a Commission composed of high authorities had pronounced the possibility of reducing the cost of the Army, and I expressed an opinion that, when once we were free from Afghan complications, the question of reducing Military Expenditure was of all others that which most seriously demanded the attention of Government.

Subject of Military
reductions has been
considered.

255. This important subject has been fully considered by the Government during the course of the year, and although it has been deemed impossible to accept the proposals of the Commission in their entirety, at the same time the highest Military authorities in India are of opinion that the cost of the Army can be materially reduced without the Military strength of the Empire being impaired; indeed, that certain measures of re-organisation would not only prove economical but would also improve the efficiency of the Army.

Military Estimates
for 1882-83.

256. The whole Military system has been carefully reviewed, and the proposals of the Government of India are now before the Secretary of State. I will not, however, dwell on this subject any further as, in the course of the debate on the Bills which I am about to introduce, my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Military Department proposes to deal fully with it. The Budget Estimates for the year 1882-83 provide for a net Military Expenditure of £15,260,000, being less than the ordinary net expenditure of any year since 1876-77.

XXIX & 36.
Exchange.

257. Loss by Exchange has been taken at £2,775,000 net, being £519,000 less than the Regular Estimate for the current year. The requirements of the Home Treasury during the course of the coming year are estimated at

¹ Part of this difference appears under XXV & 32. Railways. Part is included in 1. Interest on Debt.
² There is a net decrease of expenditure in 1882-83 of £1,292,000, but this decrease appears entirely under two heads. In the first place, the Army Expenditure is taken at £2,602,000 less than in 1881-82. This large difference is, of course, mainly due to the provision made in 1881-82 for War Expenditure. In the second place, there is a decrease of £529,000 under the head of Loss by Exchange. This is due to the requirements of the Home Treasury being about £1,500,000 less in 1882-83 than in 1881-82.

£15,592,000 (true sterling). Of this amount, £250,000 will be received from Her Majesty's Government at home in consideration of the Indian Government supplying the Hong-Kong Military Treasure Chest. The remainder, viz., £15,342,000 is the estimate of the amount of Council Bills to be drawn. The rate of exchange has been taken at 1s. 8d.

XIV.—Issue of Stock Notes.

258. Before I proceed to discuss the Estimate of Ways and Means for the year, it will be desirable to allude to a recent decision of the Government which bears upon this important question.

Issue of Stock
Notes.

259. The value of the net imports of gold into India from 1860-61 to 1880-81, inclusive, was £73,308,300; and of silver, during the same period, £151,478,300. It cannot be doubted that a considerable portion of this large amount is hoarded, either in the shape of coin or ornaments. Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable in India, than the contrast between the large quantities of the precious metals which are imported annually, and the small amount of floating capital which is available for purposes of temporary accommodation in the market.

Imports
of Treasure.

260. The question of whether it would not be possible to devise some means for borrowing from *bond fide* local investors the amount we require annually for Productive Public Works, has for long occupied the attention of the Government. The advantages to be derived from any such scheme, supposing it to be practicable, are obvious. In the first place, we diminish the amount of the remittances to England, which have to be made either in the form of Secretary of State's bills or commercial bills when the holders of sterling or rupee securities are resident out of India. In the second place, we encourage thrift and the accumulation of capital, and afford a safe investment to the poorer classes. In the third place, we give to a certain number of people a direct interest in the stability of the Government.

Advantages of
attracting petty
investments.

261. In 1879 a scheme based on a consideration of the American "Refunding Certificates" and of the system of French "Rentés" was laid before the Government of India by Mr. Hope. In August 1880 the Secretary of State drew the attention of the Government of India to the subject in the following terms: "I concur in the opinion that, desirable as is the object of obtaining subscriptions to loans in small amounts from the residents in the country, it would not be wise to attempt to accomplish that purpose by any measure distasteful to the large holders of your securities. The experience of other countries, especially France, shows, however, that a very large amount of money may be obtained in small sums from the Natives of the country, if facilities for their investment are afforded, and I request Your Excellency will carefully consider whether any such scheme can be applied to the circumstances of India without being open to the objections pointed out by 'your Government.'"

Mr. Hope's scheme.

262. We have accordingly reconsidered this important question. The opinions, both official and unofficial, which were collected in 1879, show that the principles involved meet with almost unanimous approval. Doubts, however, were expressed as to whether a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. was sufficiently high to attract small investors in India. My own view of the question coincides with that set forth in the *Bombay Gazette* of November 12th, 1879, in the following terms—"In this particular matter the best kind of 'ventilation' will be that of a practical experiment. No one can say positively whether the plan will succeed or not, until it is tried; while to try it would not cost much either in money or in trouble. The idea is pretty generally accepted as a good one, if it will work; but whether it will work or not can only be ascertained after a period of probation. After that, should the plan not prove successful, then no harm would have been done, and only the expense of printing a few Government Resolutions, together with the supply of the Notes themselves, will have been incurred." We propose, therefore, to try the experiment.

Scheme worth trying.

263. The difficulty indicated by the Secretary of State, namely, that nothing should be done to depreciate our ordinary stock, has, we hope, been obviated by providing that the new "Stock Notes," as they will be called, shall be issued in denominations of small amount, that the interest shall be payable yearly instead of half-yearly, and that the Notes will be non-*enfaceable*

to Europe. For the rest, the details of the scheme, into which I need not enter as they are fully explained in the Government Resolution attached to this Statement—(see Appendix B), have been framed with a view to making this new form of investment as attractive as possible to small local investors.

264. It is not improbable that the Stock Notes will compete with the Savings Banks deposits. But if they do so, no harm will have been done; for, for all purposes of encouraging thrift and the accumulation of capital amongst the people, they will answer the same purposes as the Savings Banks, whilst, from the Government point of view, Stock Notes will be a more convenient form of investment than the Savings Banks, inasmuch, as in the former case, the capital will not be redeemable for at least 20 years, whilst in the latter case it is payable at call. It is thought that the obligation not to discharge the Notes for at least 20 years will be appreciated by investors, more especially as in consequence of the adoption of this course, the rate of interest can legitimately be fixed slightly ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) above that which is given for Savings Banks deposits.

XV.—Ways and Means.

Ways and Means, 1882. 265. I now proceed to state the Estimate of *Ways and Means* for the coming year.

Closing balance, 1881-82. 266. Last March it was estimated that the year 1881-82 would close with a balance of £10,000,000. It is now estimated that the closing balance of the year will be £14,200,000.

Closing balance, 1882-83. 267. We estimate that the balance on March 31st, 1883, will be £10,848,000. This estimate provides for a capital expenditure during the year of £2,765,000 on *Productive Public Works* and of £485,000 on the *East Indian Railway*.

Minimum balance in autumn months. 268. In deciding whether a loan is necessary to meet this Capital Expenditure, which, I need hardly say, stands outside the ordinary Account, the important point to consider is, not so much the estimated closing cash balance on March 31st, 1883, as the minimum balance during the months of October, November, and December. During these months the balances are always lower than at any other period of the year. It is, of course, economical to work with as low a cash balance as possible, but in view of the limited extent to which temporary accommodation can be obtained in the Indian market, it is not at all desirable to let the Government cash balance sink too low. The business of the country can be carried on with a cash balance of £8,000,000, but it is not desirable that the balance should be allowed to sink below £8,500,000. A closing cash balance of £10,848,000 would correspond with a balance of about £7,400,000 in the month of November. According to this estimate, therefore, the balances would require strengthening during the year to the extent of £1,000,000 to £1,500,000.

Special points to be considered. 269. On the other hand, the following points have to be taken into consideration.

In the first place, the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are cautious. Unless anything unforeseen occurs, the results will probably show an improvement over the Estimates.

In the second place, the creation of the Post Office Savings Banks will probably strengthen the balances to a greater extent than £80,000, for which sum only credit has on this account been taken.¹

In the third place, the issue of Stock Notes will contribute a certain addition to the balances of the year. No credit has, however, been taken on this account in the present estimate of *Ways and Means*.

In the fourth place, it is not impossible that during the course of the year the Bombay Port Trust may repay to the Government a loan of £760,000. No credit has, however, been taken on this account.

The experience of a few months is necessary in order to enable us to judge of the extent to which these various considerations will affect the Estimate of *Ways and Means* for the year.

¹ Should the new Savings Bank scheme result in a large increase of deposits, it will eventually, in all probability, become necessary either permanently to strengthen the Cash Balance or to adopt some special method for financing these deposits. The whole of this money is, I need hardly say, held at call.

270. It has been usual, in notifying the intentions of Government in respect to borrowing, to speak under reserve. Indeed, of late years a note has always been attached to the Estimate of *Ways and Means* (see Statement VII) to the effect that

“the estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on: the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.”

271. I take the present opportunity of drawing special attention to this reservation. I am fully aware of how desirable it is that the Government should state as distinctly as possible what are its intentions in respect to borrowing. At the same time I must point out that to frame, twelve months in advance, an accurate estimate of the cash necessary to carry on the whole work of Government in India, is at all times a matter of very great difficulty. The difficulty is especially great this year owing, in the first place, to the large fiscal reforms which are about to be introduced, the full effect of which upon several heads of Revenue, notably *Salt* and *Railways*, can only be learnt by experience; and, in the second place, owing to the uncertainty which must for the present prevail as to the extent to which the new Stock Notes will be taken up. All that the Government can do is to place the public fully in possession of the facts of the case as they now stand, and to indicate what is the most probable conclusion that is to be drawn from these facts. I cannot at present go further than to say (1) that it is uncertain whether we shall require any loan or not; (2) that if we have to borrow at all, it is not probable that we shall require more than £1,500,000 at most; and (3) that unless any extraordinary and unforeseen circumstance, such, for instance, as a famine, should arise, it is probable that our requirements will not be greater than could be supplied by the local banks temporarily under arrangements by which they would be repaid before the opening of the export season. But it must be clearly understood that I can at present give no sort of pledge as to the course the Government will ultimately pursue, and that we reserve to ourselves the most complete liberty of action during the year to take whatever steps further experience may show to be necessary.

XVI.—Conclusion.

272. I regret the length to which this Statement has extended. It is difficult, in making an Indian Financial Statement, to draw the line between saying too much and saying too little. The English practice of merely giving the broad features of the finance of the year has many advantages. The objection to applying this method to India is that, if the details are not given in the Financial Statement, they do not come under the consideration of the public at all until the Accounts are finally made up. Last year I endeavoured to make my Statement as short as possible. The result, so far as I could judge from the comments of the Press both in England and India, was that the broad features of the financial position were generally well understood, but that misapprehension prevailed on some points which might, perhaps, have been removed had my Statement been less brief. This year my Statement is necessarily much longer, as the subjects which I have had to treat are of greater importance; but I have endeavoured, so far as is possible, to avoid descending into too great detail. I think it is, on the whole, better to omit explanations on matters of comparatively minor importance than to run the risk of the main issues being obscured amidst a mass of detail. I need, however, hardly add that there is not a single item in the Estimates about which full explanation cannot be given, if the necessity for doing so should arise.

273. It will be desirable, finally, to recapitulate briefly the main facts of the present Financial Statement, to state the issues which call for the decision of this Council, and to indicate the features of the Statement which, although they do not necessitate legislation, are of sufficient importance to demand special attention.

274. The main facts are as follows:—

Deficit of 1880-81. (i) The Accounts of the year 1880-81 close with a deficit of £4,044,000. This deficit was wholly due to the expenditure on the war. Excluding the net expenditure on account of the war, there was a surplus of £6,320,000.

Surplus of 1881-82. (ii) We estimate that the year 1881-82 will close with a surplus of £1,577,000 after payment to the Provincial Governments of £370,000 for their Afghan war contribution, and of £360,000 in connection with the renewal of the quinquennial contracts. On the other hand, about £250,000 of the English War contribution has been credited to the year in excess of the War Expenditure, thus abnormally increasing the surplus. But for these extraordinary items of Revenue and Expenditure, the surplus would have been £2,357,000.

Surplus of 1882-83. (iii) We estimate the surplus of the year 1882-83 at £285,000. If no taxes were taken off and the Opium Revenue were taken at £7,250,000 net, the Surplus would be £3,171,000 (see Statement X).

Proposals involving legislation. 275. The proposals now made by the Government which involve legislation, are—

Remission of the Patwari Cess in the N.W. Provinces. (i) The remission of the Patwari Cess in the North-Western Provinces and the payment by Government of the patwaris in Oudh, who are now paid by the land-owners. This proposal involves a virtual remission of taxation to the extent of £316,000.

Abolition of Import Duties. (ii) The total abolition of the Cotton Duties and the General Import Duties. This involves a remission of taxation to the extent of £1,219,000.

Reduction of Salt Duty. (iii) The reduction of the rate of the duty on salt to Rs. 2 a maund everywhere except in the Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and in British Burma. This involves a loss of Revenue of about £1,400,000. Legislation is not absolutely required in order to introduce this change, but as the present Salt Act requires some amendments, independently of any change in the rate of duty, we propose to take this opportunity to bring a Bill to effect these amendments under the consideration of the Council.

Other points not involving legislation. 276. The remaining points of special importance which do not involve legislation are—

Subordinate Civil Services. (i) The improvement in the position of the Subordinate Civil Services, which it is estimated will cost about £50,000 a year.

Provincial contracts. (ii) The arrangements in connection with the renewal of the Provincial contracts.

Opium. (iii) The policy of the Government in respect to Opium. The net Revenue from this source has been taken at £7,250,000 in the Estimates for the coming year.

The License Tax. (iv) The attitude of the Government in respect to the License Tax. It is proposed to make no change at present, but we reserve to ourselves complete liberty of action for the future.

Stock Notes. (v) The introduction of a scheme to facilitate borrowing from small local investors by the issue of Stock Notes.

Military Expenditure. 277. To these must be added the steps which have been taken so far to reduce the cost of the Army and to improve its efficiency. As I have already mentioned, my Honourable Colleague, General Wilson, who can speak both with far greater authority and a more intimate knowledge of the subject than any to which I can pretend, will, in the course of the debate, explain fully the actual position of affairs in respect to Military Expenditure.

Conclusion. 278. I commend these measures to the attention of this Council and of the public in the confident belief that they will receive fair and impartial consideration, and in the firm conviction that their adoption will benefit India.

Services rendered by Mr. Hope. 279. I cannot close this Statement without cordially acknowledging the obligations the Government is under to Mr. Hope, the able Secretary in the Financial Department. Mr. Hope's wide economic knowledge, his great experience of every branch of the Indian administration, and the keen interest which he feels in every measure tending to promote the welfare of the people of India, have been invaluable in the consideration of the important measures which have recently been under discussion.

INDIAN TARIFF BILL.

Major the Hon'ble EVELYN BARING then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Customs-duties, and for other purposes.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS asked if he rightly understood that the Customs Bill, if passed on Friday next, would take effect at once; and secondly, that goods would be dealt with under section 37 of Act VIII of 1878, that is, that goods in bond, and goods afloat, and goods landed but not "entered," would get the benefit of the reduction, but not goods for which, before the passing of the Bill on Friday, a bill of entry had been delivered to the Customs Collector under section 86.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING in reply said that his hon'ble friend had rightly understood the scope of the Bill in respect to both the questions: the answer to both of them was in the affirmative.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING then introduced the Bill.

SALT BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for regulating the Duty on Salt, and for other purposes.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING then introduced the Bill.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH KÁNÚNGOS AND PATWÁRÍS BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Kánúngos and Patwáris in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING then introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 10th March, 1882.

CALCUTTA;

The 8th March, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Estimates,

REVENUES.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE ...	21,910,314	22,495,000	22,419,000	...	46,000	22,172,000	...	277,000
II.—TRIBUTES ...	742,209	705,000	721,000	16,000	...	701,000	...	20,000
III.—FOREST ...	709,320	770,000	820,000	50,000	...	809,000	...	11,000
IV.—EXCISE ...	3,135,226	3,031,000	3,411,000	380,000	...	3,331,000	...	80,000
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	558,720	550,000	538,000	...	12,000	538,000	...	...
VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	2,776,370	2,863,000	2,885,000	22,000	...	2,649,000	...	236,000
VII.—CUSTOMS ...	2,539,612	2,367,000	2,290,000	...	77,000	1,181,000	...	1,109,000
VIII.—SALT ...	7,115,988	7,153,000	7,213,000	60,000	...	6,049,000	...	1,164,000
IX.—OPIUM ...	10,480,051	8,763,000	9,900,000	1,137,000	...	9,509,000	...	400,000
X.—STAMPS ...	3,250,581	3,290,000	3,328,000	38,000	...	3,342,000	14,000	...
XI.—REGISTRATION ...	281,230	290,000	280,000	...	10,000	284,000	4,000	...
XII.—MINT ...	89,565	89,000	58,000	...	31,600	145,000	87,000	...
XIII.—POST OFFICE ...	1,018,653	967,000	976,000	9,000	...	967,000	...	9,000
XIV.—TELEGRAPH ...	539,087	481,000	476,000	...	5,000	525,000	49,000	...
XV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	78,492	101,000	113,000	12,000	...	66,000	...	47,000
XVI.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	687,764	664,000	643,000	...	21,000	659,000	16,000	...
XVII.—POLICE ...	241,769	236,000	242,000	6,000	...	248,000	6,000	...
XVIII.—MARINE ...	246,519	210,000	206,000	...	4,000	183,000	...	23,000
XIX.—EDUCATION ...	170,238	143,000	179,000	36,000	...	177,000	...	2,000
XX.—MEDICAL ...	43,368	42,000	43,000	1,000	...	41,000	...	2,000
XXI.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	62,462	61,000	60,000	...	1,000	59,000	...	1,000
XXII.—INTEREST ...	875,679	678,000	892,000	214,000	...	652,000	...	240,000
XXIII.—SUPERANNUATIONS ...	315,999	315,000	312,000	...	3,000	307,000	...	5,000
XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	731,742	271,000	379,000	108,000	...	268,000	...	111,000
XXV.—RAILWAYS ...	7,952,973	7,950,000	9,087,000	1,137,000	...	8,910,000	...	177,000
XXVI.—IRRIGATION AND NAVI- GATION ...	829,402	903,000	923,000	20,000	...	962,000	39,000	...
XXVII.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	547,313	485,000	557,000	72,000	...	485,000	...	72,000
XXVIII.—ARMY ...	924,127	814,000	969,000	155,000	...	868,000	...	101,000
ENGLISH CONTRIBUTION FOR AFGHAN WAR ...	2,695,000	3,000,000	2,305,000	...	695,000	...	...	2,305,000
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN ...	602,607	61,000	267,000	206,000	...	...	...	267,000
XXIX.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	407,521	412,000	391,000	...	21,000	381,000	...	10,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,559,901	70,160,000	72,913,000	2,753,000	...	66,459,000	...	6,454,000
DEFICIT ...	4,044,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 8th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

1882-83.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	6,051,065	6,287,000	6,414,000	127,000	...	6,391,000	...	23,000
2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	413,973	409,000	415,000	36,000	...	459,000	...	...
3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	469,206	350,000	423,000	73,000	...	511,000	88,000	...
4.—LAND REVENUE ...	2,983,679	3,032,000	3,037,000	5,000	...	3,168,000	131,000	...
5.—FOREST ...	465,976	571,000	600,000	29,000	...	581,000	...	19,000
6.—EXCISE ...	95,404	99,000	99,000	...	...	99,000	...	...
7.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	21,237	15,000	14,000	...	1,000	15,000	1,000	...
8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	46,435	48,000	49,000	1,000	...	49,000	...	...
9.—CUSTOMS ...	198,927	206,000	196,000	...	10,000	163,000	...	33,000
10.—SALT ...	363,537	428,000	514,000	116,000	...	639,000	95,000	...
11.—OPIUM ...	2,028,757	2,263,000	2,062,000	...	201,000	2,250,000	188,000	...
12.—STAMPS ...	107,465	114,000	109,000	...	5,000	119,000	10,000	...
13.—REGISTRATION ...	173,351	186,000	178,000	...	8,000	186,000	8,000	...
14.—MINT ...	92,618	105,000	91,000	...	11,000	103,000	14,000	...
15.—POST OFFICE ...	1,175,595	1,098,000	1,150,000	52,000	...	1,173,000	23,000	...
16.—TELEGRAPH ...	497,834	562,000	567,000	5,000	...	637,000	70,000	...
17.—ADMINISTRATION ...	1,532,056	1,519,000	1,502,000	...	17,000	1,504,000	2,000	...
18.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	401,140	458,000	547,000	89,000	...	442,000	...	105,000
19.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	3,203,613	3,351,000	3,181,000	...	170,000	3,317,000	166,000	...
20.—POLICE ...	2,524,138	2,571,000	2,551,000	...	20,000	2,635,000	84,000	...
21.—MARINE ...	551,586	735,000	620,000	...	115,000	621,000	1,000	...
22.—EDUCATION ...	998,468	1,058,000	1,057,000	...	1,000	1,149,000	92,000	...
23.—ECCLESIASTICAL ...	158,638	159,000	160,000	1,000	...	163,000	3,000	...
24.—MEDICAL ...	666,735	698,000	678,000	...	20,000	703,000	25,000	...
25.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	485,010	512,000	562,000	50,000	...	440,000	...	122,000
26.—POLITICAL ...	531,183	562,000	663,000	101,000	...	520,000	...	143,000
27.—ALLOWANCES & ASSIGNMENTS ...	1,898,773	1,943,000	1,932,000	...	11,000	1,939,000	7,000	...
28.—CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES ...	223,741	234,000	223,000	...	11,000	234,000	11,000	...
29.—SUPERANNUATIONS ...	2,150,553	2,064,000	2,073,000	9,000	...	2,101,000	28,000	...
30.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	280,130	271,000	293,000	22,000	...	271,000	...	22,000
31.—FAMINE RELIEF & INSURANCE								
RELIEF ...	34,469	...	23,000	23,000	...	...	...	23,000
PROTECTIVE WORKS ...	...	750,000	727,000	...	23,000	750,000	23,000	...
REDUCTION OF DEBT ...	...	750,000	750,000	...	...	750,000	...	...
32.—RAILWAYS ...	6,478,559	7,189,000	7,124,000	...	65,000	7,592,000	468,000	...
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS ...	...	...	39,000	39,000	...	50,000	11,000	...
FRONTIER RAILWAYS ...	2,293,615	790,000	209,000	...	581,000	923,000	14,000	...
33.—IRRIGATION & NAVIGATION ...	1,185,114	1,385,000	1,382,000	...	3,000	1,527,000	145,000	...
34.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	4,312,997	5,035,000	5,322,000	287,000	...	5,371,000	49,000	...
35.—ARMY ...	16,717,713	16,459,000	17,119,000	660,000	...	16,128,000	...	991,000
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN ...	11,368,489	2,271,000	1,611,000	...	660,000	...	...	1,611,000
36.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	3,124,330	3,475,000	3,685,000	210,000	...	3,156,000	...	529,000
PROVINCIAL (Surpluses & Local Deficits	73,306,079	70,012,000	70,014,000	2,000	...	68,164,000	...	1,850,000
...	+336,686	+114,000	+1,357,000	+1,243,000	...	...	...	+1,357,000
...	-38,725	-821,000	-35,000	...	-786,000	-1,990,000	-1,955,000	...
TOTAL ...	76,604,049	68,305,000	71,336,000	2,031,000	...	66,174,000	...	5,162,000
SURPLUS ...	...	855,000	1,577,000	722,000	...	285,000	...	1,292,000
37.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	3,238,070	2,608,000	2,656,000	48,000	...	2,765,000	109,000	...
PRO. P. WORKS E. I. RAILWAY	418,435	860,000	1,035,000	175,000	...	485,000	...	550,000
DO. DO. MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY'S UNDERTAKING ...	...	1,405,000	...	...	1,405,000	...	...	...

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

(Distinguishing Revenue and Charges

Estimates,

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS. 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE ...	21,112,995	21,788,000	21,770,000	...	18,000	21,487,000	...	283,000
II.—TRIBUTES ...	742,209	705,000	721,000	16,000	...	701,000	...	20,000
III.—FOREST ...	709,320	770,000	820,000	50,000	...	809,000	...	11,000
IV.—EXCISE ...	3,135,226	3,031,000	3,411,000	380,000	...	3,331,000	...	80,000
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	558,720	550,000	538,000	...	12,000	538,000	...	...
VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	2,776,370	2,863,000	2,885,000	22,000	...	2,649,000	...	236,000
VII.—CUSTOMS ...	2,539,612	2,367,000	2,290,000	...	77,000	1,181,000	...	1,109,000
VIII.—SALT ...	7,115,988	7,153,000	7,213,000	60,000	...	6,049,000	...	1,164,000
IX.—OPIUM ...	10,480,051	8,763,000	9,900,000	1,137,000	...	9,500,000	...	400,000
X.—STAMPS ...	3,250,581	3,290,000	3,328,000	38,000	...	3,342,000	14,000	...
XI.—REGISTRATION ...	281,230	290,000	280,000	...	10,000	284,000	4,000	...
XII.—MINT ...	89,565	89,000	58,000	...	31,000	145,000	87,000	...
XIII.—POST OFFICE ...	1,018,653	967,000	976,000	9,000	...	967,000	...	9,000
XIV.—TELEGRAPH ...	539,987	481,000	476,000	...	5,000	525,000	40,000	...
XV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	78,492	101,000	113,000	12,000	...	66,000	...	47,000
XVI.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	687,764	664,000	643,000	...	21,000	659,000	16,000	...
XVII.—POLICE ...	241,769	236,000	242,000	6,000	...	248,000	6,000	...
XVIII.—MARINE ...	246,519	210,000	206,000	...	4,000	183,000	...	23,000
XIX.—EDUCATION ...	170,238	143,000	179,000	36,000	...	177,000	...	2,000
XX.—MEDICAL ...	43,368	42,000	43,000	1,000	...	41,000	...	2,000
XXI.—STATIONERY & PRINTING ...	62,462	61,000	60,000	...	1,000	59,000	...	1,000
XXII.—INTEREST ...	875,679	678,000	892,000	214,000	...	652,000	...	240,000
XXIII.—SUPERANNUATIONS ...	315,999	315,000	312,000	...	3,000	307,000	...	5,000
XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	731,742	271,000	379,000	108,000	...	268,000	...	111,000
XXV.—RAILWAYS SUBSIDIZED ...	...	...	2,000	2,000	...	1,000	...	1,000
XXVI.—IRRIGATION & NAVIGN. ...	197,908	180,000	129,000	...	51,000	133,000	4,000	...
XXVII.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	547,313	485,000	557,000	72,000	...	485,000	...	72,000
XXVIII.—ARMY ...	924,127	814,000	969,000	155,000	...	868,000	...	101,000
ENGLISH CONTRIBUTION FOR AFGHAN WAR ...	2,695,000	3,000,000	2,305,000	...	695,000	...	...	2,305,000
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN ...	602,607	61,000	267,000	206,000	...	...	...	267,000
XXIX.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	407,521	412,000	391,000	...	21,000	381,000	...	10,000
TOTAL ...	63,178,115	60,780,000	62,355,000	1,575,000	...	56,036,000	...	6,319,000
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXV.—RAILWAYS— State (Gross Earnings) Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts) ...	2,269,135	2,420,000	2,485,000	65,000	...	2,776,000	291,000	...
East Indian Railway ...	2,913,313	2,730,000	3,490,000	760,000	...	3,473,000	...	17,000
XXVI.—IRRIGN. & NAVIGATION— Direct Receipts ... Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.) ...	2,770,525	2,800,000	3,110,000	310,000	...	2,660,000	...	450,000
639,144	739,000	804,000	65,000	...	844,000	40,000	...	...
—7,650	—16,000	—10,000	6,000	...	—15,000	...	5,000	...
I.—PORTION OF LAND RE- VENUE DUE TO IRRIGA- TION ...	797,319	707,000	679,000	...	28,000	685,000	6,000	...
TOTAL ...	9,381,786	9,380,000	10,558,000	1,178,000	...	10,423,000	...	135,000
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE ...	72,559,901	70,160,000	72,913,000	2,753,000	...	66,459,000	...	6,454,000
DEFICIT ...	4,044,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 8th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.
of Productive Public Works.)
1882-83.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS. 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	3,669,195	3,838,000	4,087,000	249,000	...	3,917,000	...	170,000
2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	413,973	409,000	445,000	36,000	...	459,000	...	14,000
3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	469,206	359,000	423,000	73,000	...	511,000	...	88,000
4.—LAND REVENUE ...	2,983,679	3,032,000	3,037,000	5,000	...	3,168,000	131,000	...
5.—FOREST ...	465,976	571,000	600,000	29,000	...	581,000	...	19,000
6.—EXCISE ...	95,404	99,000	99,000	...	...	99,000	...	...
7.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	21,237	15,000	14,000	...	1,000	15,000	1,000	...
8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	46,435	48,000	49,000	1,000	...	49,000	...	...
9.—CUSTOMS ...	198,927	206,000	196,000	...	10,000	163,000	...	33,000
10.—SALT ...	363,537	428,000	544,000	116,000	...	639,000	95,000	...
11.—OPIUM ...	2,928,757	2,263,000	2,062,000	...	201,000	2,250,000	188,000	...
12.—STAMPS ...	107,465	114,000	109,000	...	5,000	119,000	10,000	...
13.—REGISTRATION ...	173,351	186,000	178,000	...	8,000	186,000	8,000	...
14.—MINT ...	92,618	105,000	94,000	...	11,000	108,000	14,000	...
15.—POST OFFICE ...	1,175,505	1,098,000	1,159,000	52,000	...	1,173,000	23,000	...
16.—TELEGRAPH ...	497,834	562,000	567,000	5,000	...	637,000	70,000	...
17.—ADMINISTRATION ...	1,532,056	1,519,000	1,502,000	...	17,000	1,504,000	2,000	...
18.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	401,140	458,000	547,000	89,000	...	442,000	...	105,000
19.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	3,203,613	3,351,000	3,181,000	...	170,000	3,317,000	166,000	...
20.—POLICE ...	2,524,198	2,571,000	2,551,000	...	20,000	2,635,000	84,000	...
21.—MARINE ...	551,586	735,000	620,000	...	115,000	621,000	1,000	...
22.—EDUCATION ...	998,468	1,058,000	1,057,000	...	1,000	1,149,000	92,000	...
23.—ECCLLESIASTICAL ...	158,638	159,000	160,000	1,000	...	163,000	3,000	...
24.—MEDICAL ...	666,735	698,000	678,000	...	20,000	703,000	25,000	...
25.—STATIONERY & PRINTING ...	485,010	512,000	562,000	50,000	...	444,000	...	122,000
26.—POLITICAL ...	531,183	562,000	663,000	101,000	...	520,000	...	143,000
27.—ALLOWANCES & ASSIGNMENTS ...	1,898,773	1,943,000	1,932,000	...	11,000	1,939,000	7,000	...
28.—CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES ...	223,741	234,000	223,000	...	11,000	234,000	11,000	...
29.—SUPERANNUATIONS ...	2,150,553	2,064,000	2,073,000	9,000	...	2,101,000	28,000	...
30.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	280,130	271,000	293,000	22,000	...	271,000	...	22,000
31.—FAMINE RELIEF & INSURANCE RELIEF ...	34,469	...	23,000	23,000	...	...	...	23,000
PROTECTIVE WORKS ...	...	750,000	727,000	...	23,000	750,000	23,000	...
REDUCTION OF DEBT ...	...	750,000	750,000	...	...	750,000	...	...
32.—RAILWAYS ...	77,003	417,000	281,000	...	136,000	592,000	311,000	...
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS ...	...	...	39,000	39,000	...	50,000	11,000	...
FRONTIER RAILWAYS ...	2,293,615	790,000	209,000	...	581,000	223,000	14,000	...
33.—IRRIGATION & NAVIGATION ...	709,103	926,000	879,000	...	47,000	974,000	95,000	...
34.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	4,312,997	5,035,000	5,322,000	287,000	...	5,371,000	49,000	...
35.—ARMY ...	16,717,713	16,459,000	17,119,000	660,000	...	16,128,000	...	991,000
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN ...	11,368,489	2,971,000	1,611,000	...	660,000	...	...	1,611,000
36.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	3,124,330	3,475,000	3,685,000	210,000	...	3,156,000	...	529,000
67,046,642	60,332,000	60,341,000	9,000	...	58,137,000	...	2,204,000	...
+ 336,686	+ 114,000	+ 1,357,000	+ 1,243,000	...	...	...	+ 1,357,000	...
PROVINCIAL { Surpluses AND LOCAL { and Deficits ...	— 38,725	— 821,000	— 35,000	...	— 786,000	— 1,990,000	— 1,955,000	...
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY ...	67,344,603	59,625,000	61,663,000	2,038,000	...	56,147,000	...	5,516,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest).								
32.—RAILWAYS— State—(Working and Main- tenance) ...	1,607,528	1,669,000	1,716,000	47,000	...	1,741,000	25,000	...
Guaranteed (Interest, Sur- plus Profits, &c.) ...	3,677,809	3,516,000	3,690,000	174,000	...	3,825,000	135,000	...
East Indian Railway ...	1,116,219	1,587,000	1,437,000	...	150,000	1,434,000	...	3,000
33.—IRRIGATION & NAVIGATION— Working and Maintenance Madras Irrigation & Canal Company (Interest, &c.) ...	425,473	426,000	453,000	27,000	...	503,000	50,000	...
50,538	33,000	50,000	17,000	...	...	50,000	...	...
2,381,870	2,449,000	2,327,000	...	122,000	2,474,000	147,000	...	...
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	9,259,437	9,680,000	9,673,000	...	7,000	10,027,000	354,000	...
TOTAL ...	76,604,040	69,305,000	71,336,000	2,031,000	...	66,174,000	...	5,162,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	855,000	1,577,000	722,000	...	285,000	...	1,292,000
SURPLUS ...	3,238,070	2,608,000	2,656,000	48,000	...	2,765,000	109,000	...
37.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS Do. do. E. I. Railway ... Do. do. Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's under- takings ...	418,435	860,000	1,035,000	175,000	...	485,000	...	550,000
...	...	1,405,000	...	...	1,405,000	...	...	...

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA

REVENUE.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.				BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
OPENING BALANCE ...		1,950,000	1,386,200			3,267,600	1,356,000	
I.—LAND REVENUE ...	21,219,300	1,099,600	130,100	22,449,000	13,695,800	8,358,800	117,400	22,172,000
II.—TRIBUTES ...	721,000			721,000	701,000			701,000
III.—FOREST ...	757,100	35,900	27,000	820,000	398,200	381,100	26,700	809,000
IV.—EXCISE ...	645,900	2,763,700	1,400	3,411,000	1,676,900	1,652,800	1,300	3,331,000
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	375,400	162,600		538,000	269,000	269,000		538,000
VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	176,800	457,200	2,251,000	2,885,000	400	639,700	2,008,900	2,649,000
VII.—CUSTOMS ...	2,043,900	246,100		2,290,000	1,006,600	171,400		1,181,000
VIII.—SALT ...	7,187,100	25,900		7,213,000	6,020,700	28,300		6,049,000
IX.—OPIUM ...	9,900,000			9,900,000	9,500,000			9,500,000
X.—STAMPS ...	574,100	2,753,900		3,328,000	1,687,900	1,654,100		3,342,000
XI.—REGISTRATION ...	600	279,400		280,000	142,500	141,500		284,000
XII.—MINT ...	58,900			58,900	145,000			145,000
XIII.—POST OFFICE ...	971,800	3,400	800	976,000	962,500	3,400	1,100	967,000
XIV.—TELEGRAPH ...	476,000			476,000	525,000			525,000
XV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	60,000	42,900	10,100	113,000	9,000	46,300	10,700	66,000
XVI.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	84,700	557,900	400	643,000	40,800	617,600	600	659,000
XVII.—POLICE ...	400	201,400	40,200	242,000	—200	210,500	37,700	248,000
XVIII.—MARINE ...	77,600	128,400		206,000	74,400	108,600		183,000
XIX.—EDUCATION ...	1,400	126,400	51,200	179,000	1,500	124,900	50,600	177,000
XX.—MEDICAL ...	4,300	33,600	5,100	43,000	1,700	35,600	3,700	41,000
XXI.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	14,700	45,300		60,000	7,000	52,000		59,000
XXII.—INTEREST ...	859,000	13,100	19,900	892,000	628,800	10,400	12,800	652,000
XXIII.—PENSIONS ...	294,500	14,000	3,500	312,000	272,500	31,000	3,500	307,000
XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	65,300	184,200	129,500	379,000	44,900	120,300	102,800	268,000
XXV.—RAILWAYS ...	8,523,100	563,900		9,087,000	8,281,300	628,700		8,910,000
XXVI.—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION ...	315,600	606,200	1,200	923,000	275,900	685,000	1,100	962,000
XXVII.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	72,200	325,400	159,400	557,000	59,900	311,700	113,100	485,000
XXVIII.—ARMY ...	969,000			969,000	868,000			868,000
ENGLISH CONTRIBUTION FOR AFGHAN WAR.	2,305,000			2,305,000				
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.	267,000			267,000				
XXIX.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	390,000	1,000		391,000	381,000			381,000
TOTAL REVENUE ...	59,410,800	10,671,400	2,830,800	72,913,000	47,678,000	16,288,700	2,492,300	66,459,000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES (LOCAL)			468,100				466,700	
GRAND TOTAL ...		12,621,400	4,685,100			19,556,300	4,354,000	

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 8th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

AND IN ENGLAND IN THE THREE DIVISIONS, IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.

EXPENDITURE.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.				BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	5,732,500	681,500		6,414,000	5,662,700	728,300		6,391,000
2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	440,500	900	3,600	445,000	455,000		4,000	459,000
3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	228,800	180,800	13,400	423,000	161,900	339,100	7,000	511,000
4.—LAND REVENUE ...	851,600	1,639,900	545,500	3,037,000	258,700	2,575,600	333,700	3,168,000
5.—FOREST ...	558,200	21,600	20,200	600,000	287,700	268,100	25,200	581,000
6.—EXCISE ...	21,500	76,700	800	99,000	49,600	48,600	800	99,000
7.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	700	13,300		14,000	7,700	7,300		15,000
8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	—300	5,200	44,100	49,000	—100	5,900	43,200	49,000
9.—CUSTOMS ...	22,600	173,400		196,000	—200	163,200		163,000
10.—SALT ...	486,000	58,000		544,000	575,500	63,500		639,000
11.—OPIUM ...	2,062,000			2,062,000	2,250,000			2,250,000
12.—STAMPS ...	14,400	94,600		109,000	62,500	56,500		119,000
13.—REGISTRATION ...	300	177,700		178,000	93,200	92,800		186,000
14.—MINT ...	91,000			91,000	108,000			108,000
15.—POST OFFICE ...	1,055,900	35,600	58,500	1,150,000	1,070,900	36,000	66,100	1,173,000
16.—TELEGRAPH ...	567,000			567,000	637,000			637,000
17.—ADMINISTRATION ...	884,100	589,300	28,600	1,502,000	788,500	686,300	29,200	1,504,000
18.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	396,500	113,500	37,000	547,000	270,700	136,000	35,300	442,000
19.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	567,700	2,613,100	200	3,181,000	175,700	3,171,100	200	3,347,000
20.—POLICE ...	82,200	2,205,500	263,300	2,551,000	79,000	2,271,500	284,500	2,635,000
21.—MARINE ...	473,900	146,100		620,000	483,300	137,700		621,000
22.—EDUCATION ...	9,300	721,800	325,900	1,057,000	9,600	771,100	368,300	1,149,000
23.—ECCLESIASTICAL ...	119,700	40,300		160,000	163,000			163,000
24.—MEDICAL ...	174,300	405,300	98,400	678,000	21,000	571,100	110,900	703,000
25.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	246,400	313,000	2,600	562,000	92,000	345,300	2,700	440,000
26.—POLITICAL ...	662,300	600	100	663,000	519,500	400	100	520,000
27.—ALLOWANCES ...	1,217,000	715,000		1,932,000	1,253,100	685,900		1,939,000
28.—C. F. & A. ALLOWANCES ...	222,500	500		223,000	234,000			234,000
29.—SUPERANNUATION ...	1,906,000	166,200	800	2,073,000	1,603,800	496,300	900	2,101,000
30.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	79,000	122,100	91,900	293,000	57,800	114,500	98,700	271,000
31.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—								
RELIEF ...	200	22,800		23,000				
PROTECTIVE WORKS ...	727,000			727,000	750,000			750,000
REDUCTION OF DEBT ...	750,000			750,000	750,000			750,000
32.—RAILWAYS ...	6,633,900	490,100		7,124,000	6,923,700	668,300		7,592,000
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS ...	39,000			39,000	50,000			50,000
FRONTIER RAILWAYS ...	209,000			209,000	223,000			223,000
33.—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION ...	742,100	635,700	4,200	1,382,000	795,400	722,700	8,900	1,527,000
34.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	1,677,400	2,215,200	1,429,400	5,322,000	1,510,700	2,265,900	1,594,400	5,371,000
35.—ARMY ...	17,119,000			17,119,000	16,128,000			16,128,000
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN	1,611,000			1,611,000				
36.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	3,685,000			3,685,000	3,156,000			3,156,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	52,370,200	14,675,300	2,968,500	70,014,000	47,720,900	17,429,000	3,014,100	68,164,000
37.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS ...	3,691,000			3,691,000	3,250,000			3,250,000
Add—CONTRIBUTIONS TO IMPERIAL ...		17,900		17,900		328,600		328,600
PROVINCIAL ...			55,100	55,100			103,000	103,000
LOCAL ...		196,900		196,900		302,300		302,300
TOTAL ...	56,061,200	14,890,100	3,023,600	73,974,900	50,970,900	18,059,900	3,117,100	72,147,900
Deduct—IMPERIAL ALLOTMENT ...		4,811,200		4,811,200				
CONTRIBUTION FROM IMPERIAL ...		670,000		670,000		600		600
PROVINCIAL ...			196,900	196,900			302,300	302,300
LOCAL ...		55,100		55,100		103,000		103,000
TOTAL FOR DEDUCTION ...		5,536,300	196,900	5,733,200		103,600	302,300	405,900
NET EXPENDITURE ...	56,061,200	9,353,800	2,826,700	68,241,700	50,970,900	17,956,300	2,814,800	71,742,000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES (LOCAL)		3,267,600	1,395,000			1,600,000	1,088,400	
CLOSING BALANCE ...		12,621,400	4,685,100			19,556,300	4,354,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...		13,177,600	4,100	1,321,700				
*SURPLUS ...						1,667,600	322,500	1,990,100
OR DEFICIT ...								

* Being difference between Total Revenue and Net Expenditure.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IV.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	72,862,422	70,160,000	72,913,000	2,753,000	...	66,459,000	...	6,454,000
II.—PUBLIC DEBT*	8,488,477	7,105,000	5,620,000	...	1,485,000	1,950,000	...	3,670,000
III.—TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS ...	997,763	1,030,000	1,045,000	15,000	...	1,091,000	46,000	...
IV.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS	2,658,490	769,000	1,534,000	765,000	...	1,635,000	101,000	...
V.—POLITICAL AND OTHER EXCLUDED FUNDS ...	596,690	452,000	612,000	160,000	...	623,000	11,000	...
VI.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUS ...	336,686	114,000	1,357,000	1,243,000	...	...	...	1,357,000
VII.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES...	25,167,826	24,366,000	16,978,000	...	7,388,000	19,646,000	2,668,000	...
VIII.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c. ...	932,124	215,000	306,000	91,000	...	210,000	...	96,000
IX.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL ...	1,812,061	1,643,000	2,145,000	502,000	...	2,729,000	584,000	...
X.—MONEY ORDERS ...	4,570,858	5,433,000	5,602,000	169,000	...	5,602,000	...	...
XI.—REMITTANCES IN INDIA ...	21,785,293	15,930,000	15,520,000	...	410,000	13,082,000	...	2,438,000
XII.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN* ...	15,239,677	17,200,000	17,504,000	304,000	...	15,342,000	...	2,162,000
XIII.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND ...	2,104,084	2,005,000	1,877,000	...	128,000	2,070,000	193,000	...
TOTAL ...	156,981,981	146,422,000	143,013,000	...	3,409,000	130,439,000	...	12,574,000
BALANCE ...	15,300,001	16,510,000	17,498,850	988,850	...	17,251,000	...	247,850
GRAND TOTAL ...	172,281,982	162,932,000	160,511,850	...	2,420,150	147,690,000	...	12,821,850

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1882-83 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated.

Abstract of the above showing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.		REGULAR ESTI	
	£		£
PUBLIC DEBT ...	3,679,815	DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE	7,398,523
TREASURY NOTES AND SER- VICE FUNDS ...	247,367	POLITICAL AND OTHER EX- CLUDED FUNDS ...	518,792
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	943,694	LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c. ...	174,526
SURPLUS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUE ...	297,961	GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL ...	165,600
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES ...	4,493,470	BALANCE INCREASED ...	2,198,849
MONEY ORDERS ...	20,501		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN ...	97,462		
REMITTANCES ...	676,020		
TOTAL ...	10,456,290	TOTAL ...	10,456,290
		TOTAL ...	3,811,000

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 5th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	80,260,545	74,178,000	75,027,000	849,000	...	69,424,000	...	5,603,000
2.—PUBLIC DEBT ...	4,808,592	4,583,000	4,693,000	110,000	...	3,138,000	...	1,555,000
3.—TREASURY NOTES AND SER- VICE FUNDS ...	750,396	817,000	794,000	...	23,000	827,000	33,000	...
4.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	1,114,796	1,146,000	1,444,000	298,000	...	1,385,000	...	59,000
5.—POLITICAL AND OTHER EX- CLUDED FUNDS ...	1,115,482	492,000	602,000	110,000	...	580,000	...	22,000
6.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DEFICITS ...	38,725	821,000	35,000	...	786,000	1,990,000	1,955,000	...
7.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES ...	20,674,356	26,915,000	18,234,000	...	8,681,000	17,849,000	...	385,000
8.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c. ...	1,106,650	113,000	136,000	23,000	...	125,000	...	11,000
9.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL ...	2,007,661	2,159,000	2,586,000	427,000	...	3,271,000	685,000	...
10.—MONEY ORDERS ...	4,550,357	5,433,000	5,581,000	151,000	...	5,584,000	...	...
11.—REMITTANCES IN INDIA ...	21,394,055	14,998,000	14,677,850	...	320,150	13,091,000	...	1,586,850
12.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	15,142,215	17,200,000	17,504,000	304,000	...	15,342,000	...	2,162,000
13.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND ...	1,819,302	2,087,000	1,944,000	...	143,000	2,089,000	145,000	...
TOTAL ...	154,783,132	150,942,000	143,263,850	...	7,681,150	134,695,000	...	8,565,850
BALANCE ...	17,498,850	11,990,000	17,251,000	5,261,000	...	12,995,000	...	4,256,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	172,281,982	162,932,000	160,511,850	...	2,420,150	147,690,000	...	12,821,850

be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated.

Ways and Means are provided.

MATES, 1881-82.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	
	£		£
DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	2,114,000	TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS ...	264,000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES ...	1,256,000	SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	250,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL ...	441,000	POLITICAL AND OTHER EX- CLUDED FUNDS ...	43,000
		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES ...	1,797,000
		LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c. ...	85,000
		MONEY ORDERS ...	18,000
		BALANCE REDUCED ...	4,256,000
TOTAL ...	3,811,000	TOTAL ...	6,713,000
		TOTAL ...	6,713,000

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

Estimates.

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE ...	21,112,995	21,788,000	21,770,000	...	18,000	21,487,000	...	283,000
II.—TRIBUTES ...	742,209	705,000	721,000	16,000	...	701,000	...	20,000
III.—FOREST ...	707,718	768,100	818,000	49,900	...	806,900	...	11,100
IV.—EXCISE ...	3,135,226	3,031,000	3,411,000	380,000	...	3,331,000	...	80,000
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	558,720	550,000	538,000	...	12,000	538,000	...	...
VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	2,776,370	2,863,000	2,885,000	22,000	...	2,640,000	...	236,000
VII.—CUSTOMS ...	2,539,612	2,367,000	2,290,000	...	77,000	1,181,000	...	1,109,000
VIII.—SALT ...	7,115,988	7,153,000	7,213,000	60,000	...	6,049,000	...	1,164,000
IX.—OPIUM ...	10,480,051	8,763,000	9,900,000	1,137,000	...	9,500,000	...	400,000
X.—STAMPS ...	3,250,581	3,290,000	3,328,000	38,000	...	3,312,000	14,000	...
XI.—REGISTRATION ...	281,230	290,000	280,000	...	10,000	281,000	4,000	...
XII.—MINT ...	89,525	89,000	58,000	...	31,000	145,000	87,000	...
XIII.—POST OFFICE ...	1,018,653	967,000	976,000	9,000	...	967,000	...	9,000
XIV.—TELEGRAPH ...	508,743	452,600	422,800	...	29,800	493,700	70,900	...
XV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	62,401	62,500	68,600	6,100	...	65,500	...	3,100
XVI.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	687,764	664,000	613,000	...	21,000	659,000	16,000	...
XVII.—POLICE ...	241,769	236,000	242,000	6,000	...	248,000	6,000	...
XVIII.—MARINE ...	246,519	210,000	206,000	...	4,000	183,000	...	23,000
XIX.—EDUCATION ...	170,238	143,000	179,000	36,000	...	177,000	...	2,000
XX.—MEDICAL ...	41,258	37,700	39,000	1,300	...	39,000	...	...
XXI.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	62,366	61,000	60,000	...	1,000	59,000	...	1,000
XXII.—INTEREST ...	678,129	668,000	838,000	170,000	...	647,000	...	191,000
XXIII.—SUPERANNUATION CONTRI- BUTIONS ...	212,546	215,600	208,100	...	7,500	206,800	...	1,800
XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	636,362	265,000	363,800	106,800	...	262,000	...	103,800
XXV.—RAILWAYS (SUBSIDIZED) ...	...	...	—300	—300	...	...	...	—300
XXVI.—IRRIGATION AND NAVI- GATION ...	197,968	180,000	129,000	...	51,000	133,000	4,000	...
XXVII.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	533,502	472,500	543,300	70,800	...	469,000	...	74,300
XXVIII.—ARMY ...	837,075	777,000	902,500	125,500	...	813,500	...	89,000
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN ...	602,607	61,000	267,000	206,000	...	...	...	267,000
XXIX.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	407,521	412,000	391,000	...	21,000	381,000	...	10,000
TOTAL ...	59,935,616	57,542,000	59,692,800	2,150,800	...	55,817,400	...	3,875,400
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXV.—RAILWAYS— State (Gross Earnings) ...	2,268,905	2,420,000	2,484,800	64,800	...	2,775,800	291,000	...
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts) ...	2,913,313	2,729,800	3,490,000	760,200	...	3,473,000	...	17,000
East Indian Railway ...	2,770,525	2,800,000	3,110,000	310,000	...	2,660,000	...	450,000
XXVI.—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION— Direct Receipts ...	638,656	738,500	803,800	65,300	...	843,800	40,000	...
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.) ...	—7,650	—16,000	—10,000	6,000	...	—15,000	...	5,000
I.—PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION ...	797,319	707,000	679,000	...	28,000	685,000	6,000	...
TOTAL ...	9,381,068	9,379,300	10,557,600	1,178,300	...	10,422,600	...	135,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,316,684	66,921,300	70,250,400	3,329,100	...	66,240,000	...	4,010,400

PORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 8th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.
1882-83.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	1,327,977	1,367,300	1,580,700	213,400	...	1,477,300	...	103,400
2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	413,412	407,300	442,300	35,000	...	457,200	14,900	...
3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	469,206	350,000	423,000	73,000	...	511,000	88,000	...
4.—LAND REVENUE ...	2,982,998	3,031,100	3,036,400	5,300	...	3,167,000	130,600	...
5.—FOREST ...	461,908	565,800	594,800	29,000	...	575,800	...	19,000
6.—EXCISE ...	95,404	99,000	99,000	...	...	99,000	...	...
7.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	21,237	15,000	14,000	...	1,000	15,000	1,000	...
8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	46,435	48,000	49,000	1,000	...	49,000	...	...
9.—CUSTOMS ...	198,927	206,000	196,000	...	10,000	163,000	...	33,000
10.—SALT ...	363,536	428,000	544,000	116,000	...	639,000	95,000	...
11.—OPIUM ...	2,028,669	2,262,500	2,060,900	...	201,600	2,249,900	189,000	...
12.—STAMPS ...	75,863	74,000	77,400	3,400	...	80,000	2,600	...
13.—REGISTRATION ...	173,351	186,000	178,000	...	8,000	186,000	8,000	...
14.—MINT ...	89,227	85,200	71,200	...	14,000	104,400	33,200	...
15.—POST OFFICE ...	1,069,147	997,900	1,513,300	515,400	...	1,069,400	18,100	...
16.—TELEGRAPH ...	408,955	459,600	455,900	...	3,700	514,900	59,000	...
17.—ADMINISTRATION ...	1,291,433	1,298,900	1,275,300	...	23,600	1,286,300	11,000	...
18.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	371,289	438,700	525,500	86,800	...	420,800	...	104,700
19.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	3,203,317	3,349,600	3,180,700	...	168,900	3,345,700	165,000	...
20.—POLICE ...	2,524,198	2,571,000	2,551,000	...	20,000	2,635,000	84,000	...
21.—MARINE ...	398,915	432,100	394,000	...	38,100	376,300	...	17,700
22.—EDUCATION ...	958,061	1,057,600	1,056,600	...	1,000	1,148,600	92,000	...
23.—ECCLESIASTICAL ...	157,983	158,200	159,500	1,300	...	162,000	2,500	...
24.—MEDICAL ...	659,532	690,500	670,500	...	20,000	695,500	25,000	...
25.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	410,401	424,400	434,400	10,000	...	309,000	...	125,400
26.—POLITICAL ...	441,896	535,700	636,200	100,500	...	492,700	...	143,500
27.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS ...	1,873,872	1,881,900	1,910,900	29,000	...	1,873,900	...	37,000
28.—CIVIL FURLO ALLOWANCES ...	6,217	4,000	5,000	1,000	...	4,000	...	1,000
29.—SUPERANNUATIONS ...	779,589	708,000	706,000	...	2,000	741,000	35,000	...
30.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	249,307	251,000	271,000	20,000	...	253,000	...	18,000
31.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSU- RANCE— RELIEF ...	32,638	...	22,800	22,800	...	...	...	22,800
PROTECTIVE WORKS ...	...	750,000	727,000	...	23,000	750,000	23,000	...
REDUCTION OF DEBT ...	...	750,000	750,000	...	...	750,000	...	...
32.—RAILWAYS— SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS ...	77,003	417,000	281,000	...	136,000	592,000	311,000	...
FRONTIER RAILWAYS ...	...	...	34,700	34,700	...	33,500	...	1,200
33.—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION ...	1,598,918	386,000	—131,000	...	517,000	120,000	251,000	...
34.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	703,817	925,900	878,800	...	47,100	973,800	95,000	...
35.—ARMY ...	4,224,748	4,939,400	5,221,000	281,600	...	5,280,800	59,300	...
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN ...	12,613,468	12,392,000	13,034,800	642,800	...	12,103,000	...	931,800
36.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	11,297,926	2,271,000	1,610,000	...	661,000	...	...	1,610,000
...	3,124,330	3,475,000	3,685,000	210,000	...	3,156,000	...	529,000
TOTAL ...	57,268,190	50,690,600	50,764,600	74,000	...	48,860,300	...	1,904,300
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surpluses + ...	+ 336,686	+ 114,000	+ 1,357,000	+ 1,243,000	...	...	...	+ 1,357,000
Deficits — ...	— 38,725	— 821,000	— 35,000	...	— 786,000	— 1,990,000	— 1,955,000	...
TOTAL ...	57,566,151	49,983,600	52,086,600	2,103,000	...	46,870,300	...	5,216,300
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest).								
32.—RAILWAYS— State (Working & Mainte- nance) ...	1,607,528	1,669,000	1,716,000	47,000	...	1,741,000	25,000	...
Guaranteed (Interest, Sur- plus Profits, &c.) ...	423,305	249,000	425,000	176,000	...	547,000	122,000	...
East Indian Railway ...	123,046	204,600	199,600	...	5,000	214,700	15,100	...
33.—IRRIGATION & NAVIGATION— Working and Maintenance Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.) ...	425,347	426,000	453,000	27,000	...	503,000	50,000	...
...	555	— 200	— 200	...	...	— 200	...	...
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	2,037,876	2,209,400	1,973,100	...	236,300	2,132,000	158,900	...
TOTAL ...	4,617,657	4,757,800	4,766,500	8,700	...	5,137,500	371,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,183,808	54,741,400	56,853,100	2,111,700	...	52,007,800	...	4,845,300
37.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS Do. do. E. I. RAILWAY ...	2,667,392	2,150,000	2,211,000	61,000	...	2,215,000	4,000	...
...	418,435	860,000	535,000	...	325,000	485,000	...	50,000

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VI.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HOME Estimates,

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
III.—FOREST ...	1,602	1,900	2,000	100	...	2,100	100	...
XII.—MINT ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—TELEGRAPH ...	30,314	28,400	53,200	21,800	...	31,300	...	21,500
XV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS	16,091	38,500	44,400	5,900	...	500	...	43,900
XX.—MEDICAL ...	2,110	4,300	4,000	...	300	2,000	...	2,000
XXI.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXII.—INTEREST ...	197,550	10,000	54,000	44,000	...	5,000	...	49,000
XXIII.—SUPERANNUATION CON- TRIBUTIONS ...	103,453	99,400	103,900	4,500	...	100,200	...	3,700
XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	95,380	6,000	13,200	7,200	...	6,000	...	7,200
XXV.—RAILWAYS ...	...	...	2,300	2,300	...	1,000	...	1,300
XXVII.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	13,511	12,500	13,700	1,200	...	10,000	2,300	...
XXVIII.—ARMY ...	87,052	37,000	60,500	29,500	...	51,500	...	12,000
ENGLISH CONTRI- BUTION FOR AF- GHAN WAR ...	2,695,000	3,000,000	2,305,000	...	695,000	...	...	2,305,000
TOTAL ...	3,242,499	3,238,000	2,662,200	...	575,800	218,600	...	2,443,600
<i>Revenue from Productive Public Works.</i>								
XXV.—RAILWAYS ...	230	200	200	...	...	200	...	...
XXVI.—IRRIGATION ...	488	500	200	...	300	200	...	...
TOTAL ...	718	700	400	...	300	400	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,243,217	3,238,700	2,662,600	...	576,100	219,000	...	2,443,600

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 8th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. 1882-83.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	2,311,218	2,170,700	2,506,300	335,600	...	2,439,700	...	66,600
2.—INTEREST, OTHER AC- COUNTS ...	561	1,500	2,700	1,000	...	1,800	...	900
4.—LAND REVENUE ...	681	900	600	...	300	1,000	400	...
5.—FOREST ...	4,038	5,200	5,200	...	...	5,200	...	...
10.—SALT ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.—OPIMUM ...	88	500	1,100	600	...	100	...	1,000
12.—STAMPS ...	31,002	40,000	31,000	...	8,400	32,000	7,400	...
14.—MINT ...	3,391	19,000	22,800	3,800	...	5,600	...	19,200
15.—POST OFFICE ...	103,358	100,100	93,700	...	1,400	103,000	4,900	...
16.—TELEGRAPH ...	88,879	102,000	111,000	8,700	...	122,100	11,000	...
17.—ADMINISTRATION ...	210,573	220,000	220,000	6,000	...	217,000	...	9,000
18.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	20,551	19,000	21,500	2,500	...	21,200	...	300
19.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	263	1,000	300	...	1,100	1,300	1,000	...
21.—MARINE ...	152,671	302,000	220,000	...	76,900	244,700	18,700	...
22.—EDUCATION ...	497	400	100	...	...	100	...	...
23.—ECCLIASTICAL ...	655	800	500	...	300	1,000	500	...
24.—MEDICAL ...	7,203	7,500	7,500	...	...	7,500	...	...
25.—STATIONERY & PRINTING ...	74,600	87,000	127,000	40,000	...	131,000	3,400	...
26.—POLITICAL ...	86,287	26,300	26,500	500	...	27,300	500	...
27.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGN- MENTS ...	21,001	61,000	21,100	...	40,000	65,100	41,000	...
28.—CIVIL PUNISHMENT ALLOW- ANCES ...	217,504	220,000	218,000	...	12,000	220,000	12,000	...
29.—SUPERANNUATIONS ...	1,370,934	1,350,000	1,367,000	11,000	...	1,360,000	...	7,000
30.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	30,823	20,000	22,000	2,000	...	18,000	...	4,000
31.—FAMINE RELIEF ...	1,821	...	200	200	...	...	...	200
32.—RAILWAYS (FRONTIER RAILWAYS) ...	691,697	404,000	310,000	...	64,000	103,000	...	237,000
32.—RAILWAYS (GUARANTEED) SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS ...	...	...	4,300	4,300	...	16,500	12,200	...
33.—IRRIGATION ...	5,286	100	200	100	...	200	...	...
34.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ...	88,249	95,000	101,000	5,400	...	90,700	...	10,300
35.—ARMY ...	4,104,215	4,067,000	4,084,200	17,200	...	4,025,000	...	59,200
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN ...	70,563	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
TOTAL ...	9,778,452	9,641,400	9,576,400	...	65,000	9,276,700	...	299,700
<i>Expenditure on Productive Public Works.</i>								
1.—INTEREST ...	343,934	239,600	353,900	114,300	...	342,000	...	11,900
32.—RAILWAYS (GUARANTEED) E. I. RAILWAY ...	3,251,504	3,267,000	3,265,000	...	2,000	3,278,000	13,000	...
33.—IRRIGATION (MADRAS IR- RIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY) ...	993,173	1,382,400	1,237,400	...	145,000	1,213,300	...	18,100
TOTAL ...	4,611,780	4,922,200	4,806,500	...	15,700	4,889,500	...	17,000
TOTAL ...	14,129,232	14,563,600	14,382,900	...	80,700	14,166,200	...	316,700
37.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS ...	570,678	458,000	415,000	...	13,000	550,000	165,000	...
Do. do. E. I. RAILWAY ...	...	...	500,000	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
Do. do. MADRAS IRRIGATION & CANAL CO'S UNDERPRIKINGS ...	...	1,405,000	...	...	1,405,000	...	...	...

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VII.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 18-1882.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	69,618,865	66,921,300	70,259,100	3,329,100	...	66,210,000	...	4,010,400
II.—PUBLIC DEBT*	3,451,163	3,000,000	3,000,000	700	...	...	...	3,000,700
III.—TREASURY NOTES AND SER- VICE FUNDS ...	994,657	1,026,200	1,011,000	11,500	...	1,087,000	46,000	...
IV.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS	2,053,150	769,000	1,531,000	765,000	...	1,035,000	101,000	...
V.—POLITICAL AND OTHER EX- CLUDED FUNDS ...	596,690	452,000	612,000	160,000	...	622,000	11,000	...
VI.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUS...	336,686	114,000	1,357,000	1,243,000	...	...	...	1,357,000
VII.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES...	25,162,130	21,363,000	16,961,500	...	7,491,500	19,145,000	2,181,500	...
VIII.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALI- TIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.	932,124	215,000	306,000	91,000	...	210,000	...	96,000
IX.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL ...	1,624,478	1,542,600	1,479,500	...	63,100	1,671,000	194,500	...
X.—MONEY ORDERS ...	1,570,858	5,433,000	5,602,000	169,000	...	5,602,000	...	...
XI.—REMITTANCES IN INDIA ...	21,785,293	15,363,000	15,520,000	...	410,000	13,082,000	...	2,438,000
XIII.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND ...	1,803,487	1,879,500	1,570,000	...	308,600	1,722,000	151,100	...
TOTAL ...	132,911,961	121,615,600	119,255,000	...	2,410,600	111,618,000	...	8,317,000
BALANCE ...	13,029,894	12,700,393	13,371,101	571,108	...	14,192,651	828,550	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	145,941,855	134,415,993	132,606,101	...	1,839,492	125,217,651	...	7,388,450

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1882-83 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of the exact amount stated.

Abstract of the above showing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.		REGULAR ESTI-	
	£		£
SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVE- NUE ...	4,349,170	POLITICAL AND OTHER EX- CLUDED FUNDS ...	518,792
PUBLIC DEBT ...	3,987,482	LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c. ...	174,526
TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS ...	244,105	SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	15,112,215
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	943,694	BALANCE INCREASED ...	341,207
SURPLUS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUE ...	297,961		
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES ...	4,688,663		
LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c. ...	572,472		
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL ...	20,591		
MONEY ORDERS ...	1,972,287		
REMITTANCES ...			
TOTAL ...	16,176,740	TOTAL ...	16,176,740
		TOTAL ...	18,332,550

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 5th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	65,269,635	57,751,100	59,599,100	1,847,700	...	54,707,800	...	4,891,300
2.—PUBLIC DEBT ...	363,681	30,800	230,300	199,500	...	590,090	359,700	...
3.—TREASURY NOTES AND SER- VICE FUNDS ...	749,952	816,400	793,500	...	22,900	826,500	33,000	...
4.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	1,114,796	1,146,000	1,444,000	298,000	...	1,385,000	...	59,000
5.—POLITICAL AND OTHER EX- CLUDED FUNDS ...	1,115,482	492,000	602,000	110,000	...	580,000	...	22,000
6.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DE- FICITS ...	38,725	821,000	35,000	...	786,000	1,990,000	1,955,000	...
7.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES ...	29,473,562	21,112,000	16,115,200	...	7,096,800	17,846,000	1,430,800	...
8.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c. ...	1,106,650	113,000	136,000	23,000	...	125,000	...	11,000
9.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL ...	1,024,506	1,051,400	1,124,500	70,100	...	1,901,600	776,500	...
10.—MONEY ORDERS ...	1,559,357	5,433,000	5,581,000	151,000	...	5,581,000	...	...
11.—REMITTANCES IN INDIA ...	21,391,055	11,998,000	14,677,850	...	320,150	13,091,000	...	1,586,850
12.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID* ...	15,112,215	17,200,000	17,504,000	304,000	...	15,342,000	...	2,162,000
13.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND ...	222,138	178,200	261,000	82,800	...	401,000	140,000	...
TOTAL ...	132,570,754	124,416,200	118,406,450	...	6,039,750	114,369,300	...	4,037,150
BALANCE ...	13,371,101	9,999,393	14,199,651	4,200,258	...	10,848,351	...	3,351,300
GRAND TOTAL ...	145,941,855	134,415,593	132,606,101	...	1,839,492	125,217,651	...	7,388,450

made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of the exact amount stated.

Ways and Means are provided.

MATES, 1881-82.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	
	£		£
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	17,504,000	SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE	11,532,200
		TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS ...	260,500
BALANCE INCREASED ...	828,550	SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	250,000
		POLITICAL AND OTHER EX- CLUDED FUNDS ...	43,000
		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES ...	1,297,000
		LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c. ...	85,000
		MONEY ORDERS ...	18,000
		REMITTANCES ...	1,312,000
		BALANCE REDUCED ...	3,351,300

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VIII.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH THE REGU- LAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
I.—PUBLIC REVENUE	2,212,217	2,138,700	2,392,600	...	576,100	219,000	...	2,413,600
II.—PUBLIC DEBT*	5,927,241	1,105,900	2,319,300	...	1,185,700	1,959,000	...	669,300
III.—SERVICE FUNDS	3,706	3,800	4,000	200	...	4,000	...	...
VII.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	5,600	3,000	16,500	13,500	...	5,2,000	486,500	...
IX.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL	229,583	100,400	665,500	565,100	...	1,055,000	389,500	...
XII.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN	15,239,677	17,200,000	17,501,000	301,000	...	15,342,000	...	2,162,000
XIII.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND	300,897	125,500	306,100	180,600	...	318,000	41,900	...
TOTAL	21,670,200	21,776,400	23,578,000	...	992,400	19,321,000	...	4,357,000
BALANCE	...	2,270,407	2,710,007	439,600	...	2,951,319	...	4,076,400
GRAND TOTAL	26,340,127	28,486,407	27,995,749	...	548,658	22,472,349	...	5,433,400

*The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1882-83 and of the Debt transactions are the the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated, or that

Abstract of the above showing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.		REGULAR ESTI	
£	£	£	£
NET PUBLIC DEBT ... 592,333	DEFICIT OF REVENUE ... 11,747,693	SERVICE FUNDS ... 3,500	
SERVICE FUNDS ... 3,262	NET DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES 195,098	SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN ... 17,504,000	
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN ... 15,239,677	NET GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL ... 738,572	BALANCE DECREASED ... 1,076,400	
	NET REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND ... 1,296,267		
	BALANCE INCREASED ... 1,857,642		
TOTAL ... 15,835,272	TOTAL ... 15,835,272	TOTAL ... 18,583,900	

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 8th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1880-81.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83, COMPARED WITH THE REGU- LAR ESTIMATES, 1881-82.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
1.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE	14,990,910	16,426,600	15,427,900	...	998,700	14,716,200	...	711,700
2.—PUBLIC DEBT	4,444,911	4,552,200	4,462,700	...	89,500	2,548,000	...	1,914,700
3.—SERVICE FUNDS	444	600	500	...	100	500	...	...
7.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	200,791	2,503,000	1,818,800	...	684,200	3,000	...	1,815,800
9.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL	978,155	1,104,600	1,461,500	356,900	...	1,370,000	...	91,500
13.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND	1,597,164	1,908,800	1,683,000	...	225,800	1,688,000	5,000	...
TOTAL	22,212,378	26,495,800	24,854,400	...	1,641,400	20,325,700	...	4,528,700
BALANCE	4,127,749	1,990,607	3,051,349	1,060,742	...	2,146,649	...	904,700
GRAND TOTAL	26,340,127	28,486,407	27,905,749	...	580,658	22,472,349	...	5,433,400

best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Debt transactions will be carried out as estimated.

Ways and Means are provided.

MATES, 1881-82.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	
£	£	£	£
DEFICIT OF REVENUE ... 12,765,300	SERVICE FUNDS ... 3,500	DEFICIT OF REVENUE ... 14,497,200	
NET PUBLIC DEBT ... 1,843,400	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES ... 500,000	NET DEBT ... 598,000	
NET DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES ... 1,802,300	SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN ... 15,342,000	NET GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL ... 315,000	
NET GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL ... 796,000	BALANCE DECREASED ... 904,700	NET MISCELLANEOUS REMIT- TANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND ... 1,340,000	
NET MISCELLANEOUS REMIT- TANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND ... 1,376,900			
TOTAL ... 18,583,900	TOTAL ... 16,750,200	TOTAL ... 16,750,200	

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IX.—CLOSING BALANCES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

	ACTUALS, 1880-81.			REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1881-82.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882-83.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Local Deposits and Advances.	Provincial.	Local.	Local Deposits and Advances.	Provincial.	Local.	Local Deposits and Advances.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INDIA, GENERAL	...	6,416	175	...	2,100	200	...	—1,200	200
CENTRAL PROVINCES	...	66,382	45,809	...	145,700	—6,300	147,800	24,000	—6,300
BRITISH BURMA	...	288,597	97,531	...	290,600	...	88,200	13,200	...
ASSAM	...	58,016	1,552	...	98,900	—1,900	67,400	2,000	—1,900
BENGAL	...	499,112	197,687	...	708,500	12,000	84,600	93,500	27,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	...	666,561	258,592	...	1,062,600	100	621,000	260,800	1,300
PUNJAB	...	150,314	96,583	...	301,700	—500	178,300	118,800	—500
MADRAS	...	73,071	498,792	...	107,200	39,700	126,300	413,200	39,700
BOMBAY	...	145,003	114,746	...	552,100	—300	286,400	104,900	—600
TOTAL	1,450,056	1,348,008	38,263	3,336,327	3,267,600	43,000	1,600,000	1,029,500	58,900

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
The 8th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

X.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

In thousands of Conventional £.

REVENUE.	1880-81.			1881-82.			1882-83.		
	ACTUALS.	BUDGET.	REGULAR.	ACTUALS.	BUDGET.	REGULAR.	ACTUALS.	BUDGET.	REGULAR.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	18,129	18,756	18,733	18,304	18,319	...	1,532	1,519	1,504
Assessed Taxes	...	538	535	524	523	...	2,516	2,687	2,538
Customs	...	2,341	2,161	2,004	2,200	...	2,282	2,335	2,309
Salt	...	6,753	6,725	6,669	6,833	...	828	915	878
Opium	...	8,451	6,500	7,838	7,250	...	159	159	160
Excise	...	3,040	2,932	3,312	3,232	...	1,789	2,201	2,250
Stamps	...	3,143	3,176	3,219	3,223	...	2,430	2,505	2,535
Registration	...	108	104	102	98	...	2,058	1,983	1,984
Forest	...	243	199	220	228	...	15,794	15,645	16,150
Tributes and Contributions, Mint and Miscellaneous, less Refunds and Drawbacks	...	722	339	348	189	...	...	...	...
Provincial Rates	...	2,730	2,815	2,836	2,841	...	35	1,500	1,500
Provincial and Local Adjustments, Ordinary	...	—298	707	—652	1,990	...	3,207	3,569	3,640
Ditto, Special	...	...	...	—670	...	...	2,717	3,063	3,294
	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,354	5,713	5,833
	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,066	43,794	43,881
TOTAL NET REVENUE	45,900	44,549	44,573	47,001	44,115	...	—122	300	—885
Deficit	...	4,044	...	...	...	...	49,944	44,094	42,996
TOTAL	49,944	44,949	44,573	47,001	44,115	...	...	855	1,577
	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,944	44,949	44,573
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,115

* These figures show the Budget as it would stand if no remissions of taxation were made, and the payment of Patwaris in Oude was not undertaken by the State.

† Includes 223 Frontier Railways.

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 8th March 1882.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

Includes £486,847, Gold remittances from India.

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value).

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APPENDIX A—contd.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—Sea-borne Trade for the Year—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
1	COTTON—					
	Twist and Yarn—					
	Quantity ... Lbs.	33,270,208	36,196,661	33,145,651	33,212,952	45,877,379
	Value ... £	2,733,535	2,850,616	2,770,774	2,745,306	3,699,273
	Average declared value (Annas per lb. { Pence, at average exchange ...	13-14	12-60	13-42	13-23	12-90
	Other manufactures—					
	Value ... £	16,012,932	17,332,639	14,137,694	16,923,747	22,914,314
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports ... £	18,746,467	20,183,255	16,917,468	19,669,053	26,613,587
	Re-exports—					
	Twist and Yarn—					
	Quantity ... Lbs.	839,539	934,437	754,648	842,239	625,840
	Value ... £	58,423	62,733	51,217	54,712	47,476
	Other manufactures—					
	Value ... £	1,064,392	1,089,614	1,132,627	1,061,457	1,151,417
	Total Re-exports ... £	1,122,815	1,152,347	1,183,844	1,116,169	1,198,892
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports ... £	17,623,652	19,030,908	15,733,624	18,552,884	25,414,695
2	METALS ... Value £	3,722,165	3,736,958	3,372,903	3,444,195	3,846,996
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK ...	1,194,145	1,727,560	1,491,831	1,528,497	2,742,689
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured) ...	1,036,684	1,482,951	1,491,285	1,521,126	2,417,402
5	SUGAR ...	403,556	798,036	1,480,880	1,068,788	1,611,157
6	LIQUORS ...	1,585,345	1,683,655	1,372,487	1,496,108	1,537,812
7	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES ...	911,890	955,142	961,666	1,028,450	1,466,121
8	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)—					
	Quantity ... Tons.	523,384	603,731	473,027	587,634	712,020
	Value ... £	918,309	1,004,912	881,444	1,125,482	1,280,060
	Average declared value (Rupees per ton— { Shillings, at average exchange ...	17-54	16-64	18-63	19-15	17-98
9	PROVISIONS ... Value £	661,059	858,797	975,835	1,048,832	920,181
10	MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK ...	963,504	873,960	893,875	644,192	835,503
11	APPAREL ...	542,915	579,106	546,089	561,293	688,403
12	SALT—					
	Quantity ... Tons.	298,776	254,231	274,180	352,238	373,376
	Value ... £	430,890	401,366	593,612	762,532	665,517
	Average declared value (Rupees per ton— { Shillings, at average exchange ...	14-42	15-78	21-65	21-65	17-82
13	SPICES ... Value £	432,969	488,884	509,043	526,328	542,861
14	OILS ...	78,413	295,667	369,865	545,931	529,175

TABLE III.—Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year.
(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver ...	52,210,342	47,821,206	51,518,840	58,278,889	64,518,336
Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver ...	34,457,473	32,426,305	33,530,283	44,019,148	40,975,795
Excess Exports ...	17,752,869	15,394,901	17,988,557	14,259,741	23,542,541
Net Imports of silver ...	13,117,467	2,187,577	6,681,284	3,331,588	2,846,788
Net Imports of gold ...	278,765	—482,078	1,388,522	2,958,798	4,214,854
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER ...	13,396,232	1,705,499	8,069,806	6,290,386	7,061,642
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS ...	104,112,057	88,090,522	96,918,709	111,081,061	114,406,777

APPENDIX A—contd.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
1	COTTON, RAW { Quantity ... Cwt. 2,585,377 2,281,507 2,895,634 3,399,355 3,855,588 Value ... £ 6,949,554 6,149,132 7,989,392 10,045,853 10,290,948 Average value per lb. ... Rs. 0-3-10 0-3-10 0-3-11 0-4-3 0-3-10					
	MANUFACTURES—					
	Twist and Yarn { Quantity ... Lbs. 12,779,989 18,306,631 20,446,026 22,632,378 26,346,512 Value ... £ 558,913 767,675 854,727 1,076,159 1,185,811 Average value per lb. ... Rs. 0-6-11 0-6-8 0-6-8 0-7-7 0-7-2					
	Other manufactures—Value ... £ 392,895 431,844 420,627 526,904 540,963					
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) ... £ 7,901,362 7,348,651 9,264,746 11,648,916 12,017,722					
2	OPIUM { Quantity ... Chests 77,387 76,165 91,082 75,444 75,959 Value ... £ 10,264,066 10,917,614 12,299,005 11,115,263 10,656,680 Average value per chest ... Rs. 1,326-5-3 1,433-6-8 1,350-5-2 1,473-5-0 1,402-15-3					
3	WHEAT { Quantity ... Cwt. 6,206,669 1,035,857 1,810,650 6,292,924 18,052,526 Value ... £ 2,790,304 508,125 917,109 2,762,759 7,844,119 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 4-7-11 4-14-6 5-1-0 4-6-3 4-5-6					
4	RICE AND PADDY { Quantity ... Cwt. 10,186,650 12,420,606 12,723,419 16,369,942 17,765,895 Value ... £ 4,017,310 5,699,274 5,150,492 5,690,268 5,398,390 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 3-15-1 4-9-5 4-0-9 3-7-7 3-0-7					
5	SEEDS { Quantity ... Cwt. 11,239,493 6,357,845 5,766,213 8,700,116 8,535,775 Value ... £ 6,758,930 4,089,485 3,764,064 5,369,867 4,985,915 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 6-0-2 6-6-11 6-8-5 6-2-9 6-18-6					
6	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ... £ 3,679,332 4,076,573 4,539,802 4,172,591 4,857,656					
7	INDIGO { Quantity ... Cwt. 90,577 64,614 78,533 87,477 115,795 Value ... £ 2,632,728 1,767,026 2,256,424 2,734,908 3,531,771 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 290-10-7 273-15-0 287-5-2 312-10-3 305-2-11					
8	TEA { Quantity ... Lbs. 30,306,610 30,692,313 34,273,392 42,347,398 43,667,412 Value ... £ 2,770,735 2,808,432 2,749,011 2,797,637 3,261,579 Average value per lb. ... Rs. 0-14-7 0-14-8 0-12-10 0-10-7 0-11-11					
9	HIDES AND SKINS { Quantity ... Cwt. 709,852 630,278 709,708 632,180 637,183 Value ... £ 2,990,695 2,455,043 2,785,714 2,919,811 3,099,954 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 42-2-1 38-15-2 39-4-0 46-3-0 48-10-5					
10	COFFEE { Quantity ... Cwt. 191,693 201,626 188,171 269,445 204,121 Value ... £ 846,358 885,939 833,663 1,160,862 858,252 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 44-2-5 43-15-0 44-4-10 43-1-4 42-0-9					
11	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ... £ 939,198 1,049,930 1,007,620 1,045,637 827,203					
12	LAC ... £ 299,599 234,712 220,109 414,104 538,509					
13	SUGAR ... £ 673,022 184,724 156,542 279,767 511,156					
14	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ... £ 766,098 607,139 584,584 581,255 502,787					
15	TEAK { Quantity ... Cubic tons 44,153 34,115 30,835 52,822 48,569 Value ... £ 311,678 247,752 222,883 398,647 434,522 Average value per cubic ton ... Rs. 70-2-9 72-9-11 72-4-6 75-7-6 89-7-5					
16	OILS ... £ 308,569 424,437 457,190 433,080 370,265					
17	SALTPETRE { Quantity ... Cwt. 311,682 311,091 421,245 301,985 271,558 Value ... £ 304,068 296,222 386,478 298,924 276,184 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 9-12-1 9-8-4 9-2-10 9-14-4 10-2-8					

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year—concluded.*

No.	IMPORTS.	TEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY.				
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
1	COTTON—					
	Twist and yarn	Quantity ... Lbs. 30,872,371	29,736,857	27,309,908	38,777,313	31,326,157
		Value ... £ 2,425,336	2,180,030	2,248,140	3,133,285	2,706,304
		Average value per lb. ... Rs. 0 12-7	0 13-4	0 13-2	0 12-11	0 12-7
		Ditto in sterling at average exchange ... 1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 3½d.
	Other manufactures—Value ...	£ 14,512,524	12,274,502	13,819,121	18,903,436	17,205,010
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports ...	£ 16,937,860	14,754,532	16,067,541	22,041,721	19,911,404
	Re-exports—					
	Twist and yarn	Quantity ... Lbs. 736,160	651,373	730,683	479,928	632,769
		Value ... £ 41,811	41,508	47,720	36,840	43,563
		Average value per lb. ... Rs. 0 10-10	0 10-11	0 10-5	0 12-3	0 11-0
	Other manufactures—Value ...	£ 875,357	966,712	837,854	899,570	1,018,796
	Total Re-exports ...	£ 925,168	1,011,220	905,574	934,400	1,062,359
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports ...	£ 16,012,692	13,743,312	15,161,967	21,105,314	18,849,045
2	METALS ...	Value £ 3,008,118	2,919,762	2,849,490	3,101,352	2,911,296
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK ...	1,227,159	1,249,238	1,080,073	2,278,383	1,899,919
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured) ...	1,271,722	1,308,615	1,263,584	2,046,391	1,748,234
5	LIQUORS ...	1,431,367	1,113,119	1,248,620	1,257,911	1,203,906
6	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES ...	849,529	846,254	901,663	1,315,961	1,166,313
7	SUGAR ...	657,043	1,137,030	833,947	1,339,169	1,071,975
8	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK ...	724,078	781,963	649,666	650,435	986,466
9	PROVISIONS ...	714,619	831,861	883,142	769,765	894,293
10	COAL (excluding Quantity ... Tons 469,270	377,684	449,267	514,951	528,290	528,290
	Coke and Patent Fuel—Value ... £ 764,610	708,320	830,501	945,191	835,022	835,022
		Average value per ton ... Rs. 16-4-8	18-12-1	19-2-5	18-5-8	15-12-11
11	APPAREL ...	Value £ 491,306	464,159	466,922	587,827	573,682
	Quantity ... Tons 217,202	223,563	277,155	321,146	303,511	303,511
12	SALT ...	Value £ 324,628	477,375	611,324	562,651	491,246
		Average value per ton ... Rs. 14-15-1	21-5-7	22-0-9	17-8-4	16-2-11
13	OILS ...	Value £ 253,369	289,122	445,185	479,308	444,411
14	SPICES ...	389,619	430,862	406,200	462,766	425,013

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December of each year.*

(Prices of March 1873=100.)

In LONDON—(prices quoted from the LONDON ECONOMIST.)	MEASURED IN GOLD.							MEASURED IN SILVER.*						
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Best Pig Iron (Warrants) ...	54	49	43	36	55	43	44	58	51	48	44	63	50	51
Coals, Het on, Wallsend (London) ...	75	57	55	60	50	52	51	79	59	61	72	57	60	59
Copper, Chili Bars ...	92	85	74	64	74	68	79	98	90	82	77	85	78	91
Straits Tin ...	56	52	45	42	62	63	76	60	54	50	50	71	73	88
Wheat ...	83	91	94	72	85	77	80	88	96	104	87	97	89	92
Flour, town-made ...	90	82	98	69	86	81	91	96	86	109	83	98	93	105
Beef, inferior ...	128	98	85	90	85	100	97	136	102	94	108	97	116	112
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist ...	86	80	71	61	77	75	77	91	84	78	73	87	87	89
Wool, Southdown Hogs ...	85	80	76	65	71	76	64	91	85	84	78	81	87	78
Sugar, Foreign Muscovado ...	77	113	74	80	95	80	71	82	119	82	96	108	92	83
Coffee ...	105	101	98	73	83	71	64	111	106	109	88	94	81	74
Saltpetre ...	83	87	98	89	96	102	105	88	92	109	108	110	118	121
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	105	111	120	114	115	115
Silver ...	94	95	90	83	88	86	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In CALCUTTA (prices quoted from the CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)														
Grey Shirtings (8½ lbs.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	78	73	74	81	80	78
Mule Twist, White, good, No. 40 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87	75	75	88	83	81
" " Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	85	85	78	77	69	69
" " Orange, No. 40—60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	90	83	73	87	88	85
Copper, Sheathing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	93	83	80	87	80	87
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	68	60	56	76	56	65
Spelter, hard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	143	130	107	121	95	96
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	104	75	69	96	93	88
Indigo, good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	110	86	100	119	105	113
Jute, picked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	150	147	153	169	148	140
Lardye, fine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	69	58	54	73	49	36
Shell Lac, fine orange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	68	49	56	153	123	93
Linseed, fine bold clean ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	102	106	N/A	120	104	93
Rice, Ballam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	159	168	259	153	103	97
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	98	80	69	87	80	86
Tea, good Scuchong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	123	100	77	82	64	83
Wheat, Doodiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	96	104	109	109	93	92
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	103	105	109	110	115	116

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE V.—*Actual CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on STATE RAILWAYS in 1880-81, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1881-82 and 1882-83 and to the end of 1882-83.*

	Accounts, 1880-81.	1881-82, Regular Estimate.	1882-83, Budget Estimate.	To end of 1882-83.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance* remaining unspent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian ...	418,435	1,035,000	485,000	11,675,000	...	...
Rajputana ...	277,338	309,450	...	...	...	...
Western Rajputana ...	458,669	...	468,930	8,235,000	8,235,000	...
Sindia-Neemuch ...	77,828	52,700	...	...	...	...
Neemuch-Nasirabad ...	363,436	264,300	...	...	...	...
Sindia ...	53,118	35,000	20,000	889,000	889,000	...
Holkar ...	13,078	24,600	11,300	1,285,000	1,285,000	...
Wurdah Coal ...	13,331	16,130	15,500	609,000	609,000	...
Nagpur-Chattisgarh ...	204,403	242,020	97,160	926,000	1,037,460	111,460
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	15,183	26,700	41,700	1,331,000	1,331,000	...
Rangoon and Sittang Valley ...	...	205,570	376,100	582,000	1,170,000	588,000
Northern Bengal ...	35,764	-7,700	1,500	2,103,000	2,103,000	...
Tirhoot ...	48,320	-18,300	28,450	604,000	604,000	...
Tirhoot Extension ...	5,496	317,900	316,750	642,000	600,000	-42,000
Patna and Gya ...	30,981	22,170	18,450	398,000	398,000	...
Nalhatti ...	-260	-860	-300	33,000	88,000	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	8,508	-2,500	-2,450	677,000	677,000	...
Cawnpore-Farakhabad ...	106,895	20,267	5,000	330,000	330,000	...
Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ...	14,120	8,500	10,000	78,000	78,000	...
Muttra Hathras ...	-915	640	150	109,000	109,000	...
Muttra-Achneyra ...	40,870	20,710	...	67,000	67,000	...
Bareilly-Philibhit* ...	...	...	25,000	25,000	25,000*	...
Dhond and Manmad ...	-33,889	3,330	12,750	1,010,000	1,010,000	...
Indus Valley ...	280,290	321,950	262,175	6,993,000	6,993,000	...
Punjab Northern ...	617,826	120,600	34,700	4,569,000	4,569,000	...
Amritsar-Pathankot ...	...	20,000	180,000	200,000	450,000	250,000
Stores and Reserve ...	-76,770	-66,277	-55,165	155,000	...	-155,000
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS outlay	2,553,620	1,936,900	1,867,700	31,850,000	32,602,460	752,460
Railways constructed wholly from ORDINARY FUNDS—						
Frontier Railways—						
Punjab Northern, Northern Section ...	1,021,508	1,093,200	182,500	2,605,000	...	...
Kandahar ...	380,440	-596,000	...	...	...	...
Stores and Reserve, &c. ...	405,547	179,550	30,800	1,328,000	...	...
Bhopal ...	...	70,000	55,000	125,000	125,000	...
Sonarpur-Diamond-Harbour ...	12,152	100,000	85,800	201,000	235,980	34,980
Parbatipore-Dinagapore ...	...	25,000	60,000	85,000	119,108	34,108
Cawnpore-Farakhabad Extension* ...	...	...	100,000	100,000*	...	...
Jumna Bridge* ...	...	...	30,000	30,000*	...	...
Patri Salt Branch ...	...	...	...	82,000	90,000	8,000
Total ORDINARY ...	2,305,767	403,740	556,800	4,721,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,859,387	2,340,640	2,424,500	36,571,000	...	...

* Estimates not yet sanctioned.

APPENDIX A—contd.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—Actual Capital Expenditure on works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, in 1880-81, and estimated Expenditure on such works in 1881-82, 1882-83, and to the end of 1882-83, &c.

	1880-81, Actuals.	1881-82, Regular Estimate.	1882-83, Budget Estimate.	TO END OF 1882-83.			Estimated cost (current sanctions.)	Balance of current sanctions remaining to be spent.
				Outlay against current sanctions.	Outlay against sanctions that have expired.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—								
Orissa canals ...	45,059	52,500	60,600	2,035,700	...	2,035,700	1,969,900	...
Midnapore canal ...	23,045	20,000	29,800	821,900	...	821,900	824,900	3,000
Tidal canal ...	...	...	...	177,300	...	177,300	177,300	...
Sone canal ...	82,140	67,500	49,600	2,375,200	...	2,375,200	2,736,300	361,100
Ganges canal ...	20,541	30,000	51,100	658,800	1,982,900	2,641,700	991,300	332,500
Agra canal ...	2,926	5,000	7,400	792,500	...	792,500	800,800	8,300
Lower Ganges canal ...	172,882	(c) 120,000	129,500	2,090,800	360,300	2,451,100	2,553,500	462,700
Eastern Jumna canal ...	(a)	5,000	12,000	81,700	197,600	279,300	146,800	64,900
Western Jumna canal ...	49,700	57,400	60,000	547,100	311,900	859,000	759,700	212,600
Bari Doab canal ...	525	1,800	6,300	360,200	1,143,400	1,503,600	508,800	148,600
Other projects ...	217,632	287,800	490,900	...	...	5,126,800	...	...
TOTAL ...	614,450	647,000	897,200	...	...	19,064,100	...	...
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS—								
<i>(Not classed as Productive Public Works)—</i>								
Eastern Jumna canal ...	6,358	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	...
Other projects ...	208,599	214,000	203,400	...	...	3,244,000	...	...
TOTAL ...	214,957	214,000	203,400	...	...	3,244,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	829,407	861,000	1,100,600	...	...	22,308,100	...	...

(a) Shown under Irrigation and Navigation.

(b) Transferred to head Productive Public Works.

(c) Includes Rs. 1,00,000, additions sanctioned by the Government of India.

APPENDIX A—contd.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VII.—Gross Earnings, Working Expenses and Net Traffic Earnings of Guaranteed and State Railways to the end of 1880-81, with Regular Estimates for 1881-82 and Budget Estimates for 1882-83.

	ACTUALS.					Regular Esti- mates, 1881-82.	Budget Esti- mates, 1882-83.
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year ...	4,308	4,495	4,532	4,541	4,569	4,600	4,600
Gross earnings.							
East Indian ...	387,820	512,204	478,163	534,503	564,194	645,000	610,000
Eastern Bengal ...	913,924	1,175,470	713,611	683,419	657,887	680,000	680,000
Madras ...	230,248	341,407	334,795	357,154	377,290	377,500	388,000
South Indian ...	727,917	835,880	794,387	777,224	889,794	1,030,000	1,120,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	3,009,686	3,737,727	3,221,740	2,717,443	2,865,789	3,500,000	3,400,000
Great Indian Peninsula ...	403,362	629,316	652,706	472,410	614,783	550,000	590,000
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	1,066,138	1,262,600	1,298,414	1,791,478	2,013,628	1,600,000	1,500,000
Sinde, Punjab and Delhi ...	6,767,876	8,494,613	7,393,807	7,333,631	7,900,835	8,262,500	8,268,000
TOTAL ...	185,568	203,438	240,713	283,084	295,698	345,000	352,500
Working expenses.							
East Indian ...	635,623	819,082	651,076	456,484	480,256	480,000	480,000
Eastern Bengal ...	125,725	182,275	257,097	261,834	240,113	257,500	248,000
Madras ...	394,689	424,253	478,068	448,183	511,789	450,000	480,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,652,220	1,961,167	1,855,375	1,763,109	1,681,663	1,700,000	1,750,000
Great Indian Peninsula ...	429,913	323,254	323,254	318,341	307,584	355,000	375,000
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	867,598	815,328	851,500	1,325,789	1,510,219	1,305,000	1,110,000
Sinde, Punjab and Delhi ...	4,108,411	4,835,456	4,658,483	4,857,284	4,987,622	4,772,500	4,785,500
TOTAL ...	2,025,052	3,087,768	237,455	251,469	268,496	300,000	257,500
Net Traffic earnings.							
East Indian ...	284,301	356,397	162,635	197,613	197,613	200,000	180,000
Eastern Bengal ...	104,493	159,192	77,638	95,320	137,177	120,000	140,000
Madras ...	331,228	411,607	315,389	329,041	377,005	380,000	440,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,367,416	1,776,560	1,365,871	954,334	1,203,836	1,800,000	1,650,000
Great Indian Peninsula ...	146,404	169,403	220,462	207,169	207,169	195,000	215,000
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	217,540	437,232	346,914	465,679	503,369	295,000	260,000
Sinde, Punjab and Delhi ...	2,649,464	3,049,157	2,735,324	2,470,347	2,913,313	3,480,000	3,472,500
TOTAL ...	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,504	1,504	1,504
STATE RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year ...	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,504	1,504	1,504
Gross earnings ...	4,116,900	4,800,785	4,405,367	4,811,878	4,252,841	4,600,000	4,346,400
Working expenses ...	1,652,231	1,797,289	1,861,906	1,516,487	1,482,316	1,490,000	1,686,400
Net Traffic earnings ...	2,464,669	3,012,497	2,543,461	3,005,391	2,770,525	3,110,000	2,660,000
Other State Railways.							
Open mileage at beginning of year ...	688	808	1,287	2,014	2,469	3,030	3,310
Gross earnings.							
Rents of premises on account of the East Indian Railway realised in England ...	...	...	...	...	230	500	200
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section) ...	239,340	261,434	330,077	379,397	460,327	785,000	1,180,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	62,668	93,611	120,302	17,244	161,622	200,000	200,000
Holkar and Neemuch ...	39,272	1,319	10,612	22,980	22,980	82,500	35,000
Sindia ...	8,665	10,639	29,775	24,696	24,696	52,500	52,500
Wardah Coal ...	60,154	76,412	109,400	182,537	401,140	317,500	375,000
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	113,921	385,633	682,027	620,000	620,000
Indus Valley ...	...	...	26,041	60,869	14,000	15,000	15,000
Dhond and Manmad ...	...	...	62,876	97,561	108,623	141,146	163,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna and Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore and Furruckhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipore and Dildarnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	380,668	557,890	976,828	1,548,728	2,269,135	2,485,400	2,776,350
Working expenses.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section) ...	159,082	184,831	203,816	247,239	319,157	465,000	460,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	39,047	39,319	67,903	12,471	111,049	140,000	140,000
Holkar and Neemuch ...	2,137	12,734	12,734	19,888	23,000	23,000	23,000
Sindia ...	3,658	7,043	11,104	26,733	44,678	44,600	40,000
Wardah Coal ...	45,958	70,498	86,606	176,473	306,608	286,000	280,000
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	109,862	314,896	480,850	405,000	370,000
Indus Valley ...	...	...	24,569	67,412	47,018	...	...
Dhond and Manmad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur and Chattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna and Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore and Furruckhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipore and Dildarnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	287,988	426,006	740,373	1,215,231	1,607,625	1,715,700	1,740,880
Net Traffic earnings.							
Rents of premises on account of the East Indian Railway realised in England ...	...	...	...	...	230	500	200
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section) ...	60,267	76,603	126,261	132,158	141,178	320,000	500,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	225	23,347	25,608	32,668	40,573	60,000	13,000
Holkar and Neemuch ...	27	3,598	269	3,012	7,500	8,500	15,500
Sindia ...	4,196	5,913	21,894	6,063	94,533	21,500	85,000
Wardah Coal ...	...	...	4,069	70,737	201,071	115,000	150,000
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond and Manmad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur and Chattisgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna and Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore and Furruckhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipore and Dildarnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	92,680	131,884	236,455	333,467	661,607	769,700	1,035,500

* The working of the line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only gets percentage of the gross receipts.

† Balance of Stores belonging to the collieries borne on the Revenue books on 31st December 1879 omitted to be adjusted in 1879-80.

APPENDIX A—contd.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VIII.—Gross Earnings, Working Expenses and Net Earnings of Works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, to end of 1880-81, with Regular Estimates for 1881-82 and Budget Estimates for 1882-83.

	ACTUALS.					Regular Estimates, 1881-82.	Budget- Estimates, 1882-83.
	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.							
GROSS DIRECT REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	7,458	16,110	18,200	27,919	26,978	21,800	33,300
Midnapore canal	13,609	17,009	17,071	24,722	21,046	23,200	29,300
Tidal canal	4,503	6,228	6,079	4,578	5,419	5,900	6,150
Sone canals	7,318	10,130	43,763	83,189	47,884	66,500	51,680
Ganges canal	229,154	280,453	261,114	290,584	180,289	191,040	200,000
Agra	8,952	21,467	42,633	42,151	25,316	55,000	51,900
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Doab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIRECT REVENUE—							
Ganges canal	64,279	72,290	67,181	66,893	44,301	44,301	44,301
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Doab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	425,201	502,883	613,270	708,041	639,144	603,730	643,770
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Ganges canal	64,279	72,290	67,181	66,893	44,301	44,301	44,301
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Doab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	133,517	163,867	136,984	602,397	797,319	679,327	686,387
TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	7,458	16,110	18,200	27,919	26,978	21,800	33,300
Midnapore canal	13,609	17,009	17,071	24,722	21,046	23,200	29,300
Tidal canal	4,503	6,228	6,079	4,578	5,419	5,900	6,150
Sone canals	7,318	10,130	43,763	83,189	47,884	66,500	51,680
Ganges canal	284,333	322,743	328,296	367,467	224,690	234,301	244,301
Agra	8,952	26,976	42,633	42,151	25,316	55,000	51,900
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Doab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	558,718	656,749	740,204	1,310,438	1,436,463	1,483,087	1,629,107
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Orissa canals	21,466	21,6	23,909	36,777	30,007	26,040	32,000
Midnapore canal	17,128	20,382	17,243	15,440	18,923	19,631	23,000
Tidal canal	1,243	3,056	2,318	4,228	2,559	2,673	3,000
Sone canals	10,950	25,21	37,061	35,731	47,257	46,310	49,200
Ganges canal	106,140	97,870	90,091	81,559	78,820	78,820	78,780
Agra	11,913	15,792	18,859	21,684	20,461	22,500	21,490
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Doab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	363,356	364,458	381,550	459,281	485,473	452,814	502,420
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	-14,010	-5,497	-5,709	-6,859	-3,629	-4,340	1,300
Midnapore canal	-3,439	-3,373	-212	9,282	2,724	5,669	7,200
Tidal canal	3,260	3,172	6,712	3,850	2,890	3,227	3,150
Sone canals	-12,641	-15,111	6,712	17,459	6,007	10,180	2,450
Ganges canal	179,393	224,873	231,304	240,981	143,331	145,401	166,551
Agra	-2,061	10,184	23,774	20,467	4,065	32,500	35,410
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Doab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	185,303	292,291	368,654	851,187	1,010,980	1,030,243	1,026,687
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS. (Not classed as Productive Public Works)							
GROSS DIRECT REVENUE—							
Eastern Jumna canal	56,541	57,583	63,198	85,127	74,113	89,200	43,800
Other projects	29,598	19,353	23,906	24,428	38,936	...	...
TOTAL	86,137	76,916	87,106	109,553	113,049	89,200	43,800
INDIRECT REVENUE—							
Eastern Jumna canal	22,153	22,680	22,153	22,153	22,153	...	...
Other projects	123,480	126,987	134,131	134,131	134,131	...	...
TOTAL	145,633	149,667	156,284	156,284	156,284	156,284	156,284
TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT REVENUE—							
Eastern Jumna canal	78,694	80,263	85,351	107,280	96,266	...	...
Other projects	159,076	146,340	168,039	168,039	168,039	...	...
TOTAL	231,770	226,603	253,390	275,319	264,305	264,305	264,305
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Eastern Jumna canal	21,474	20,357	20,418	19,502	19,501	...	...
Other projects	108,439	109,522	109,522	109,522	109,522	...	...
TOTAL	129,913	130,179	130,179	130,179	130,179	130,179	130,179
NET REVENUE—							
Eastern Jumna canal	57,220	59,926	64,933	87,778	76,765	...	...
Other projects	44,887	35,513	42,114	20,199	140,929	...	...
TOTAL	102,107	95,439	107,047	107,977	217,694	217,694	217,694

APPENDIX A—concl.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IX.—Statement showing the true financial results to the revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of the Guaranteed Railway Companies, excluding the East Indian Railway Company.

	1881-82.									1882-83, Estimate.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Original Estimate.	Regular Estimate.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Open mileage to end of official year	4,093	4,308	4,495	4,532	4,541	4,538	4,600	4,593	4,600	4,667
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings	5,104,172	5,782,089	6,767,875	8,484,613	7,393,807	7,333,631	7,882,275	7,490,000	8,262,500	8,268,000
Working expenses	3,123,810	3,321,902	4,109,411	4,835,456	4,658,483	4,857,294	4,987,622	4,780,000	4,772,500	4,795,500
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	61.20	57.45	60.79	56.99	63.01	66.23	63.28	63.5	57.76	58.01
Net traffic earnings	1,980,362	2,460,287	2,658,464	3,649,157	2,735,324	2,476,337	2,894,653	2,710,000	3,490,000	3,472,500
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	65,001	19,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,200
Total Revenue	2,046,263	2,470,544	2,640,464	3,649,167	2,735,324	2,476,347	2,894,653	2,730,000	3,490,000	3,516,700
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	24,459	22,001	14,544	18,463	10,486	9,085	7,447	4,870	6,290	5,709
Ditto ditto in London*	3,125,524	3,142,263	3,167,152	3,167,301	3,200,335	3,241,047	3,254,504	3,267,000	3,265,000	3,290,000
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	3,403,397	3,505,652	3,911,444	3,659,307	3,866,311	3,907,974	3,824,152	3,928,000	3,924,290	3,938,500
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	11,424	86,074	79,735	243,438	294,716	97,689	91,619	165,500	333,500	446,500
Land and supervision	45,088	53,176	40,766	49,414	45,777	45,720	57,613	75,200	85,800	92,350
Interest on Revenue balances	15,461	19,912	15,918	1,991	1,625	1,344	1,216	1,500	1,800	1,600
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	...	...	9,544	7,018	63,044	63,285	60,046	33,500	28,820	...
Total Expenditure	3,475,370	3,695,414	4,057,397	3,960,168	4,271,373	4,116,162	4,034,646	4,208,700	4,374,010	4,483,150
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	1,429,107	1,215,870	1,407,933	311,011	1,536,049	1,639,813	1,139,993	1,478,700	884,010	966,450
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* With the exception of the figures in this line which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this table are in rupees converted into the conventional sterling of the account by the removal of one digit to the right.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1438, dated 8th March 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 261, dated 17th July 1879, paragraph 50.

Memorandum from Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S., dated August 1879.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 81, dated 25th February 1880, paragraphs 17 and 18.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 101, dated 25th March 1880, paragraph 3.

Financial Statement for 1880-81, paragraph 210.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 259, dated 5th August 1880, paragraph 65.

Accounts and Finance Proceedings, July 1880, Nos. 677 to 740.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 173, dated 1st July 1881.

Ditto from ditto ditto, No. 334, dated 10th Novr. 1881.

Ditto to ditto ditto, No. 306, dated 12th Decr. 1881.

Ditto from ditto ditto, No. 10, dated 12th Jany. 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The importance of increasing the portion of the Indian debt in silver, which is actually held in India, so as, on the one hand, to diminish the necessity for sterling loans, or rupee loans fed by funds from Europe, and, on the other, to afford to the masses of the people a mode of investment of their savings more profitable to themselves and to the community at large than the hoarding of coin or ornaments, depositing with small bankers, and petty private money-lending now usually resorted to, has long pressed itself on the attention of the Government of India. In 1877 the issue of local loans for particular works was advocated in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and has since been partially commenced by the debenture loans started in 1879-80. In the autumn of 1879, a scheme, based on a consideration of the American "Refunding Certificates," established in 1870, and of the system of the French "Rentes," was laid before the Government of India. The scheme contemplated the issue of certificates and notes of small amount, the former to be for Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50, the latter for Rs. 100 and Rs. 250, both transferable by delivery. The rate of interest was to be 4 per cent., payable to bearer.

2. The scheme was circulated to Local Governments, and by them to selected officers all over India. The Financial Department also consulted its principal authorities, and a sketch of the scheme was communicated to the public press. Official opinion was naturally much divided, the principal doubt expressed being whether a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. was sufficient to attract petty sums in the mofussil, but some of the highest authorities approved of the proposal. The public press was without exception in favour of a trial of the scheme.

3. In any consideration of the probable success, or otherwise, of such a scheme, it must be premised, and distinctly borne in mind, that the masses of the people in the mofussil, and not the monied, investing, or speculating classes of the Presidency and other principal towns, are those to whom it is addressed, and whom it is intended to benefit, by fertilising petty savings and encouraging accumulation. If the notes proposed were to be issued at a rate higher

APPENDIX B—contd.

than 4 per cent., there can be no reasonable doubt that they would, at once, be appropriated by the monetary world, instead of by the classes in the mofussil for whom they are designed, while, at the same time, the general borrowing power of the State would be prejudiced to the extent of the excess. On the other hand, many of the officers to whom the scheme was referred have urged that those in the mofussil who have any savings at all invest them far more profitably than they could in these Notes. It is reported, for instance, that savings are employed in agricultural stock, land, houses, petty trades, and supply of "secondary wants." So far as this may be the case anywhere, it is a subject of unmixed satisfaction. But the object to which savings are usually said to be devoted is money-lending, and the interest received is stated at various rates from 12 to 76 per cent. That money generally yields in the mofussil any such profit, appears open to considerable doubt, in view of the evidence which has, on other occasions, been adduced to show how little of his advances and his nominally high interest the money-lender in many cases actually recovers, and at what worry and risk his business is often carried on. It appears safe to assume that the average profits are far below popular estimate, though some individuals may be pressed to the full extent to make up for the default of others. In any case, however, the fact that there is a considerable amount of money in the hands of certain classes which is now to be had at about 4 per cent., may be held to be proved by (1) the statements to that effect in the present reports by many officers; (2) the increase of the Savings Bank deposits from one crore in 1869-70 to nearly three crores in 1881; and (3) the small effect upon those deposits produced by the reduction of the rate of interest to 3¼ per cent. which was carried out on the 1st June last. His Excellency the Governor General in Council sees no reason to doubt that the increased facilities which the proposed notes offer will, notwithstanding the low rate of interest, attract much money now risked or lost in various ways. With legitimate money-lending and sound agricultural advances the Government of India have no desire to interfere; nor are the notes at all likely to do so. But if the agriculturist can be relieved from the temptations to reckless borrowing to which he is exposed in consequence of the increase, caused by general prosperity, in the amount of capital for employment and of money-lenders competing with each other, and if thrift, together with safe and profitable investment, can be encouraged, a great benefit will have been conferred on the population at large. Under these circumstances His Excellency the Governor General in Council has decided that the proposal to issue "Stock Notes" (as they will hereafter be called) shall be carried into effect. His Excellency is well aware that it is of the nature of an experiment, and will place no undue reliance upon it for financial purposes, but considers that as an experiment, it is well worthy of a fair trial, since it cannot, under careful issue, do any harm, and it must prove beneficial even though it should progress in popular appreciation with no greater rapidity than the Savings Banks have done.

4. The following are the principal features of the scheme, as finally matured:—

- (1) With the object of affording greater facilities for the investment of small sums at interest, the Government of India have determined to issue a new kind of security termed "stock notes."
- (2) Stock notes will be of four denominations, viz., Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100.
- (3) Stock notes will be issued at par, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
- (4) Stock notes will be transferable from hand to hand without endorsement, or any other formality whatever, the purchaser, presumably, paying to the vendor the interest accrued up to date of transfer. The amount of interest accruing monthly on each note will, for the convenience and security of the public, be stated on the face of it.
- (5) The interest payable on stock notes will be free from taxation of every description.
- (6) In order to obviate inconvenience to landowners from the collection and payment of land revenue, stock notes may be deposited at

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

the Government treasury where such revenue is payable, and the interest thereon will be credited, as it falls due, to the land revenue account of the depositor. The notes will be returned and the arrangement terminated whenever the depositor so desires. The interest on coupons, if they are presented undetached from the stock note to which they belong, will also be credited, when it has become due, in payment of land revenue and State demands of all kinds.

- (7) Stock notes will appertain to certain circles of issue, and the value of the note and amount of interest accruing monthly will be stated thereon in the vernacular languages of the circle, as in the analogous case of currency notes.
- (8) Stock notes will be obtainable on demand at all district, sub-divisional, and tahsildars' or similar subordinate treasuries. Notes of any of the three lower denominations will also be exchangeable at such treasuries for their equivalent in notes of the higher denominations. Arrangements will be matured hereafter, as circumstances permit, for the sale of notes by stamp and other licensed vendors, and at post offices.
- (9) A commission of 1 per cent. on actual sales will be allowed to all persons, whether in the service of Government or not, who are charged with the sale of notes of the three lower denominations. On the sale of notes of the higher denomination, no commission will be paid, except in special cases.
- (10) Notes of the three lower denominations, *viz.*, Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50, will be in Form A, subjoined hereto. Interest will be payable annually, on presentation of the note, on or after the dates specified thereon, at any of the treasuries described in clause 8 which is situated within the circle to which the note belongs. The transfer of payment of interest from one circle to another will not ordinarily be allowed. On the first presentation the disbursing officer will himself cut off, and retain as a voucher for the debit in his accounts, the coupon or portion of the note relating to the first payment of interest; and on subsequent presentations he will similarly cut off and retain the succeeding coupons. On presentation of the final or principal portion of the note he will retain it, and issue to the holder a new note, which will similarly run for a fresh series of years; and so on, unless the note shall have been advertised for repayment. No note will be discharged within twenty years from the date of issue thereof, or without six months' previous notice of intention to discharge.
- (11) Notes of the higher denomination, *viz.*, Rs. 100, will be in Form B, subjoined hereto. Interest will be payable annually, on presentation of the note, on or after the dates specified thereon, at any of the treasuries aforesaid. The disbursing officer will himself cut off, and retain as a voucher, the coupon relating to the period for which interest is due. Notes must in this case, as under clause 10, be presented intact, and the proper portion will be cut off by the disbursing officer. On the tenth presentation the note itself will be retained, and a new note, with nine coupons attached, will be issued in its place, to run for a fresh term of years; and so on, subject, however, to the power to discharge, as stated in clause 10.

5. From the above statement it will be seen that stock notes differ from the ordinary Government securities in several important particulars. They will be under three disabilities or disadvantages, in comparison with them, namely, (1) the denominations will be of small amount, (2) the interest will be payable yearly instead of half-yearly, and (3) the notes will not be enfaceable to Europe. On the other hand, they will have three recommendations: the notes themselves and the accrued interest will be readily obtainable at all treasuries, they will be transferable by simple delivery, and they will be exempt from all liability to tax-

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

ation. With reference to the last point it may be explained that the exemption is principally based on the practical impossibility of levying accurately and without risk of abuses any impost on the petty amounts to be paid as interest, the difficulty in keeping accounts of such an item with the vast number of agencies through whom Stock Notes will issue, and the vexatious complications in transfers which would be created thereby. Comparing Stock Notes with Savings Banks, the investor in the latter has the security of a booked account, and of realising whenever he pleases, without the necessity of finding a purchaser, but he has to attend at a Government office, he receives interest a quarter per cent. lower, and that interest runs on his minimum monthly balance only. The balance of these advantages and disadvantages, and the extent to which the value of Stock Notes will be affected thereby, can be determined by experience alone; but if the result should, in the interior at least, be a condition of equilibrium, or circulation at par, it would be more convenient for purposes of account, and more suited to the mofussil and the masses of the people, than transfer at a fluctuating market rate.

6. It is not possible at present to specify the date when Stock Notes, which are now being manufactured under the supervision of the Bank of England, will be available at all Treasuries for purchase by the public, but definite information on this point will be published as soon as it is received. Probably the arrangements will not be complete until about the end of the month of June next. In the event, however, of banks or syndicates desiring to obtain, on the terms as to commission specified in clause (9) of paragraph 4, notes in large quantities for *bond fide* issue in the mofussil of any Province through private agency, special communication may at any time be made by letter, with sufficient references, to the local Accountants-General or Controllers, or to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, and special arrangements for supplying them immediately on the arrival of the notes from England may be effected.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General and the several Accountants General for information, and to the Local Governments and Administrations for information and for publication in the local official Gazettes in English and such vernacular languages as they may deem fit.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX B—contd.

Form A.

INDIA STOCK NOTE, 1882.

25 *TWENTY-FIVE Rupees.* 25
 25 *पचिस रुपये।* 25
 25 *पचिस नूपेशा* 25

$\frac{E}{15}$ 92844 *Calcutta Circle.* $\frac{E}{15}$ 92844

Interest 16 pies monthly, payable February 1st, 1886.

۱۶ پائی سون ماہانہ پہلی فبروری سنہ ۱۸۸۶ ع کو دیا جائیگا

मानिक १७ पाई हिमाचल मूल, १८८७ मानिक १७ पाई कलकत्ता हिमाचल मूल या हिचेव ।

१६ पाई सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी १८८६ को दिया जायेगा ।

१६ पाई सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी १८८६ को दीआ जायेगा

$\frac{E}{15}$ 92844 *Calcutta Circle.* $\frac{E}{15}$ 92844

Interest 16 pies monthly, payable February 1st, 1885.

۱۶ پائی سون ماہانہ پہلی فبروری سنہ ۱۸۸۵ ع کو دیا جائیگا

मानिक १७ पाई हिमाचल मूल, १८८५ मानिक १७ पाई कलकत्ता हिमाचल मूल या हिचेव ।

१६ पाई सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी १८८५ को दिया जायेगा ।

१६ पाई सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी १८८५ को दीआ जायेगा

$\frac{E}{15}$ 92844 *Calcutta Circle.* $\frac{E}{15}$ 92844

Interest 16 pies monthly, payable February 1st, 1884.

۱۶ پائی سون ماہانہ پہلی فبروری سنہ ۱۸۸۴ ع کو دیا جائیگا

मानिक १७ पाई हिमाचल मूल, १८८४ मानिक १७ पाई कलकत्ता हिमाचल मूल या हिचेव ।

१६ पाई सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी १८८४ को दिया जायेगा ।

१६ पाई सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी १८८४ को दीआ जायेगा

$\frac{E}{15}$ 92844 *Calcutta Circle.* $\frac{E}{15}$ 92844

Interest 16 pies monthly, payable February 1st, 1883.

۱۶ پائی سون ماہانہ پہلی فبروری سنہ ۱۸۸۳ ع کو دیا جائیگا

मानिक १७ पाई हिमाचल मूल, १८८३ मानिक १७ पाई कलकत्ता हिमाचल मूल या हिचेव ।

१६ पाई सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी १८८३ को दिया जायेगा ।

१६ पाई सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी १८८३ को दीआ जायेगा

APPENDIX B—concl'd.

Form B.

INDIA STOCK NOTE, 1882.

100

ONE HUNDRED Rupees.

100

100

एक सौ रुपये ।
एक शत टोका ।

एक सौ नूपेशा

१००
१०० $\frac{F}{12}$ 00981

Calcutta Circle.

 $\frac{F}{12}$ 00981

Interest 4 rupees annually, payable February 1st.

‘فربری سنہ ۱۸۸۲ ع کو دیا جائیگا’
 ‘سنہ ۱۸۸۲ ع کو دیا جائیگا’

मानिक ४ टोका हिमाचल मूल, १८८२ मानिक ४ टोका कलकत्ता हिमाचल मूल या हिचेव ।

४ रुपये सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी को दिया जायेगा ।

४ रुपया सुद माहाना पहली फेब्रुवरी को दीआ जायेगा

$\frac{F}{12}$ 00981 Interest 4 rupees February 1st, 1891.
 सुद ४ रुपया—पहली फेब्रुवरी, सन १८९१ ।

$\frac{F}{12}$ 00981 Interest 4 rupees February 1st, 1890.
 सुद ४ रुपया—पहली फेब्रुवरी, सन १८९० ।

$\frac{F}{12}$ 00981 Interest 4 rupees February 1st, 1889.
 सुद ४ रुपया—पहली फेब्रुवरी, सन १८८९ ।

$\frac{F}{12}$ 00981 Interest 4 rupees February 1st, 1888.
 सुद ४ रुपया—पहली फेब्रुवरी, सन १८८८ ।

$\frac{F}{12}$ 00981 Interest 4 rupees February 1st, 1887.
 सुद ४ रुपया—पहली फेब्रुवरी, सन १८८७ ।

$\frac{F}{12}$ 00981 Interest 4 rupees February 1st, 1886.
 सुद ४ रुपया—पहली फेब्रुवरी, सन १८८६ ।

$\frac{F}{12}$ 00981 Interest 4 rupees February 1st, 1885.
 सुद ४ रुपया—पहली फेब्रुवरी, सन १८८५ ।

$\frac{F}{12}$ 00981 Interest 4 rupees February 1st, 1884.
 सुद ४ रुपया—पहली फेब्रुवरी, सन १८८४ ।

$\frac{F}{12}$ 00981 Interest 4 rupees February 1st, 1883.
 सुद ४ रुपया—पहली फेब्रुवरी, सन १८८३ ।

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MARCH 1882.

The spring crops promise a favourable harvest in the Punjab, and are being reaped in the Central Provinces and Bengal with a fair average outturn, excepting in a few places in the latter Province. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the yield on unirrigated lands in the central tract will probably be light. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest has been completed in some districts and is still progressing in others, as well as in Berar.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are in need of water in some parts. In Mysore the sugarcane and *vaisakk* paddy, the only standing crops of importance, are suffering from scarcity of water, but prospects are reported to be generally fair, prices being steady and pasturage sufficient.

No remarks seem necessary regarding other Provinces, and the Native States, except that scarcity of water is felt in the Nizam's Territories.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary	...	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains; sugarcane yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool	...	Standing crops dry generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	52 average of two stations.	Gingelly and cotton thriving.
Kistna	...	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains, chillies and oil-seeds, outturn below average; ague, small-pox and cattle disease in parts; cholera in one town.
Chingleput (Madras)	...	Standing crops under larger tanks and river channels in good condition, elsewhere backward; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever and cattle disease in parts; cholera abating.
Coimbatore	...	Standing crops wet generally good; dry in parts suffering from want of rain and from insects; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn poor; fever and cholera in parts.
Tanjore	55 one station.	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera in parts but much less severe.
Madura	12 one station.	Standing crops wet suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest paddy, yield poor; cholera in parts.
Malabar	...	Fever, small-pox and cattle disease in parts; a few cases of cholera.
Travancore	06	Harvest paddy progressing; fever exists. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain except in Ganjam, Tanjore, Madura and Travancore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(March 8th)		
Kurrachee	...	Fever in five talukas; river on 1st 4½ feet against 1½ feet on same date last year; <i>rabi</i> crops coming into ear in places; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 40 and 38, in Kotri 26, 38 and 50, in Ghorabari 17, 46 and 54, in Shahbandar 18, 44 and 60, in Sakro 16, 40 and 56, in Sehwan 28, 44 and 48, and in Manjhand 24, 44 and 48 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops have suffered from frost; slight fever in nine talukas; cattle disease in Talkabad; wheat 23, <i>jowari</i> 48, <i>bajri</i> 46, red rice 34 and white rice 22 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Ahmedabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; wheat 31 pounds, and <i>bajri</i> 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	...	<i>Rabi</i> crop and public health good; prices: <i>bajri</i> 30 and common rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat	...	Wheat and cotton being harvested; fever in Pardi; <i>jowari</i> 40 and <i>nagli</i> 52 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops completed in places; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 47, wheat 31 and <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.

* * A deduction of 84 acres has been made, it having been found unirrigable.
(a) Exclusion of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April last.
(b) Exclusion of 1 acre under Matungo Canal leased prior to 1st April last.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1882.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 2° cool; abnormal wind northerly and dry on 3rd.
Poona ...	...	Harvesting <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed; average prices: <i>bajri</i> 49 and <i>jowari</i> 62 pounds per rupee; in Poona bazar, <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> finished throughout the district, except in Rahuri, Sheogaon and Nagar; <i>jowari</i> maximum 102 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> 66 pounds in Jhamkhed, 51 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; <i>jowari</i> 74 pounds 32 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 63 pounds 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat and gram being reaped; cotton-picking in progress; <i>rabi</i> and <i>jowari</i> withering in Navalgund; scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Hangal and Karajghi, Kalghatgi and Kod; public health generally good; slight cattle disease in two talukas; rice 23 and <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	...	Slight fever prevails in some talukas; cattle disease in Akola and Zellapur; second crop grain healthy and garden crops favourable; common rice in Karwar 17 seers, in district average 17½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cool; fever in some places and small-pox in Sengad; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 35 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest completed in some districts, in progress in others; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues; fever and cattle disease disappearing; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(March 7th)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects and yield of crops good; prices stationary; small-pox still prevails; general health good.
Dacca ...	0·12	State and prospects of crops generally satisfactory; more rain wanted; cultivation of <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> paddy and of jute commenced; public health good.
24 Pargunnahs (Alipore) ...	Nil	Harvesting of winter crops going on; outturn fair; lands being prepared for early and <i>aman</i> crops; public health generally good; cholera reported from the Baraset Sub-Division.
Moorsheadabad ...	0·04	The late heavy rain and hail have done some mischief to the standing winter crops and the mango-crop; except a few cases of cholera here and there, the health of district generally good.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Weather getting hot; rain urgently wanted; outturn of spring crops good; <i>boro</i> paddy being transplanted; fever prevalent; a few cases of cholera reported.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> crops being harvested; cholera still reported.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; cases of cholera and small-pox in the town.
Purneah ...	0·03	Tobacco and linseed being cut, outturn 10 annas; all crops improved by rain; ploughing going on; sporadic cholera in nearly every thana.
Patna ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops continue excellent; <i>mung</i> , <i>dhan</i> and <i>chenna</i> are being sown; prices rising slightly; small-pox and sporadic cases of cholera reported in the Modhobance Sub-Division; health otherwise good.
Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Weather warm; cold-weather crops ready for harvest in almost all places; prices have fallen slightly; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Rain wanted for <i>dalua</i> rice; miscellaneous crops doing well; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The hot weather has now set in; the late rain has generally much improved prospects; rain is still much wanted in Rajshahye and Cuttack; harvesting of the <i>rabi</i> and tobacco crops has commenced, generally with prospect of a fair average outturn, except in places where they suffered from previous want of rain; sugarcane is being cut and pressed with a good outturn; ploughing for autumn crops is in fair progress; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox continue to be reported in some places; cholera is spreading in almost all the sub-divisions of Nuddea; cattle disease reported in places in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (March 7th) ...	No rain	Crops being reaped; wheat crop very poor; little or no straw and light grain, an 8 annas crop at the outside; peas fairly good, about 14 annas; mustard seed plentiful but light; <i>arhar</i> good, average about 12 annas; barley poor, about 8 annas; sugarcane poor; no disease amongst men or cattle save a few isolated cases of cow-pock in places in Chandauli; bazars well supplied with food grains at moderate prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Allahabad (Mar. 8th) ...	No rain	General fall in prices; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; no cattle disease; occasional fever; cholera reduced but still lingering.
Gorakhpur („ 7th) ...	Slight local showers.	Crops good; some cholera in south; prices slightly rising.
Jhansi („ 6th) ...	...	Weather fine; gram, peas and barley being cut; wheat ripening; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; supplies sufficient; prices fluctuating; health good; condition of cattle fair.
Agra („ 7th) ...	No rain	Gram and <i>sarson</i> slightly damaged by insects; irrigation going on; gram being cut; health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „) ...	Rainfall on 3rd at Nawabganj 10 and Adula 20	Crops fair; prices steady; people and cattle in good health.
Meerut („ „) ...	...	Weather warm and consequent increase of small-pox; health generally good; crops promising and prices stationary.
Kanoun („ „) ...	No rain	No rain required for the present; health good but measles and small-pox in some places; prices slightly fallen; cattle disease continues.
Lucknow („ „) ...	No rain	Harvest operations in progress; prospects fair; weather seasonable; health good; prices rising.
Pertabgarh („ „) ...	...	Prospects favourable; crops being cut; wheat rising a little in price other grains stationary.
Sitapur („ „) ...	No rain	Harvest begun; unirrigated crops poor; health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „) ...	No rain	Health generally good; harvest of wheat, barley and gram begun.
Cawnpore („ „) ...	No rain	Crops ripe for harvesting; extra crops being sown; irrigated <i>rabi</i> continues promising; health good, except fever here and there; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „) ...	No rain	Crops promise fairly; barley reaping commenced; slight injury from frost in tahsil Aligarh; prices stationary.
Rai Bareilly („ „) ...	...	Weather seasonable; harvest progressing; prospects good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Light rain has fallen in Gorakhpur and Moradabad; the crops are being cut, and prospects are on the whole good; although in Benares the outturn of wheat and barley is poor, and there has been some further injury from insects in Agra; prices have risen slightly in Gorakhpur and Lucknow but have fallen in Allahabad and Kumaon, while in other districts they are stationary; cholera still lingers in Allahabad and South Gorakhpur and small-pox in Moradabad and Kumaon, but the general health continues good; there is still some cattle disease in Kumaon.
Punjab—(March 7th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; small-pox in city; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Grain crops somewhat injured by frost; prices falling; health good.
Umballa ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; prices stationary; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Prices falling; health and crops good.
Amritsar ...	...	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	Slight fall on 2nd.	Health good; state of crops excellent; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	...	Health and prospects good; prices rising.
Sialkot ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; fever in tahsil Attock; prices rising.
Peshawar ...	...	Health and prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain much needed; health good; prospects fair; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (March 8th) ...	...	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> being threshed; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 6th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced; small-pox reported; cholera almost abated; prices steady.
Seoni („ 7th) ...	...	Weather warmer; reaping and threshing in progress; cholera and small-pox reported; prices stationary.
Khandwa („ „) ...	...	Weather getting warm; small-pox reported; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; public health good; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „) ...	...	Weather warmer and unchanged; <i>rabi</i> being reaped; outturn less than last year; cholera disappeared.
Raipur („ 4th) ...	...	Days warm; mornings cool; <i>rabi</i> being reaped; cattle disease reported; health good.
Sambalpur („ 2nd) ...	...	Weather warmer; prospects of crops and health good; rice 47 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather warmer; <i>rabi</i> crops being reaped, fair outturn expected; small-pox reported from a few districts; cholera fast disappearing; public health good; prices remain stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
Akyab ...	<i>Nil</i>	Small-pox prevails slightly in town and district, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 40 inches.
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	One fatal case of cholera; otherwise public health good; total rainfall 34 inches.
Bassein ...	<i>Nil</i>	Five deaths from cholera; in Kyonepyaw township, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; total rainfall 62 inches.
Prome ...	...	Public health good; no cholera.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health in Moulmein and district good; crops fair.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good; rainfall for week ending 25th February 3 inches total 3 inches.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight small-pox in Akyab, a little cholera in two or three districts, otherwise public health good; no cattle disease reported.
Assam—		
Gauhati ...	01	Weather getting hot; sowing of <i>aus</i> in progress; some cases of cholera north of Brahmaputra.
Sylhet ...	06	Ploughing for <i>aman</i> still going on; area of <i>bura dhan</i> in the west of district is said to be less than last year; linseed and <i>chilim</i> on the ground; prospects good; cholera is still prevalent.
Cachar ...	69	Weather warm; three cases of cholera from Sudder station, and six from Lakipur reported; common rice 25½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh (March 8th)	100	Weather cloudy; ploughing for <i>aus</i> ; cattle disease still reported; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Dry crops have been harvested, wet crops withering from want of water; prospects fair; drinking water becoming scarce in Nellamangalur and Kankanhalli taluks; rice and horse gram a little dearer, <i>ragi</i> half a seer cheaper.
Mysore ...	...	Sugarcane, the only standing crop, in good condition; prospects fair price of rice rising generally.
Mercara ...	No rain	Season over; threshing of crops nearly completed; no demand for cardamoms and little for coffee; small-pox prevalent in Mercara and other places.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Sugarcane and <i>vaishakhi</i> paddy, the only standing crops of importance, suffering from scarcity of water; prospects generally fair; pasturage sufficient; prices steady; dearest <i>ragi</i> reported 20 seers; in Chitaldroog small-pox continues.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti ...	...	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> grain progressing; wheat 18 seers, <i>jowari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	...	Weather getting warm; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue; <i>tabi</i> crops prospering; scarcity of water felt in some taluks; fever and cattle diseases prevail in places; prices: wheat 18 seers, common rice 11 seers, white <i>jowari</i> 25 seers, yellow <i>jowari</i> 29½ seers, and <i>tur</i> 31 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	...	No material change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather changeable; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Small-pox still in the district outside the cantonment.
Goona ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects for the crop will be about half the average; weather getting warm; cholera in the Chatarpur State, 22 attacks and 12 deaths reported.
Manpur ...	...	Weather clear and cool; the yield of gram crops is estimated to be up to the average; fever and cough prevalent; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Ahu (March 8th) ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi (" ") ...	...	Tanks and wells full; health and crops good; weather cool.
Marwar (" 3rd) ...	...	Tanks and wells almost full; health and crops good; weather clear cold and mild; prices stationary, but tending to rise.
Meywar (" 4th) ...	...	Tanks and wells good; few cases of small-pox; health generally good; crops very good; gram being cut in places.
Haroti (" ") ...	...	Gram being harvested; barley and wheat ripening; high easterly wind prevailing; health good; prospects fair; prices steady.
Jhallowar (" 1st) ...	...	Weather windy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 7th) ...	...	Crops ripening; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Jaypore (" ") ...	...	Crops ripening favourably, average outturn expected; health good.
Ulwar (" ") ...	...	Health good; prospects good; wells falling.
Nepal—		
Nepal (March 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and cloudy; rain needed.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. III of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 22ND JANUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 21ST JANUARY 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Rs. per mile open.		Total.	Rs. per mile open.	Total.	Rs. per mile open per week.	Total.	Rs. per mile open per week.	Rs.	Rs.
4th Feb. 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal ...	176	77,967	443	172	80,934	471	36,97,193	504	44,36,306	610	7,38,807	Rs. ...
4th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	547	1,05,139	192	547	1,44,889	265	36,53,517	158	41,24,895	179	4,71,378	...
4th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	676	2,27,818	337	676	1,86,058	275	1,00,11,814	349	76,19,274	267	...	23,92,540
4th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,06,980	125	858	1,10,909	130	48,97,650	134	50,61,040	139	1,66,390	...
4th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	69,382	106	655	56,713	87	29,39,390	108	30,41,529	110	1,02,139	...
11th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,418	6,65,287	460	1,418	8,54,448	591	2,02,88,542	334	2,63,05,897	431	60,17,355	...
4th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,85,362	418	444	2,02,460	455	65,69,715	349	75,53,746	402	9,84,031	...
	TOTAL ...	4,801	14,37,935	299	4,798	16,36,420	341	5,20,58,127	257	5,81,45,687	286	60,87,569	...
4th Feb. 1882	<i>State.</i> East Indian ...	1,507	10,00,657	661	1,504	12,28,439	817	3,42,21,506	535	3,68,15,218	579	25,93,712	...
11th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,501	89	28	3,082	110	1,13,353	95	1,19,827	101	6,474	...
11th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,283	47	27	1,302	48	51,941	45	52,832	46	891	...
11th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	35,014	152	233	45,210	194	13,05,281	133	15,31,559	156	2,26,278	...
11th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	10,624	130	85	12,305	145	4,39,585	129	4,60,818	136	21,233	...
28th Jan. 1882	Patna-Gya ...	57	7,178	126	57	12,935	227	8,94,630	163	4,10,166	170	15,536	...
11th Feb. 1882	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,620	90	29	1,737	60	1,15,535	94	1,05,966	86	...	...
11th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	40	1,398	28	86	10,411	121	6,029	22	2,63,745	73	2,57,716	...
28th Jan. 1882	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur ...	12	1,019	85	12	1,472	123	11,146	59	32,887	65	21,741	...
11th Feb. 1882	Rajputana-Malwa ...	981	1,52,932	156	1,117	2,34,066	209	44,80,246	131	75,14,743	172	30,34,497	...
4th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	3,102	69	45	12,082	268	1,55,352	78	4,02,607	212	2,47,255	...
4th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	53	3,294	62	98	13,626	139	1,17,192	51	2,51,504	92	1,34,312	...
4th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	25,780	160	161	21,758	135	9,58,479	139	10,68,978	157	1,10,499	...
4th ditto ...	Sindia ...	70	4,139	59	75	8,904	119	1,74,044	60	2,56,224	82	82,180	...
4th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	285	82,221	289	363	65,342	180	29,42,682	352	24,66,454	160	...	4,76,228
4th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,06,643	162	660	1,11,512	169	57,47,857	214	41,18,607	148	...	16,29,280
4th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	589	25	...	...	7,773	31	7,773	...
	TOTAL ...	2,770	4,39,748	159	3,099	5,56,333	180	1,70,13,352	165	1,90,64,690	153	20,51,338	...
4th Feb. 1882	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	6,213	32	192	14,291	74	19,776	35	6,22,341	87	6,02,565	...
4th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	13,406	111	121	13,743	114	5,61,409	110	6,16,468	120	55,059	...
28th Jan. 1882	Mysore ...	...	...	...	58	1,843	32	...	...	1,23,813	50	1,23,813	...
	TOTAL ...	313	19,619	63	371	29,877	81	5,81,185	102	13,62,622	92	7,81,437	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,394	28,97,959	308	9,772	34,51,069	353	10,38,74,170	276	11,53,88,217	284	1,15,14,047	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,36,51,519	143	5,70,09,062	140	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,02,22,651	133	5,83,79,155	144	81,56,504	...

No. IV of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH OF JANUARY 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 29TH JANUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 28TH JANUARY 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Guaranteed.													
4th Feb. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	83,270	473	172	81,830	493	37,80,769	503	45,21,136	607	7,40,367	...
4th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	90,627	166	547	1,43,169	262	37,44,144	158	42,68,064	181	5,23,920	...
4th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,44,683	362	676	1,96,679	291	1,02,56,497	349	78,15,953	267	...	21,40,544
4th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,23,104	143	858	1,28,318	150	50,20,754	135	51,92,358	149	1,71,604	...
4th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	64,636	99	655	62,254	95	30,04,086	108	31,03,783	109	99,697	...
11th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,33,944	438	1,446	8,83,587	611	2,09,22,486	337	2,71,89,484	435	62,66,998	...
4th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,69,765	382	444	2,05,165	462	67,39,480	349	77,58,911	404	10,19,431	...
	TOTAL ...	4,804	14,10,089	294	4,798	17,04,002	355	5,34,68,216	258	5,98,49,689	288	63,81,473	...
State.													
4th Feb. 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	9,35,442	621	1,504	11,71,529	779	3,51,56,948	537	3,79,86,747	584	28,29,799	...
11th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	5,137	183	28	4,972	178	1,18,490	97	1,24,799	103	6,309	...
11th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,100	41	27	1,110	52	53,041	45	54,242	46	1,201	...
11th ditto ..	Northern Bengal ...	231	35,940	156	233	44,020	189	13,41,221	134	15,75,579	157	2,34,358	...
11th ditto ...	Tirhoot ..	82	11,686	142	85	11,171	131	4,51,271	130	4,71,989	134	20,718	...
28th Jan. 1882	Patna-Gya ...	57	6,865	120	57	13,862	243	4,01,495	162	4,24,028	172	22,533	...
11th Feb. 1882	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,439	84	29	2,951	71	1,17,974	94	1,08,017	86	...	9,957
11th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	49	1,656	34	86	11,716	136	7,685	23	2,75,461	74	2,67,776	...
28th Jan. 1882	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	957	80	12	1,046	87	12,103	60	33,933	65	21,830	...
11th Feb. 1882	Rajputana-Malwa ...	981	1,78,858	182	1,117	2,36,795	212	46,59,104	132	77,51,538	172	30,92,434	...
4th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	24,786	551	45	11,255	250	1,80,138	88	4,13,862	213	2,33,724	...
4th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	3,537	67	98	14,410	147	1,20,729	53	2,65,914	93	1,45,185	...
4th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	32,019	199	161	28,411	176	9,90,498	141	10,97,389	157	1,06,891	...
4th ditto ...	Sindia ...	70	6,022	86	75	10,985	146	1,80,066	60	2,67,209	83	87,143	...
4th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	285	89,651	315	363	57,296	158	30,32,333	351	25,23,750	160	...	5,08,583
4th ditto ..	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,33,897	203	660	1,03,195	156	58,81,754	214	42,21,802	148	...	16,59,952
4th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,091	47	...	...	8,864	33	8,864	...
	TOTAL ...	2,770	5,34,550	193	3,999	5,53,686	179	1,75,47,902	166	1,96,18,376	153	20,70,474	...
Native States.													
4th Feb. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ..	192	8,484	44	192	17,701	92	28,260	37	6,40,041	87	6,11,781	...
4th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	13,521	112	121	15,633	129	5,71,930	110	6,32,101	120	57,171	...
28th Jan. 1882	Mysore ...	...	...	...	58	1,720	30	...	...	1,25,533	50	1,25,533	...
	TOTAL ...	313	22,005	70	371	35,054	94	6,03,190	101	13,97,675	92	7,94,485	...
GRAND TOTAL ...													
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...													
NET RECEIPTS ...													

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1879-80 AND 1880-81 IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 1939, dated 4th October 1881.

Read the following letters—

No. 1507, dated Chatrapur, 23rd June 1881.

From—The Collector of Ganjam,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the District of Ganjam.

No. 197, dated Cocanada, 13th July 1881.

From—The Collector of the Godavari District,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting the Irrigation and Rainfall Statement for 1880-81, and explaining the figures given under the different heads.

No. 2626, dated 27th July 1881.

From—The Collector of Nellore,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting Irrigation and Rainfall Return for 1880-81.

No. 3189, dated 2nd July 1881.

From—The Collector of Bellary,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Bellary District for 1880-81.

No. 288, dated Saidapet, 26th July 1881.

From—The Collector of the Chingleput District,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

No. A., dated Cuddalore, 9th July 1881.

From—The Collector of South Arcot,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880 81 in the South Arcot District.

No. 1988, dated 2nd July 1881.

From—The Collector of Trichinopoly,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for 1880-81.

No. 370, dated 30th June 1881.

From—The Collector of Tinnevely,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the District of Tinnevely.

No. 1530, dated Thummampatty, 18th June 1881.

From—The Acting Collector of Salem,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the year 1880-81.

Dated 12th July 1881.

From—The Acting Collector of Vizagapatam,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Irrigation and Rainfall Statement for 1880-81 of the Vizagapatam District.

No. 1489, dated Masulipatam, 13th July 1881.

From—The Acting Collector of the Kistna District,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

No. 308, dated 9th July 1881.

From—The Acting Collector of Cuddapah,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the year 1880-81 as compared with 1879-80.

No. 296, dated 30th June 1881.

From—The Collector of Kurnool,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the District of Kurnool.

Dated Chittoor, 18th July 1881.

From—The Collector of North Arcot,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the District of North Arcot.

No. 3617, dated 1st July 1881.

From—The Acting Collector of Tanjore,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the District of Tanjore.

No. 248, dated Periyakulam, 27th June 1881.

From—The Collector of Madura,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the District of Madura.

No. 166, dated 9th July 1881.

From—The Collector Coimbatore,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Informing that the Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the official year 1880-81 was despatched on the 7th July 1881, and enclosing a copy of the statement.

A statement 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 area actually irrigated from Government sources of irrigation in 1880-81 is compared with that irrigated in 1879-80 in the subjoined abstract—

	Government Land.	Luam Land.	Zemindari Land.	TOTAL.
	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.
Anicuts and other important works	1,134,213	311,228	122,272	1,897,713
Other works	2,262,405	580,392	57,900	2,900,697
TOTAL	3,696,618	921,620	180,172	4,798,410
For 1879-80	3,812,244	872,673	186,465	4,871,382
	-115,626	+48,947	-6,293	-72,972

The decrease in the area is chiefly in the districts of Godavari, Kistna, and Tanjore, and is due to the scanty rainfall in the earlier months.

Appendix No. I.
Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the several districts.

DISTRICTS.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Sown from April to November 1880.						Sown from December 1880 to March 1881.						Whole year of 1880-81.			Percent- age of In- crease or Decrease in 1880-81.		RAINFALL.	
				Total Area.		In comparison with 1879-80.		Total area.		In comparison with 1879-80.		Total Area.		In comparison with 1879-80.		1879-80.	1880-81.	Percent- age of In- crease or Decrease in 1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Inches.	Inches.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
<i>Ganjam.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government land	528,351	300,362	315,321	42,879	17,154	21,378	5,555	7,280	1,402	1,379	179,649	19,999	2,132	12.52	49.36	51.61	+ 35.38	12.52	49.36	51.61	12.52	49.36
Inam land	142,668	133,503	115,117	16,232	6,086	3,071	1,505	7,052	942	...	63,355	...	2,132	3.25	...	...	...	3.25	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	11,352	11,352	5,461	...	956	...	...	20,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	671,019	494,065	430,438	59,111	23,240	24,449	7,060	18,337	2,344	1,379	203,873	17,867	4,264	15.77	70.36	72.22	+ 7.26	15.77	70.36	72.22	15.77	70.36
<i>Vizagapatnam.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government land	180,957	110,101	128,188	42,879	17,154	21,378	5,555	7,280	1,402	1,379	179,649	19,999	2,132	12.52	49.36	51.61	+ 35.38	12.52	49.36	51.61	12.52	49.36
Inam land	42,045	41,642	42,727	16,232	6,086	3,071	1,505	7,052	942	...	63,355	...	2,132	3.25	...	...	...	3.25	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	11,352	11,352	5,461	...	956	...	...	20,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	223,002	152,043	170,915	59,111	23,240	24,449	7,060	18,337	2,344	1,379	203,873	17,867	4,264	15.77	70.36	72.22	+ 7.26	15.77	70.36	72.22	15.77	70.36
<i>Godavari.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government land	1,831,632	1,032,187	633,365	280,450	87,112	17,706	...	1,521	298,156	...	38,633	...	11,47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	446,798	428,838	336,356	162,039	7,402	814	...	169,501	...	11,312	...	6,25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	114,848	12,284	466	...	118,004	...	11,818	...	9.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,281,430	1,461,025	969,721	557,337	94,596	18,120	...	586,661	...	211	586,661	...	61,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>All other Works.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government land	31,753	19,938	19,938	2,540	1,953	647	...	1,953	34,293	...	21,911	...	38.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	16,632	6,670	6,670	1,515	...	...	...	...	18,147	...	6,717	...	27.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	469	355	355	...	...	...	...	...	469	...	485	...	50.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	48,845	26,603	26,603	3,055	1,953	647	...	1,953	34,293	...	21,911	...	38.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>All other Works.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government land	1,831,632	1,032,187	633,365	280,450	87,112	17,706	...	1,521	298,156	...	38,633	...	11,47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	446,798	428,838	336,356	162,039	7,402	814	...	169,501	...	11,312	...	6,25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	114,848	12,284	466	...	118,004	...	11,818	...	9.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,281,430	1,461,025	969,721	557,337	94,596	18,120	...	586,661	...	211	586,661	...	61,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 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 1880.			Sown from December 1880 to March 1881.			Whole year of 1880-81.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1880-81.		
				In comparison with 1879-80.			In comparison with 1879-80.			In comparison with 1879-80.			1879-80. 1880-81.		
				Total Area.	Acres.	Do. in excess.	Total Area.	Acres.	Do. in excess.	Total Area.	Acres.	Do. in excess.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Percent. Increase or Decrease in 1880-81.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kurnool.															
Government land	3,455,638	1,560,454	804,533	24,420	...	2,508	2,183	...	1,337	23,403	...	3,905	12.07	...	...
Inam land	1,938,408	1,038,408	621,020	16,985	...	407	672	...	437	17,657	...	844	4.56	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.66	...
TOTAL	4,497,011	2,607,862	1,515,553	41,405	...	2,975	3,155	...	1,774	41,500	...	4,749	9.63	...	17
Chingleput.															
Chenbram- bailam Tank.				4,025	...	670	7,915	...	5	11,940	...	675	5.55	...	...
Inam land	1,903	...	...	1,903	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,903	...	557	22.41	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,928	...	...	5,928	...	227	7,915	...	1,005	13,843	...	1,232	8.17	...	...
All other Works.															
Government land	216,457	...	...	216,457	...	25,143	1,024,832	...	...	3,93,990	...	83,911	1.63	...	...
Inam land	67,878	...	...	67,878	...	...	13,857	...	...	81,755	...	32,018	61.40	...	...
Zemindari	3,232	...	...	3,232	...	...	837	...	...	4,469	...	77	1.85	...	...
TOTAL	220,482	...	...	220,482	...	25,813	1,028,488	...	...	3,93,990	...	83,911	2.63	...	...
Government land	264,120	742,008	517,864	69,781	...	...	13,857	...	...	83,911	...	32,018	61.40	...	...
Inam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,579,004	1,016,128	637,168	293,465	...	378	1,25,542	...	...	419,327	...	...	...	45.30	47.29 - 2.69
North Arcot.															
Palur Anicut (c)	...	...	...	28,207	...	13,137	22,353	...	...	51,360	...	627	1.23	...	...
Government land	5,900	...	...	5,900	...	...	1,374	...	...	7,374	...	1,251	2.77	...	...
Inam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	34,107	...	...	34,107	...	12,082	24,727	...	...	58,834	...	1,878	3.29	...	...
All other Works.															
Government land	113,792	...	...	113,792	...	19,146	79,992	...	...	193,784	...	23,846	14.03	...	...
Inam land	32,770	...	...	32,770	...	...	14,371	...	...	47,141	...	10,916	30.13	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total	2,455,745	897,281	493,876	141,999	32,283	103,345	56,766	...	245,344	24,473	...	...	+	11.08	...	...
Government land	186,330	228,649	82,217	38,670	4,089	15,745	8,108	...	54,415	12,167	...	...	+	28.79	...	...
Inam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,612,075	1,125,930	576,084	180,669	28,224	119,090	64,564	...	296,759	36,640	...	...	+	13.92	...	39.33 + 24.62
South Arcot.																
Pelandorai Anicut	...	...	...	2,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	14.33	...	...
Government land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	12.36	...	...
All other Works.																
Government land	144,500	...	...	144,500	...	49,602	124,917	...	...	260,417	...	2,850	+	1.06	...	...
Inam land	14,858	...	...	14,858	...	7,061	16,502	...	...	31,360	...	1,094	+	3.61	...	...
Zemindari	1,325	...	...	1,325	...	...	758	...	...	2,083	...	1,056	+	102.79	...	...
TOTAL	2,965,512	2,192,022	1,176,483	147,086	...	49,368	125,253	...	...	272,339	...	2,361	+	0.87	...	...
Government land	160,129	145,689	96,242	15,263	...	7,016	16,642	...	...	31,905	...	1,094	+	3.55	...	...
Inam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,125,641	2,337,711	1,272,725	163,674	...	56,006	142,653	...	...	306,327	...	4,511	+	1.49	...	...
Tanjore.																
Upper Anicut (d)	...	...	...	680,621	...	90,518	77,931	...	...	738,552	...	...	58,948	7.38	...	...
Government land	...	...	...	91,054	...	12,069	12,085	...	...	103,139	...	...	7,159	6.49	...	...
Inam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	751,675	...	...	751,675	...	102,587	90,016	...	...	841,691	...	...	66,107	7.28	...	...
Lower Anicut (e)																
Government land	110,750	...	...	110,750	...	...	7,823	...	...	118,573	...	...	695	0.58	...	...
Inam land	11,069	...	...	11,069	...	...	1,277	...	...	12,346	...	...	...	6.73	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	121,819	...	...	121,819	...	...	9,100	...	...	130,919	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Works.																
Government land	62,276	...	...	62,276	...	7,426	12,965	...	...	75,241	...	...	1,160	1.51	...	...
Inam land	34,074	...	...	34,074	...	21,423	27,217	...	...	61,291	...	...	...	9.60	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	96,350	...	...	96,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.																
Government land	1,578,674	1,159,489	991,548	833,647	...	77,169	98,719	...	...	932,366	...	...	60,803	6.12	...	...
Inam land	625,335	463,146	266,113	136,197	...	31,701	40,579	...	...	176,776	...	...	1,009	0.56	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,204,009	1,622,635	1,257,661	969,844	...	108,870	139,293	...	...	1,109,142	...	...	61,812	5.27	...	...
All other Works.																
Government land	1,627,003	1,284,127	860,164	104,543	...	9,030	61,288	...	...	165,831	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	232,970	189,876	117,471	16,809	...	1,482	4,076	...	...	20,885	...	...	1,634	7.25	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,859,973	1,474,003	977,635	121,352	...	10,512	65,364	...	...	186,716	...	...	573	0.30	...	...

(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.

(e) Do. do. do. Anicut in the District of South Arcot also.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain fall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the several Districts—continued.

Districts.	Area Irrigated.										Rainfall.						
	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Sown from April to November 1880.		Sown from December 1880 to March 1881.		Whole year of 1880-81.		Percent- age of In- crease or Decrease in 1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Percent- age of In- crease or De- crease in 1880-81.				
				Total Area.	In comparison with 1879-80.	Total Area.	In comparison with 1879-80.	Total Area.	In comparison with 1879-80.								
														Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Madura.																	
Government land . . .	1,719,355	1,316,034	727,603	87,481	...	18,671	50,693	15,049	...	138,174	...	3,622	255	2363	Inches.	Inches.	
Inam land . . .	240,445	222,862	109,891	6,856	...	2,362	5,371	2,283	...	12,227	...	79	064				
Zemindari . . .	...	...	...	16	...	6	...	...	...	16	...	6	2727				
TOTAL	1,959,800	1,538,896	837,494	94,353	...	21,039	56,064	17,332	...	150,417	...	3,707	240	3590	5192		
Tinnevely.																	
Government land . . .	Particulars not known.	Particulars not known.	Particulars not known.	11,155	...	1,764	15,811	...	884	26,966	...	2,648	894	2701	3358	2432	
Inam land . . .				323	...	19	698	...	253	1,021	...	272	...				2103
Ancut. Zemindari . . .				391	...	...	585	424	...	...	...	507	...				10810
TOTAL				11,869	...	1,700	17,094	...	713	28,963	...	2,413	769				
Government land . . .				76,024	...	22,362	160,451	14,461	...	236,475	...	7,901	323	2701	3358	2432	
Inam land . . .				5,483	...	1,690	12,716	209	...	18,199	...	1,481	752				
Zemindari . . .				5,670	...	256	11,288	...	551	16,958	...	807	454				
TOTAL				87,179	...	24,126	176,262	13,577	...	263,441	...	10,549	385				
Government land . . .	1,897,355	1,530,539	1,088,833	5,806	...	1,709	13,414	...	44	19,220	...	1,753	835	2023	3303	6327	
Inam land . . .	271,352	237,944	168,601	6,061	...	173	11,873	...	127	17,934	...	300	169				
Zemindari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
TOTAL	2,168,707	1,768,483	1,257,434	99,046	...	26,008	201,549	13,406	...	300,595	...	12,602	402				
Coimbatore.																	
Government land . . .	3,738,967	2,662,527	1,852,168	76,851	2,055	...	15,515	2,952	...	92,336	5,007	...	573	2023	3303	6327	
Inam land . . .	323,961	309,016	219,941	8,289	...	276	1,919	116	...	10,208	...	160	154				
Zemindari . . .	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...				
TOTAL	4,062,928	2,971,543	2,072,109	85,278	1,917	...	17,434	3,068	...	102,712	4,985	...	510				

Salem.

Government land . . .	3,651,581	1,700,130	992,304	69,876	...	2,014	34,523	4,363	...	104,399	2,349	...	230	...	...	...
Inam land . . .	260,740	162,879	100,110	11,700	...	...	1,719	...	...	13,419	2,958	...	2827	...	...	...
Zemindari . . .	...	...	...	449	...	...	253	...	...	682	...	...	087	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,912,321	1,862,999	1,092,414	82,025	1,068	...	36,475	4,233	...	118,500	5,301	...	468	2862	3716	2984
Total Ani- cut. { Government land . . .	...	...	...	1,270,572	...	127,443	163,641	29,207	...	1,434,213	...	98,236	641	...	...	...
Inam land . . .	...	...	...	311,417	...	14,659	29,811	8,093	...	341,228	...	6,566	188	...	...	...
Zemindari . . .	...	...	...	118,510	...	11,888	3,762	497	...	122,272	...	11,391	852	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,700,499	...	153,990	197,214	37,797	...	1,897,713	...	116,193	576	...	...	...
Total of other Works. { Government land . . .	...	...	...	1,478,939	...	188,836	783,466	171,446	...	2,262,405	...	17,390	076	...	...	...
Inam land . . .	...	...	...	407,785	...	11,252	172,607	66,765	...	580,392	...	55,513	1057	...	...	...
Zemindari . . .	...	...	...	42,870	...	...	15,030	324	...	57,900	...	...	965	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,929,594	...	195,314	971,103	238,535	...	2,900,697	43,221	...	151	...	...	...
Grand Total, in- cluding Ancient and other Works. { Government land . . .	43,002,344	26,639,842	15,768,117	2,749,511	...	316,279	947,107	200,653	...	3,696,618	...	115,626	303	...	...	...
Inam land . . .	7,818,916	7,169,371	4,327,455	719,202	...	28,911	202,418	74,858	...	921,620	48,947	...	560	...	...	...
Zemindari . . .	...	...	...	161,380	...	7,114	18,792	821	...	180,172	...	6,293	337	...	...	...
TOTAL	50,821,260	33,809,213	20,095,572	3,630,093	...	349,304	1,168,317	276,332	...	4,798,410	...	72,972	149	3234	3774	1670

* These figures do not correspond with those given in the similar statement for last year. The differences are stated to be due to correct areas ascertained during the recent Census, Statement No. 4, and to the introduction of the new Survey areas in some districts.

2. Area twice cropped is entered twice over in column 4. The area entered in that column therefore happens to be in some cases in excess of that in column 3.

E. GIBSON,
Acting 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 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., 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.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble L. Forbes.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.

The Hon'ble Rājā Sivā Prasad, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Durgā Charan Lāhā.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said that, at the suggestion of the Financial Department, the Committee had repealed the provisions of the Act which related to the issue of currency-notes in exchange for bullion or foreign coin. The effect of the present law was, that importers of bullion, instead of having to wait until their bullion could be converted under the Indian Coinage Act into coin, could at once obtain the equivalent in coin, at the expense of the Currency Reserve; that was to say, they could transfer from themselves to the Currency Department the inconvenience of having to hold their importation, pending coinage, in a form which was not legal tender. The rush of silver bullion which occurred in 1877 showed that this might be carried to such an extent as to sensibly diminish, for a time, the value of the Currency Reserve as a security for the due encashment of currency-notes. It had, therefore, been considered advisable to abolish those provisions of the law which might divert the Currency Reserve from its primary use as a reserve for the encashment of notes. In order to give the public notice of this change in the law, the Committee had provided that this repeal should not take effect till the first of July next.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis said, he had to apologise to the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill for having at the last moment raised some objections to the proposals of the Select Committee. When the Committee's report was presented to the Council four weeks ago, he was not aware that it proposed to repeal the existing Currency Act and re-enact it with certain amendments. He was under the impression then that the Bill was one simply for extending the paper currency to Burma, which was the form it took when first introduced into the Council. It was not until the notice-paper relating to the business to come before the Council to-day came round, that he discovered that certain important changes were proposed. He was told it was not the rule of the Council to accompany the presentation of the Report of a Select

Committee with any remarks. He thought, however, in cases where the Select Committee proposed to make important changes, it was very desirable that attention should be prominently drawn to them when reports were presented. Had this been done in the present instance, the parties affected by the proposed changes in the Currency Act would have had ample time to consult together, and represent their views to Government before this. As matters stood, he found on enquiry that the changes proposed by the Select Committee had escaped the notice of importers of bullion, who were the parties chiefly affected by them, and that they entertained great objection to the proposed alteration in the law.

The Select Committee proposed to repeal the provisions of the existing Act which related to the issue of currency-notes in exchange for bullion or foreign coin, on the ground that importers of bullion, instead of having to wait until their bullion could be converted, under the Indian Coinage Act, into coin, could at once obtain the equivalent in coin at the expense of the Currency Reserve. The Committee said that the effect of the present law was that importers of bullion "can transfer from themselves to the Currency Department the inconvenience of having to hold their importation, pending coinage, in a form which is not legal tender. The rush of silver bullion which occurred in 1877 showed that this might be carried to such an extent as to sensibly diminish for a time the value of the Currency Reserve as a security for the due encashment of currency-notes. It had, therefore, been considered advisable to abolish those provisions of the law which might divert the Currency Reserve from its primary use as a reserve for the encashment of notes."

He had some diffidence in putting forward the arguments made use of by importers of bullion against the proposed change, as the subject was one he was not practically acquainted with himself, and, therefore, in what he was about to say, the Council would understand that he did not profess to state all the arguments that could be adduced in favour of leaving things as they were. He hoped, however, if the Council agreed to postpone the Motion, which was next on the notice-paper, for the passing of the Bill, that those who were interested in this question would submit their views to Government.

Those who were opposed to the change recommended by the Select Committee point out that the year 1877 was altogether an exceptional one. The Indian Government had during that year to deal with the Madras famine, and the Secretary of State's bills were reduced from 11½ to 8½ millions sterling. The reduction in Council bills coincided with very large imports of silver, and undoubtedly this caused a very great pressure at the time in the way referred to by the Select Committee. It seemed, however, to him to be inexpedient to legislate for a state of things which was altogether exceptional, especially as, under the existing law, Government had the power to protect themselves. Under section 14, clause (c), of Act III of 1871, it was provided that the certificate to be issued to a person tendering bullion should state the interval on the expiration of which the holder should be entitled to receive the amount of notes he had to get for his bullion. It would be quite within the power of Government, under this clause, to name a period in abnormal times, such as occurred in 1877, which would allow of the bullion being coined.

In reply to the argument that the loss of interest while bullion was being coined was by the present method thrown upon the Currency Department rather than upon the importer, who ought to bear it, he would point out that the cost of coining bullion into rupees in Birmingham, if that were practicable, would not exceed, he was told, one per cent. The actual cost of coinage to the importers of bullion in the Indian mints was, he believed, 2·15 per cent., and they said that this heavy charge in excess of the actual cost of the process elsewhere might fairly be reckoned as a set-off against any small loss of interest to the Currency Department.

If the change proposed by the Select Committee was carried out, it would, in the opinion of many persons, operate to check imports of bullion, and this was a point which should be well considered by the Council before agreeing to the Bill. The work of introducing into the country a sufficient supply of bullion to maintain its currency-requirements was at present carried out by banks and other traders. If, from any cause, such parties were deterred from

importing, the burden of doing so would fall upon the Government, and they might soon lose in the process a good deal more than they would gain by the proposed change. It should also be considered that any failure in the supply of bullion would result in the enforced idleness of the mints and the loss of any profits to be derived from that source.

As regarded any danger to the Currency Reserve from the present method, many persons thought these reserves were too high, and that, instead of withdrawing a facility from the public for converting bullion into coin, which it was the duty of every competent State paper currency to afford, the remedy for the state of things referred to by the Select Committee should rather be the reduction of the investments of the reserves in Government-securities.

He understood the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill was willing to postpone the Motion for the passing of the Bill for a fortnight, to give time to the parties interested in this question to express their views to Government.

The Hon'ble MAJOR BARING said that the observations which he had now to make to the Council were those he had intended to have made on the occasion of the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee if the rules of the Council had not prevented him from doing so. Under these circumstances, he could very well understand that the banks mainly interested in the proposed change in the law only had their attention directed to this question a few days ago. The original scope of the measure was merely to establish a circle of issue in Burma, and, as regards that, he need not say anything; the measure had been long under consideration, and had been accepted by the mercantile community of Burma, who were principally interested in the matter; it merely created a Burmese circle of issue in the same sense as other circles of issue. The Government had, however, following the general principles of codification which His Excellency the Viceroy mentioned the other day, thought it desirable to repeal the existing currency law, so that the whole law on the subject might be embodied in one complete enactment. He need hardly say that, in doing so, they had made no really substantial change in the law, for the change to which the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis had alluded, although one of considerable importance, was not one of first rate importance. The currency law would remain substantially the same as it was when one of his most distinguished predecessors, Mr. Wilson, introduced it. There were, however, a few points to which he would allude. It was the present practice for the Head Commissioner to send currency-notes to the various Currency Agents, who, if they thought fit, might issue them against the receipt of cash, and, *vice versa*, he might cash currency-notes presented to him. But, though at the present time that was the practice, it was a practice which was not recognized by law. The law only recognized the Deputy Commissioners of Issue. It was irregular that this action of the Currency Agents should be outside the law, and it was, therefore, proposed to legalise the practice. He did not understand that, so far as that amendment was concerned, any objection was raised, and he would, therefore, not dwell upon that point any longer.

The other, and indeed the only important, change was that to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis drew attention; but the proposal was not a new one. It had been under the consideration of Government for three years before he came to India, and it formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in 1878.

In consequence of a despatch from Lord Cranbrook the question was considered by the Government of India; it stood over for a long while, and now on the present occasion it was proposed to give effect to the measure proposed by Lord Cranbrook. It was perfectly true, as had been pointed out by his hon'ble friend, that what was proposed might have been done by a Mint rule, which the Government had power to issue under the Act of 1866; but, for all practical purposes, MAJOR BARING did not see much difference between a Mint rule and the law which was now proposed. The only difference was, that those who were interested wished a Mint rule to be brought forward only in a time of emergency; but, if that course were followed, the Government might find themselves in considerable difficulty before they could introduce a rule. The point was, however, worthy of consideration, and he had, therefore, no objection to

urge against the proposal that the passing of the Bill should be postponed for two weeks.

There was another objection raised, although it had not been referred to at the present time, to which he would allude. It had been pointed out to him that the position of the Government of India was the same, for the purposes of this argument, as the position of the Bank of England in England. The analogy, in his opinion, held good, not as between the Government of India and the Bank of England, but as between the Government of India and the Mint. What happened in England was this. An importer of bullion could take his bullion to the Mint and receive from the Mint the value of it in coin. The amount he would receive there was £3-17-10½ per ounce. But, in fact, he did not generally take it to the Mint, because, if he did so, he would have to wait for a fortnight or a month before he got his money. The Bank of England gave him £3-17-9, which was 1½d. less than the Mint, and which covered the cost to the Bank for having the money coined. He must say that, *prima facie*, he did not see why the Government, or in other words, the taxpayers, should bear the cost of money lying idle in the Bank. It seemed to him fair that persons who wanted their bullion to be made into coin should bear that loss. He would not, however, now enter into the whole merits of the question, it was exceedingly desirable that gentlemen who were interested should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on it, and he, therefore, hoped the Council would postpone the passing of the Bill for a fortnight.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES asked leave to postpone for a fortnight the Motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Leave was granted.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure be taken into consideration. He had, when presenting the Report, stated the principal amendments which the Committee had made.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that, in section one, clause (a), of the same Bill, for the words "Commissioner of Police," the words "Commissioners of Police in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay" be substituted, and that, in the first schedule, column 3, the words "and so much of section four as refers to the Criminal Procedure Code" be omitted. He said that the amendment had been made at the desire of the Madras Government, and it was intended simply to put the Commissioner of Police in the town of Madras on the same footing as the Commissioners of Police in Calcutta and Bombay, whose powers were saved by the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that, to section forty-six of the same Bill, the following words be added, namely:—

"or with transportation for life."

He said that the last clause of section 46 was introduced to lay down a rule as to when the Police might cause the death of a person who forcibly resisted the attempt to arrest him, or attempted to evade the arrest. In England, according to Archbold, if the offence with which the man was charged were a treason or a felony (which included manslaughter, robbery, rape and even larceny) or a dangerous wound given, the homicide was justifiable. In Scotland, however, the killing was justifiable only when the runaway was charged with a capital offence. The Committee had followed the lenient Scotch law. But it had lately been very strongly urged by the Government of the North-Western Provinces that, if this were the rule, "it will be hopeless to expect the Police to cope with the well-armed and desperate bands of

dakáíts who from time to time infest some of the districts of these Provinces. These outlaws will not surrender unless the only alternative be that of death; and if the Police are not allowed to meet them on at least equal terms, the attempt to arrest them may be abandoned." Similar representations had come from the Central Provinces. The effect of adopting the amendment which Mr. STOKES proposed would be to enable the Police to deal, not only with persons accused of dakáítí, or dakáítí with murder, or belonging to a gang of dakáíts (Penal Code, sections 395, 396, 400), but also with persons accused of the grave offences mentioned in the Penal Code, sections 122, 125, 128, 130, 131, 194, 222 and 225 (where the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, or who has been rescued, is under sentence of death), 226, 238, 255, 304, 307 (where hurt is caused by the attempt to murder), 311, 313, 314 (where the act is done without the woman's consent), 326, 329, 364, 371, 376, 377, 388 and 389 (where the offence of which accusation is threatened is unnatural), 394, 409, 412, 413, 436, 438, 449, 459, 460, 467, 472, 474 (where the document is one of the description mentioned in section 467), 475 and 477, and the subsequent offences referred to in section 75.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE moved that sections 417 and 427 be omitted, and the consequent alterations made in sections 422, 423 and 431. He said that the object of the amendment, it would be perceived, was to expunge from the Bill that objectionable section which gave power to the Government to appeal against an acquittal. Such a provision, as far as he was aware, did not find a place in the criminal code of any civilized nation, and it did not exist in the Indian code when it was originally passed. It was inserted at the same time that the clause for the enhancement of punishment on appeal was first introduced, and as, under the benign influence of the liberal views of His Lordship's Government, that provision would no longer disfigure the Indian code, it was fitting that its companion clause should also go out at the same time. It could not be denied that Courts of the first instance had the best opportunity of examining witnesses, of making necessary local enquiries, and of judging of the character and antecedents of persons charged with any offence, and the presumption naturally was, that these tribunals had the best means of coming to a right decision as to whether an accused person was guilty or not; and when, after a fair trial, a person was pronounced innocent, surely it could not be just to allow an appeal against such acquittal. He believed these were some of the reasons why appeals against acquittals were not permitted in any other civilized country, and he did not see any good or valid ground for allowing the Government here to retain such an exceptional privilege in this respect, especially when the Indian code did not sanction an appeal of this kind by a private party. It was idle to say, he submitted, that, without such a power in the hands of Government, the ends of justice were likely to be defeated, when, in the absence of a similar provision in their codes, no complaint of failure of justice was heard of among other civilized nations of the world. To give this exceptional privilege to the Government would imply a want of sufficient confidence in our Magistracy, which could not be conducive to the administration of justice in the Criminal Courts of this country. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that, when the Criminal Procedure Code was first passed, men with wide experience of the country, like Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir John Peter Grant, were Members of the Legislative Council, and they did not consider that there was any peculiarity in the circumstances of the country which called for a departure from the recognized principles of criminal jurisprudence. It was also worthy of remark that Sir FitzJames Stephen, in the exhaustive speech which he made in this Council with reference to the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872, did not even attempt to justify the introduction of this objectionable provision; but, touching upon this point, he contented himself with simply saying that "this alteration was one of those which he would leave it to his hon'ble friends to explain and justify."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said that he desired to say a very few words in reference to this amendment, which he for one found himself unable to

accept. It appeared to him that the provisions of the law as regarded appeals from acquittals were practically confined to a small class of cases; they did not practically apply to trials by jury at all, because, if the jury acquitted a prisoner and the Judge did not concur with the verdict, he could refer the case to the High Court, and the amendment did not propose to do away with that reference. On the other hand, if the jury acquitted the prisoner, and the Judge agreed with the jury, he could hardly imagine any circumstances under which the Government would desire to appeal from such an acquittal. Practically, therefore, such appeals were confined to sessions trials held with the aid of assessors; and it appeared to him that, in cases of this kind, the power of appealing against an acquittal, although he was quite prepared to allow that it should be cautiously and sparingly applied, might be at times a valuable and useful safeguard to prevent a failure of justice. The hon'ble mover of the amendment had told the Council that this provision of law was not known to the codes of European and other civilized nations. MR. REYNOLDS was not prepared to meet his hon'ble friend as to that fact, but he must say that that argument was not one to which he was disposed to attach any weight. If a provision of law was defensible in principle, and if it could be shown by the experience of some years to have worked satisfactorily, he did not think that it made the least difference whether it existed in other codes or not. It appeared to him that this provision was perfectly defensible in principle. The power of appeal was given in order that mistakes committed by a lower Court might be set right by a higher Court, and there was as much failure of justice where a person was acquitted who ought to have been convicted, as in the case where a person was convicted who ought to have been acquitted. As to the practical working of the law in past years, he was not aware that any single case of hardship had been adduced, and he was quite prepared to rest the vote he was about to give on the figures and the opinions which were embodied in the papers before the Council.

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said that, from what had fallen from the mover of the amendment, he thought the reasons which had been adduced for doing away with the provision to which he objected seemed to be just. If the right of appeal was given in cases of acquittal, there would be a great deal of harassment to the prisoner in being obliged to be brought to another Court, and he had, therefore, much pleasure in supporting the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said he ventured to make one remark. He understood the Hon'ble Legal Member would show the Council that this right of appeal did exist in the English law, and that cases had occurred in which it had been exercised. He ventured to suggest that, when the Hon'ble Member brought forward those instances, he might say whether, as a matter of fact, it was the Government or the prosecutor on behalf of the Treasury who exercised that right of appeal, or whether it was a private prosecutor who exercised it.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN said that he should not support the amendment. He had no doubt that in theory there were some very excellent reasons for doing away with this power, which seemed to be exceptional. But the Council had to consider actual facts. Now, though it was quite true that, generally speaking, the Court which tried the case would hear the evidence of witnesses and would judge from their demeanour what credit the witnesses' statements were entitled to, though it was true that Courts of first instance were often able to come to a very good judgment, yet it was known that there were cases in which they came to a wrong judgment. He recollected a case illustrative of this, in which he was consulted as to whether an appeal should be lodged. In that case, under the law, the zamíndár was bound to give information of any crime which might be committed in his village. It was distinctly proved that a very bad crime had been committed in a certain village; it had been committed by a son of the zamíndár himself, and the zamíndár not only refused to give information himself, but did his best to prevent the people of the village from giving it. When the Judge who tried the case came to dispose of it, he was met by a difficulty which occurred to him, but which did not occur to others. He found that this

village, under the partition-law, had been divided into two portions; but that the village-site had not been partitioned. The Judge contended that information in regard to this particular crime could not be said to be information which the zamíndár was bound to give, because the village had been divided. There was a distinct miscarriage of justice there. He acquitted the prisoner on this ground, and the Government was asked by the officer concerned in the prosecution to permit him to appeal. They directed an appeal, and the zamíndár was punished.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN said that he was in favour of the amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend Maharájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVÁ PRASÁD said that, as the mover of the amendment said that these two objectionable sections did not exist in the law of civilized nations, he did not think any case had been made out for retaining these sections in the Indian Statute-book. His colleague to the right (Mr. Plowden) had given an example of a case in which this right of appeal had been properly exercised; but, although he (the speaker) was not prepared to dispute this, he believed he would be able to cite half a dozen instances in which appeals from acquittals had been preferred to the High Court, and the acquittal had been upheld. Acting on the principle that it was better to allow 99 criminals out of 100 to escape than to hang one innocent man, he supported the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE said he was opposed to the adoption of the amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend Maharájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore for several reasons. In the first place, the amendment involved a question of very considerable importance, which it would be impossible to decide without consulting the Local Governments and the officers concerned in the working of the law. The hon'ble the mover of the amendment had had ample opportunity of pressing the matter before, either by bringing it forward in Select Committee, or by presenting a memorial to the Council or the Government. To bring forward an amendment of this nature at the last moment, when the Bill was about to be passed, was tantamount to a Motion for the postponement of the Bill for an indefinite and considerable period, and MR. CROSTHWAITE did not think that the Council should listen to such a proposal.

In the second place, the power to which the hon'ble the mover of the amendment objected—the power of directing an appeal to be made from a sentence of acquittal—had been exercised by the Local Governments for the last ten years. So far as he was aware, no cases had occurred of the abuse of this power. When it was proposed to ask for a radical change in an important principle of law, the proper course he conceived to be this: Those who advocated the change should bring forward facts to show that the law had worked badly. It would have been easy to have procured and examined the records of all the cases in which this power had been exercised by the Governments of the different provinces of India. Such cases had been rare, and the task of examining them, even for the whole of India, would not have been great. But nothing of this sort had been done. No instances of the law having been misused had been given. The Council was asked to alter the law purely on *a priori* grounds, and—with all deference to his hon'ble friend Maharájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore—on grounds of a weak character. His hon'ble friend said that the Judges and Magistrates who tried the cases in the first instance, and who had the witnesses and the prisoner face to face, were the best judges of the facts, that their decision should be final, and that no power should be given to any one to interfere with their verdicts. This he said with reference to sentences of acquittal. But he seemed to MR. CROSTHWAITE to have overlooked the fact that his arguments told equally against all appeals. If the decision of the first Court was of such a character, if that Court was necessarily the best judge of the facts, then there was no justification for permitting an appeal at all. He apprehended, however, that his hon'ble friend was not prepared to follow his argument to this conclusion.

As a matter of experience, he was prepared to maintain that the power conferred by law on the Government had not been abused, and that it was necessary for the proper administration of justice. In out-of-the-way places, where

many cases were tried, it was impossible to procure good counsel for the prosecution. The Judges were sometimes inexperienced men, unaccustomed to deal with evidence. Mistakes must, and did, occur, and, unless the Council were prepared to see some of the worst criminals escape justice, they must maintain this provision of the law.

The hon'ble the mover had coupled the provision which allowed an appeal against a conviction with that permitting an enhancement of punishment on appeal, and he had represented Sir FitzJames Stephen as doubting the expediency of both provisions. MR. CROSTHWAITE thought that his hon'ble friend had mistaken the meaning of what Sir FitzJames Stephen said. In his speech, his final speech when Act X, 1872, was passed, Sir F. Stephen said—

“As to the chapter on appeals, the only alterations we have made are that in certain carefully selected cases we permit an appeal against an acquittal, and that we allow the appellate Court to enhance sentences passed if it considers them sufficient. This alteration is one of those which I will leave it to my hon'ble friends to explain.”

MR. CROSTHWAITE understood *this* to refer to the enhancement of punishment, not to the appeal from acquittals. And this view was confirmed by the fact that Sir George Campbell, who, so far as he could discover, was the only Member of Council who referred to this matter in his speech, spoke of “the scintilla of doubt” expressed by the hon'ble the Law Member regarding the enhancement of punishment.

And in his first speech, in introducing the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code—a speech made about a year and a half before the passing of Act X, 1872—Sir F. Stephen advocated the giving to the superior criminal Courts power to do full and complete justice to the parties if the question was re-opened at all. He did not think, then, that he could have been opposed to the establishment of an appeal from a sentence of acquittal.

The argument deduced by the Hon'ble Maharájá from the alleged non-existence of a similar power in the Codes of other nations, it was difficult to answer without more knowledge of those codes than MR. CROSTHWAITE possessed. But, as regarded England, he believed the question of establishing a system of criminal appeal had been raised during past years, and that it had always been argued that, if there was an appeal at all, there ought to be an appeal on both sides. He stated this on the authority of Sir F. Stephen.

He denied, however, the validity of any argument based on the provisions of foreign codes. Such arguments had no force unless the Council were prepared to maintain that no measure should be introduced into India in support of which no example could be cited from the codes of other nations.

He voted against the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said that he was unable to support the amendment, and, in saying so, he had merely to draw attention to one point. The Hon'ble Member put forward, as a reason for his amendment, that similar powers did not exist in the criminal code of any civilized country. That argument had been answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite, but it seemed to MR. GIBBS that there was another very important reason why the Government should not be bound in the way in which the hon'ble mover of the amendment wished them to be bound, and that was, that the Courts in this country were not perfect, that they did not approach that degree of perfection which Courts in other civilized countries had attained; and, speaking from his own experience as a Judge for eight years in the Bombay High Court, he thought that this power was absolutely necessary for the ends of justice. He had seen cases in which, if it had not been for this power, criminals would have got off, not because the High Court took a different view of the evidence recorded in the case, but because the Judges had got confused notions of law, and so allowed a criminal to escape when there was no possible doubt about the man's guilt. Considering, therefore, the want of training on the part of Judges in many parts of the country, this power, he thought, was absolutely necessary. The hon'ble mover of the amendment had also alluded to the objection that this power was given to the Government, but not to private individuals. That was

perfectly intelligible. It would never do to give every private prosecutor the right to appeal because he did not obtain a conviction against a prisoner. But the Bill did not cut off this right, because a private prosecutor might move the Government or the Public Prosecutor; and, if he showed sufficiently good grounds why an appeal against an acquittal should take place, the Government or the Public Prosecutor might move in the matter in the same way as they could do on the information of the Commissioner of the Division or other head of a District. Therefore, the necessity of keeping this very valuable and necessary power was apparent. MR. GIBBS could not help thinking that there was a feeling abroad amongst Native gentlemen, and especially among Native gentlemen on this side of India, of what he might perhaps call too great tenderness on behalf of the culprit. That feeling might be natural, but it seemed to lead them to think that the great thing to attain was not the ends of justice, but to see if there was not a possibility of obtaining an acquittal, and so enable a guilty prisoner to get off. Considering the state of society in this country, he did not consider that that was a sound principle to follow. He would vote against the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he opposed this Motion. It had been made, he feared, under two misconceptions. First, the British Indian Association, with whom his hon'ble friend was acting, asserted, in their memorial of 27th February, 1882, that no period of limitation was provided for appeals from judgments of acquittal. That was not so. The Limitation Act, XV of 1877, schedule II, No. 157, which was the proper place for this provision, distinctly laid down that such appeals must be presented within six months from the date of the judgment appealed against. The notion that the Government could hold for ever an appeal "*in terrorem* over an acquitted person" was therefore altogether groundless. Secondly, the hon'ble Mahārājā and the same Association supposed that no such appeal lay in any civilized country. "Such a provision," said the Association, "does not obtain in the Criminal Code of any civilized country on the face of the globe," and "is opposed to all recognized rules of civilized jurisprudence." MR. STOKES did not possess the wide and accurate legal knowledge of the Association: he could not speak confidently of the criminal law of every civilized country in the world, or even of the countries of continental Europe; but he could assure the Hon'ble Mahārājā and the Association that in England, under 20 & 21 Vic., c. 43, and 42 & 43 Vic., c. 49, section 33, what was called "an appeal from a Court of summary jurisdiction by special case" might be brought by the complainant, on the ground that the order, determination or other proceeding of the Court was erroneous in point of law, or was in excess of jurisdiction. And, in the last volume of the Law Journal Reports, the Officiating Secretary, Mr. Crosthwaite, had found four cases in which such appeals had been brought. But, in truth, it did not seem to MR. STOKES that the sections to which the Mahārājā objected required any English or other precedents to support them. The question was, or ought to be, solely whether, in the present condition of the Indian magistracy, the power to appeal from an acquittal was needed. So far as he (MR. STOKES) could form an opinion on the matter, such a power was needed, and would continue to be needed so long as any Native Magistrates supposed that the commission of a crime could not be proved without the evidence of an eye-witness, so long as any Hindú Magistrates acquitted a Brāhman because he was a Brāhman, though the evidence of his guilt was clear, and so long as Local Governments were sometimes compelled to appoint European Magistrates who had had little or no local experience or legal training. The question now raised was no new one. It was raised in 1876, in connexion with the Bill which was now the Presidency Magistrates Act (IV of 1877). The Home Department then consulted all the Local Governments as to the working of section 272 of the present code, which allowed an appeal on the part of the Crown against the acquittal or discharge of an accused. The Local Governments were unanimously of an opinion favourable to the provision in question, which, though it had been cautiously and sparingly used, had proved of great value in cases where it was clear that the public had been injured by a wrong acquittal or discharge. Moreover, in 1876, no cases of complaint, hardship or abuse of the authority which section 272 conferred on the Local Governments had been brought to notice during the four years which had elapsed since Act X of 1872

was passed. And neither the Mahārājā nor the British Indian Association had been able to show that any such cases had occurred during the past six years. "No such appeal," said the Government of the North-Western Provinces, (and the remark held good for the other Local Governments) "can be made without the special sanction of the Government after a careful consideration of the case; and, in these circumstances, it is believed that the working of the section cannot well be otherwise than for the furtherance of justice, and that the risk of individual hardship is either completely obviated or reduced to a minimum."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he wished, with His Excellency's permission, to say a few words by way of explanation with reference to what had fallen from hon'ble members who had just spoken. His object in saying that such a provision, as far as he was aware, did not exist in the codes of other civilized nations was to show that, if it were right in principle, it would have been adopted by them in their codes, and it must be shown there was something peculiar in the circumstances of this country which would justify the introduction of such an exceptional clause in the Indian code; but this, he submitted, had not been done. Then, as to the experience of the past, he admitted that certain cases had occurred in which, if there was no appeal against acquittal, there would have been a failure of justice; but then there had been cases also, if he mistook not, and as had been rightly said by his hon'ble friend Rājā Sivā Prasād, in which the order for acquittal had been upheld by the High Court. In such cases, the needless trouble, anxiety and hardship to the person once pronounced innocent could well be imagined. Moreover, if such a power of appeal were given to private persons, he dared say a few cases could have been found to support the extension of this power to all persons without exception; for human nature was fallible, and Magistrates were likely to make mistakes as any other men. He might mention here that cases had been cited to show the necessity of retaining the provision sanctioning enhancement of sentence on appeal, but it had nevertheless been expunged, because the Government had justly thought that it was founded on a wrong principle.

Then, as to the incompetency of the Magistrates in this country, he begged to say that, in many most important matters, the Government placed implicit confidence in their ability and judgment; and it was hard, he submitted, to bring forward the argument of their incompetency only in a question of this nature, which involved the vesting of the Executive Government with larger power. It had been said by his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite that this question ought to have been discussed at an earlier stage of the Bill. He hoped his hon'ble and learned friend opposite (Mr. Stokes) would bear him out when he said that he did raise this point in the Select Committee, but he was then told that almost all the Local Governments were strongly opposed to his view. Next, as to what fell from him, that his argument would cut the ground from under questions of all appeals in general, he begged to observe that a great distinction ought to be drawn between cases relating to right and property and those which affected the life and liberty of the people. It had been hinted by his hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Gibbs) that the Natives evince an undue solicitude for the protection of the criminal class of the population. He begged simply to say that "let ten guilty men escape rather than one innocent man should suffer" was an English maxim, and that their sympathy for the protection of the liberty of the people was based upon that principle, and nothing more.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have listened very carefully to the discussion, in which opinions have been expressed on both sides of the proposal submitted to us by the Mahārājā, and I am bound to say that my own opinion is that it would not be desirable to adopt the amendment moved by my hon'ble friend the Mahārājā, at all events on the present occasion. My hon'ble friend was good enough to inform me a few days ago that he desired to bring this question before the Council, and I then told him that I would give my attention to the subject and would not fail carefully to consider it. I need not say that I have not had time to do that up to the present moment. The question is obviously not a new one. The statements brought forward today

show that it has been considered on various occasions by the Government of India and by the Local Governments, and it is certainly not a question on which I should feel myself justified in taking action without further inquiry than we have yet been able to institute. It is evidently a matter upon which the opinion of the Local Governments ought to be called for before any step is adopted which would be contrary to the opinions which they have expressed on previous occasions. I do not think that anybody is likely to suppose that I have an inherent objection to reform; but, at the same time, I am quite of opinion that it is the duty of the Government of India, while it is always ready to consider any proposals for the amendment of the law, or for the improvement of the administration of the country, to proceed cautiously and without undue haste. I have endeavoured, since I have been in this country, to adopt that principle, and, even in cases about which I might individually have had no doubt, I have felt it right carefully to inform myself as fully as possible as to the facts and circumstances of the case, as it relates to this country, before I attempted to act upon any preconceived notions which I might have derived from my English experience.

"I believe that a steady progress of reform is the only wise course which in these matters the Government of India can adopt; and I frankly say that I have not had an opportunity of giving to this question that full consideration, and consulting all those persons whose opinion it appears to me I am bound to take into consideration, before I adopt a change involving the abandonment of a principle which has evidently been adopted most deliberately by the Legislature of this country, acting in accordance with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

"Under these circumstances, my counsel to the members of this Council is not to adopt this amendment. I have the fullest intention of fulfilling the promise made to my hon'ble friend the Maharájá that I will give the subject my consideration as soon as opportunity offers; but if I am asked to say 'aye' or 'no' upon this Motion at the present moment, I have no alternative but to oppose it."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DURGA CHARAN LÁHÁ moved the following amendments in section 456 of the same Bill:—

- (1) that in line one, for the words "European British subject," the word "person" be substituted,
- (2) that in line four, for the words "European British subject," the word "person" be substituted, and
- (3) that the words "which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence," be omitted.

He said that, in moving this amendment, the object he had in view was to ask the legislature to provide for his Native fellow-countrymen the same safeguards for the protection of personal liberty which had been prescribed for the benefit of European British subjects under section 456. That there should be one law for one class of Her Majesty's subjects and another law for another class could not, he respectfully submitted, be consistent with the principles and spirit of British rule in India. As to the necessity of the provision, and in justification of what he contended for, he would, with His Excellency's permission, read some extracts from a letter on the subject which appeared in the *Englishman* last week. The writer, referring to the corresponding section in Act X of 1872, said—

"Under the section just quoted, any European British subject, who is detained in custody by any person, and who considers such detention unlawful, may apply to the High Court having jurisdiction 'for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before such High Court to abide by such further order as may be made by it.' This privilege is denied to the Native, and though apparently the necessity for protecting the Native was brought to the notice of the then Legal Member, the Hon'ble FitzJames Stephen, that high authority considered that the liberty of the Native in the Mufassal was already sufficiently protected. With reference to this subject, Sir FitzJames Stephen said, when presenting the Report of the

Select Committee on the present Criminal Procedure Act: 'It must not be supposed that personal liberty is at all unprotected in the Mufassal. Wrongful restraint (which is very widely defined) is an offence against the Indian Penal Code. And a person subjected to wrongful restraint can always procure his release by presenting a petition to any Magistrate for a summons or warrant against the person who wrongfully restrains him, and by procuring himself to be summoned as a witness.' This is all very well in theory, but experience has shown the solution suggested to be next to impracticable, especially in the Non-regulation Provinces, when the wrongfully restraining person is an official such as the Magistrate of the District or Deputy Commissioner. During 1880, no less than three separate cases of 'wrongful restraint' of this nature were brought to the notice of the Chief Court of the Panjáb; and that Court was asked to interfere in the exercise of its powers of revision, but was unable to do so, as in each case the official complained against *professed not to be acting judicially*. The petitioners were in each of the cases told that their only remedy was by civil or criminal action against the Deputy Commissioner in fault. One of these cases was the illegal arrest and confinement of certain individuals who, the Magistrate suspected, might possibly have been implicated in the matter of the Commissariat frauds now under investigation by a special commission of enquiry. It was admitted by the Chief Court Judges that it seemed quite clear that the officer, if acting judicially, was acting beyond his jurisdiction; but, as he professed not to be so acting, they could not interfere. Another case took place at Simla, right under the very noses of the Viceregal Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, and yet the sufferers could obtain no redress of an immediate nature. The victims were residents and subjects of a foreign State, whom the Superintendent of Hill States deemed guilty of having committed an offence in the jurisdiction of another Hill State. Happening to be in Simla, a warrant was issued for their arrest, and they were taken into custody and released on heavy bail to appear before the Superintendent of Hill States on a certain date. Before that date an application was made by one of the leading counsel of the Lahore Bar before the Judges of the Chief Court, but, in so much as the Superintendent of Hill States professed to be acting politically, and therefore not judicially, the Bench expressed their inability to interfere. They, however, were forced to admit that the Superintendent of Hill States had no power, political or otherwise, to act as he had done, and that the remedy in the hands of the arrested was either a civil or criminal action. The Rájá, whose subjects the men were, protested against the action of the Political and demanded the extradition of the men, and they thus escaped an illegal trial and, probably, a sentence which would undoubtedly be *ultra vires*.

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"The instances above quoted are not solitary or exceptional instances of the abuse of power by executive officers; and what has occurred in the Panjáb may happen—in fact, has in other forms taken place—in Bombay and elsewhere in India.

"The natural tendency of the Executive in India is to overlook the strict provisions of the law, when specially interested in the carrying out of any policy and in the direction of arbitrary action. The difficulty is to keep this tendency in check, without entirely tying the hands of the executive officers. That some such check is necessary few will deny; and it is perfectly clear, from the cases we have cited, that cases of oppression through illegal action have occurred for which there is no simple preventative. The remedy is simple, namely, to enact a general provision similar to that which protects the European British subject. The principle that all sorts and conditions of men should be treated alike in the eye of the law is well acknowledged. The Queen's proclamation professed to give justice to every inhabitant of India without respect to class, creed or nationality, and, consequently, the extension of this required protection to the Native of India cannot justly or logically be denied to him.

"Of course, it will still be necessary to leave in the hands of the Viceroy those exceptional powers which are exercised by the issue of a Secretary's warrant; but, possibly, in some of the less civilised and wilder of our Frontier Districts, it may be necessary to give the District-officer special powers, to be exercised only in cases of special political emergency; but this can be done by special regulation. But, notwithstanding the above possible necessity, it seems extremely necessary that the Native in India should be similarly protected to his European fellow-subject or fellow-sojourner."

He was afraid that there were many cases of this kind which had not reached the public.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVÁ PRASÁD said that, as section 457 of the Bill gave ample power to the High Court of granting or refusing applications for writs of *habeas corpus*, and as the Magistracy of this country it was acknowledged, was not so experienced as the Magistracy in England, in his humble opinion it would be a mere act of justice to support the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE said that he opposed the amendment because it was not necessary. Ample security to the liberty of every class of Her Majesty's subjects had been given in this Bill. Section 439 gave the very widest powers of revision to the High Court. The word "judicial" had been omitted before the word "proceeding" in section 439, which corresponded with

section 297 of the present Act, and the effect of this omission was to widen the powers of the Court to a large extent.

Then they had, in section 100, which was a new provision, given powers to the Presidency Magistrates, Magistrates of the first class and Sub-divisional Magistrates to issue search-warrants for the discovery of persons wrongfully confined. He did not see, therefore, what would be gained by the adoption of the amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend.

There were three cases in which a person might be wrongfully detained in custody. He might be detained by a private person; he might be detained by a Magistrate under an order given illegally, or on insufficient evidence, or without proper reasons and due consideration; or he might be detained by a Magistrate in a purely arbitrary manner without any show of law at all.

Now, the first case was amply provided for by the provisions regarding wrongful restraint, coupled with section 100 of the present Bill. The person injured, or his relatives, or some one on his behalf, could petition the Magistrate, who might institute a search for the person detained, might have him brought before him, and pass suitable orders regarding him.

In the second case, where the person was detained under an illegal or erroneous order made by a Magistrate, all that had to be done was to present a petition to the High Court, who had the most ample powers to deal with the case by releasing the detained person, with or without bail or security.

The third case, the detention of a person by a Magistrate without any written order or show of law at all, was one that he could hardly think was within the range of possibility.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT asked whether section 100 did not apply to such cases also?

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE replied that it did. Section 100 would certainly apply to such cases also, and he could not understand what else the Council could do but leave such cases to the operation of the general law. A person who was detained in such a way by a Magistrate would have his remedy under the Penal Code, and could bring his case to the notice of the Executive Government, which would, he thought, deal very sharply with such Magistrate. His hon'ble friend the mover would probably ask, If the Magistrate was the wrong-doer, to whom was the injured person to apply for a search-warrant, or before whom was he to bring his case. But MR. CROSTHWAITE could not conceive that an aggrieved person would have any difficulty in getting redress in such cases; and, as he had said before, they must be very rare, and must be confined, in fact, to occasions in which the Magistrate had become a lunatic.

As to cases where a person was detained from political reasons under an order of the Executive Government, such an order could only be passed in the exercise of a power conferred by law, and the High Court would have no authority in such a case, whether the person detained was or was not a British subject.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he fully agreed with the view expressed by his hon'ble friend opposite (Durgá Charan Láhá). The remedy for wrongful restraint as regards Natives, which was alluded to by Sir FitzJames Stephen in his speech, had by experience been found insufficient, and the cases mentioned in the memorial of the British Indian Association, and also cited by his hon'ble friend, showed it had failed in those instances.

If the two sections alluded to by his hon'ble friend to his right were considered sufficient, might he ask what was the necessity of having a special provision for the protection of the British subject, and might not section 456 as well go out of the Bill altogether? For to draw a distinction between Europeans and Natives in the question of protection of personal liberty could not but have an injurious effect on the impartial administration of justice, and was opposed to the principle of equality in the eye of the law. He, therefore, begged to support the amendment moved by his hon'ble friend.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said that he rarely made a speech in this Council, except on what concerned his own work; but he would on this

occasion like to offer a few remarks on his hon'ble friend's amendment to section 456, which related to the rights of a European British subject to apply for an order directing the person unlawfully detaining him to bring him before the High Court. The effect of the amendment of his hon'ble colleague was to apply the provisions of that section, without distinction, to all persons. His hon'ble friends, the mover of the amendment and the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, had ably and temperately placed their view of the case before the Council; and the Council had also had the advantage of perusing a very able document from a public body,—the British Indian Association,—whose representations always met with the attention of the Government and of this Council. He (MAJOR BARING) wished to say, as regards the spirit in which his hon'ble friend the Maharaja, and the spirit also in which the British Indian Association, had approached the question, that there was a great deal in it with which he (the speaker) entirely sympathised. He was not prepared to vote for the amendment as it stood, for reasons which he was about to give. But as regards the spirit and effect of their proposals, namely, that there should be perfect equality and protection in respect of all races, that was a sentiment which was entirely in harmony with the general course of British legislation, and one with which he thoroughly sympathised. This was, nevertheless, a difficult question, which required very great and careful consideration. MAJOR BARING thought that his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had shown, and he (the speaker) believed that his hon'ble colleague the Law Member would further show, that there was some misapprehension as to the facts. And if the Council were to proceed any further in the direction which was now proposed, the subject would require more thorough consideration than it had yet received; but he did not think it was possible to pass an amendment like that put forward at this meeting of Council. The real issue was, in fact, somewhat different from what appeared from the mere reading of the amendment, and he (MAJOR BARING) would like to show what, in his opinion, the real issue was. His Excellency the President addressed to the Council the other day a very instructive and eloquent speech on the subject of codification in general. In the views set forth in that speech, MAJOR BARING entirely concurred, and he was glad to notice that his hon'ble friend Sayyad Ahmed Khan and other hon'ble members also concurred, that codification was a good thing in itself. Upon this point the speaker thought there could hardly be two opinions. We all knew, or, at all events, some of us knew, to our cost, what the effect of going to law was in England. We go to a solicitor; then we take the opinion of some distinguished Counsel, and, when we have that opinion in our favour, we resort to a Court of law, there to find, occasionally, that another distinguished Counsel has given an opinion diametrically opposed to that given to us; and we find that the Court agrees with the opinion of the latter, and not with that given by our Counsel. That, of course, was a state of things which may occur in every country. At the same time MAJOR BARING submitted that, with codification, the risk of futile litigation would be minimised, for every ordinary layman could now, except in cases of exceptional difficulty, find out for himself what the law of the country really was. Hardly a day passed in which he (MAJOR BARING) did not want to know what the law on some particular point was, and, unless the subject was a very difficult one, he at once turned to the Code and found out what he wanted. That was the great advantage of codification; but, on the other hand, it had this disadvantage. It was a disadvantage more of procedure than of substance. The disadvantage was that, if the Code was really to be a manual, which should be useful to those who administer justice and those for whose interest justice is administered, then, whenever an amendment was required to be made, the whole Code must be re-enacted, and the amendment incorporated with it; otherwise, in process of time, the object of codification would be defeated, and, instead of one complete manual, we would have a more or less obsolete Code with a number of minor Acts grafted on to it. His hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes had produced this bulky Code now, which was a re-enactment of the existing law, with a re-arrangement of its provisions, which, MAJOR BARING was told on good authority, was an improvement upon the arrangement which existed hitherto; and he also proposed three important amendments in addition to some minor ones.

The first of these was, that the latitude heretofore given to the Courts in regard to the examination of accused persons should be limited; secondly, that the law as regarded whipping should be altered in the sense of diminishing the power which is now allowed; and thirdly, that the power of enhancing sentences upon appeal by the Appellate Courts was withdrawn. These amendments were, he understood, generally accepted by this Council and public opinion. They were all amendments conceived in a liberal spirit, and in harmony with the general tone of Native opinion, and although, as his hon'ble friend on his left (Mr. Gibbs) had remarked, from our English point of view, Native opinion seemed to sympathise to an extreme degree with the culprit, at the same time the Council ought to remember that charity and sympathy with suffering was inculcated by the Hindú religion, and was indeed one of the most amiable traits of the Native character. The real issue, however, was this—Were the Council to pass and accept this Code, which was a good one, with the amendments which were generally accepted, or were they to let the whole thing be postponed until they could consider the further and important amendment which had been moved by his hon'ble friend Durgá Charan Láhá? That was the issue which presented itself to MAJOR BARING'S mind and, in that sense, he deprecated the amendment, while he at the same time thought that the point raised was well worthy of attention. But if, on every occasion of codification, the whole merits of the Code had to be discussed; and if difficulties which are presented in regard to each of its sections had to be discussed again, the process of codification would become impossible, and the law would practically be thrown into the comparatively chaotic state which preceded codification. On these grounds, MAJOR BARING opposed the amendment, but at the same time he wished to repeat that he sympathised with the spirit of the remarks which had been made by his hon'ble friend Maharájá Jotendro Mohun Tagore and the British Indian Association.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said that he had only one word to say. He did not think that this amendment should be agreed to. It seemed to him to form a portion of a very large amendment of principle which the Council would have to go into if they took it up at all, and at this stage of the proceedings he did not think it was possible to do that. The section which his hon'ble friend objected to formed part of a chapter in the Code referring to British-born subjects. That chapter would become imperfect if the amendment of his hon'ble friend Durgá Charan Láhá was made. At the same time, it had been shown by his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite—and he understood would be also shown by his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes—that the rest of Her Majesty's subjects were, by amendments made by the Select Committee, exactly in a similar position to that in which these particular clauses placed European British subjects. Under these circumstances, as the Council could not now open up the much wider question, he objected to the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he opposed this amendment for three reasons: First, for the reason referred to by his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, that the amendment, if carried, would turn the section into nonsense. Any hon'ble member could ascertain that for himself by making the substitutions and omissions which the hon'ble mover proposed. The section would then run as follows:—

"456. When any person is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such person, or any person on his behalf, may apply to the High Court for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass."

Secondly, because the amendment would convert three sections which now related only to European British subjects, and which found a place in the Part of the Code which was headed "Special Proceedings" and in the chapter entitled "Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans", into general provisions applicable to persons of every nationality, and thus render those sections incongruous with the provisions of the Code in connection with which they appeared.

Thirdly, because it seemed to him that the amendment was not necessary. He had reason to believe that the hon'ble member, when he brought his amendment to the Secretary, was unaware of the existence of that important section

(100), which was inserted for the first time in the present Bill, and which gave power to certain Magistrates, when they had reason to believe that any person was unlawfully confined, to issue a search-warrant for the production of such person. That section declared—

"100. If any Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person if found shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper."

The British Indian Association also ignored the existence of that section, and it was clear that they must have been unaware of it. Furthermore, the hon'ble member and the Association had overlooked the fact that the section dealing with the High Court's power of revision had been greatly extended in its operation, and some of the cases which had been cited by the hon'ble mover of the amendment could not possibly have occurred if this Code had been law. The extension resulted from the omission of the word "judicial" in the first line of section 439. That section clearly now applied to *all* proceedings under the Code, the record of which had been called for by the High Court, or which had been reported for orders, or which otherwise came to its knowledge. The High Court could do under that section practically all that the hon'ble member wished it to do. The Hon'ble Jotindra Mohan Tagore had remarked that experience had proved that the present power of revision had been insufficient. MR. STOKES did not deny that, but the object of the amendment to which he had just referred, namely, the omission of the word "judicial", was for the very purpose of meeting that defect. Then his hon'ble friend also said "What was the use of those sections (456, 457, 458) relating to European British subjects?" MR. STOKES dared say that, with sections 100 and 491 in the Code, and with the extended power of revision to which he had referred, it might be plausibly contended that sections 456, 457 and 458 were superfluous; but they were part of the personal law of European British subjects: if the Council attempted to withdraw them, there would be an agitation throughout the country amongst Europeans; and the Government of India would never undertake such an alteration of the law without previously communicating with the Secretary of State and the Local Governments. As the sittings of the Council at Calcutta were now nearly at an end, and a Bill like this could not be passed at Simla, such a communication would involve a delay of nearly a year; and he did not think the hon'ble member would be willing to deprive his countrymen for so long a time of the benefits of the changes which would be made by the new Code.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"It has often been my fate in discussions in Parliament and elsewhere to find that, when I spoke late in a debate, I was placed in a most unfortunate position; because most of what I was going to say—all my best arguments—were taken away from me by those who had preceded me on the same side. I have very great cause of quarrel in this respect with my hon'ble friend Major Baring, because he has stated so fully and ably the views which I hold on this subject, that there is very little for me to say beyond what the gentleman at Bristol said, when he and Mr. Burke were canvassing for that city—I say ditto to Mr. Burke. Nevertheless, at the risk of repeating some of the arguments he has used, I will, for a few moments, go over the ground traversed by him and others, who feel that it is not advisable to adopt this amendment on the present occasion. In the first place, I think it is quite clear that the particular case to which my hon'ble friend Durgá Charan Láhá alluded, and in respect to which he read an extract from a letter in the *Englishman* newspaper, is, if I understand the extract that he read, met by the amendments made in the existing law by the Bill now before us; because the difficulty which arose in the cases in the Panjáb to which my hon'ble friend referred appeared to have arisen because the Court could not inquire into any proceedings on the part of a Magistrate which were not in the nature of judicial proceedings. The word 'judicial' does appear in the existing code, but has been removed from the clause as it stands in this Bill. At the present moment, the words are 'in any judicial proceeding.' The word 'judicial

has been taken out, and that will, I hope, meet the particular case quoted by my hon'ble friend from the *Englishman*.

"Besides this, however, section 100 of the Bill provides greater security than at present exists against anything in the nature of arbitrary or illegal imprisonment. Now, I certainly cannot think it necessary that I should say that no one can be more opposed to anything of that kind than I should be; and I desire to give every person in this country, of whatever race he may be, the fullest security against suffering so grievous a wrong as that which would undoubtedly result from anything in the nature of illegal or improper imprisonment. I venture to hope, however, that sufficient provision has been made in this Bill, by the changes to which I have alluded, to give reasonable and adequate security against danger of that kind. I must, however, admit that I sympathise a good deal with what I think is the feeling at the bottom of the amendment moved by my hon'ble friend Durgá Charan Láhá. I think the real meaning of the amendment is that he feels a certain amount of disinclination to there being such a chapter as the 33rd chapter of this Bill—a chapter providing a special mode of procedure for Europeans and Americans. I should be very glad if it was possible to place the law in regard to every person in this country, not only on the same footing,—for that the Bill will, I hope, practically do,—but to embody it in the very same language, whether it relates to Europeans or Natives. But no one who recollects the history of questions of this kind in this country can doubt that to deal with that special chapter, which regulates the procedure with regard to Europeans and Americans, in the manner that has been suggested, would be to deal with very difficult and very delicate questions. Cases have arisen, not under this particular clause, but of a kindred nature, in which the Government of the day has been beaten in this Legislative Council. We all know the agitation that has taken place and the strong excitement which has arisen in past times upon questions of this sort. They are certainly matters not to be entered upon without very full consideration, or, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes remarked, without consultation, not only on the part of the Government here, but also with the Government at home. Under these circumstances, I would strongly recommend that that particular section, and that particular portion of the Bill, be left alone now. Whether any alterations can be made in them from time to time will always be a matter of interest to the Government,—certainly to me,—and I will not fail to consider this particular subject of *habeas corpus* when opportunity offers; but I think that it is impossible to open a question of that magnitude, complication and difficulty without a great deal more thought and examination than would be possible for the Council and the Government to give to it at the present time.

"Then there is the point upon which my hon'ble friend Major Baring touched, namely, whether, as this amendment is proposed, and as other amendments might easily be proposed, in this Code of Criminal Procedure, we should not wait until all the possible amendments have been got together and considered, instead of adopting the more limited amendments which the Bill proposes at the present time. I must say that I earnestly hope the Council will not take that course, for I confess to a great personal interest in some of the amendments which it is proposed to make in the law by this Bill. The three amendments to which special attention has been drawn by my hon'ble friend Major Baring, and the amendments in the direction of greater security for personal liberty, are all amendments to which I myself attach great importance; and I think that it would be a great misfortune—at all events, if that is too strong a term, I should greatly regret—if those amendments were not introduced now, and if the country were to be deprived for another period of twelve months of the advantage of those amendments. Take one of them,—the question of enhancing a sentence upon appeal. That is a thing which is going on from time to time and, in fact, instances of such enhancement have only very recently been brought under my notice; and I think it is a very undesirable power to entrust to the Courts if it were only for the reason that it is evidently a distinct discouragement to a man who thinks he has been aggrieved to resort to appeal; and I should be very sorry to deprive the people of India of the advantage of that and other amendments for twelve months longer, simply because there are some further amendments which might, in the opinion of some of my hon'ble friends, be introduced.

"I am always glad when discussions like this take place. I think that they do a great deal of good. They bring points under the attention of the Executive Government, which it is very desirable we should consider; but, as I said before on the previous Motion, it is not reasonable to expect that the Government should deal hastily with questions of this magnitude. What they ought to do is to proceed steadily and with caution in the improvement of the law and the administration of this country in those respects in which they are capable of amendment. Of course, there is always difficulty, as my hon'ble friend Major Baring has pointed out, when we are dealing with one of our great codes. Nobody can doubt,—indeed, I do not believe that there is anybody in the country who does not admit,—that it is a great advantage that we have this Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code and the other great codes of India, which have been elaborated now for a series of years with so much care by the most eminent men, in the form of a regular code; that is to say, of a book which may be put into a man's pocket, and which contains all the information required upon questions of criminal procedure, the penal laws and other matters. But if you are to pass small amendments of these codes without re-enacting the whole code, then in a short time your whole code as a body would become obsolete, and would be surrounded by a quantity of confusing satellites which would entirely obscure the vision of those who had to look at the great central planet itself. Now, we know very well that there is a certain amount of inconvenience in throwing a large Bill of this kind on the table of this Council, and saying, "We are going to pass this Bill of four or five hundred clauses for the sake of a comparatively small number of amendments;" but, unless you wish to give up the advantage of having these great codes, that appears at present to be the only mode in which we can proceed, though I think it quite worthy of consideration whether some other mode ought not to be devised which might obviate that difficulty. I saw a criticism the other day in a public journal as to the great expense said to be incurred in the printing of all this matter for the purpose of making a few amendments. That is a subject which has attracted my attention, and I think it is desirable that we should see whether any other system could not be safely adopted.

"I wish only to make one other remark, and that is, that the necessary mode of procedure being, for the present at all events, to re-enact the whole code, it must not be taken that, because the Government in the year 1882 re-enacts the whole of this code, it therefore expresses the same deliberate opinion upon every single clause contained in it which it would be expressing if it were enacting it for the first time. Technically, it is a re-enactment; in reality it is a reprint with certain amendments. The only points on which the definite opinion of the Government is expressed are the points to which these amendments relate. The Government is perfectly open to reconsider any other portion of this code at any time, and must not be taken to imply any opinion upon any of its general provisions. As I have said, it is practically a reprint and a re-arrangement of the code with certain amendments, and those are the only portions of it upon which the opinion of the Government is now deliberately pronounced. Those amendments, though few in number, appear to me calculated to confer considerable advantage on the people of this country, and to improve our methods of criminal procedure in a liberal and generous spirit; and therefore it is that I trust that, without adopting the amendment of my hon'ble friend Durgá Charan Láhá, because it raises large and difficult questions which we are not in a position to deal with at the present moment, the Council will pass this Bill, in order that the people of India may have without delay the advantage of those other improvements of the law which will result from the amendments which the Government has submitted."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRISONERS' ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Prisoners' Act, 1871, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

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

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"Before the Council separates, I wish to state that I propose to hold a special meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, in order that my hon'ble friend Major Baring may make his Financial Statement. Members of Council are of course aware that in regard to these financial proposals it is of the utmost importance, both for the Government, as regards its revenue, and for the convenience of those engaged in trade, that when final alterations are once announced, they should be carried into effect as speedily as possible. That is the course which has always been followed in the British Parliament, in order to prevent the loss to Government and the inconvenience to trade which otherwise would result. At the same time, it appears to me that to propose that the Bills, which will be submitted by my hon'ble friend Major Baring in connection with his proposals, should be passed on the same day, by suspending the standing orders of this Council, would be to go further than the requirements of the case demanded. What I would suggest is that the Council should assemble on Wednesday to hear the Financial Statement, and that it should again meet on Friday, instead of Thursday, which will give Members of the Council a whole day to consider the financial proposals of the Government. The consideration of the Bills which my hon'ble friend will present on Wednesday will then be taken up on Friday, and the Bills passed if they meet with the approval of the Council, and afterwards the ordinary business, which would in the usual course of things have come on Thursday, will be proceeded with. There will be no sitting on Thursday."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 8th March, 1882.

R. J. CROTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA ;
The 2nd March, 1882.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 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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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

CASE OF MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN.

No. 98E.P., dated Fort William, the 20th January, 1881.

From—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department,
To—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has requested His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by my telegram of the 7th January 1881, to be pleased to suspend Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., Judicial Assistant in the Punjab, from all official functions and emoluments pending the receipt of further orders. I am now to enclose the papers referred to in this telegram, and to communicate the following instructions.

2. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will observe that the papers herewith forwarded consist mainly of statements made at Kabul (in the absence of Muhammad Hyat Khan) by certain persons, natives of Afghanistan, to our officers there, and taken down at the time by Mr. Cunningham, who was then at Kabul in political employ. These statements, which are not unsupported by complaints and information from other quarters, set forth the gravest charges of extortion and corrupt practices by Muhammad Hyat Khan in his capacity as an officer on political duty; and the Government of India desire to institute a general inquiry into the truth of these allegations, and to give the accused person an opportunity of explanation and defence. For this purpose it is unnecessary, at present, to hold a formal and public trial, especially as some of the witnesses may be no longer in India, and others unable to attend; while all of those whose names appear in these depositions are men entirely unaccustomed to the forms of our legal procedure. It is the immediate object of the Government to ascertain whether there are substantial grounds for concluding that Muhammad Hyat Khan was guilty of serious misconduct while in political employ in Afghanistan; and for this purpose to make the investigation as speedy and summary as is compatible with a full examination of evidence and a fair hearing of the accused.

3. It is for various reasons advisable that the inquiry should be held in the Punjab, as Muhammad Hyat Khan is under the orders of the Punjab Government, and as he and most of the witnesses are residing within that Pro-

vince. I am, therefore, to ask that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will have the goodness to nominate, for the conduct of this inquiry, an officer of rank under your Government, who should be assisted by one or more English officers of subordinate standing, well acquainted with the language of the witnesses. The presiding officer will use his discretion in summoning any witnesses other than those mentioned in these papers, as to whom he may have reason to believe that they can give material evidence on the subject of the investigation. The proceedings should not be public, and the result of the inquiry should be embodied in a confidential report to be submitted, with some record of the deposition taken, and with any other documents received in evidence, to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 24C., dated 29th January, 1881 (Confidential).

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

With reference to your letter No. 98E.P. of the 20th instant, I am desired to submit, for the information of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, copy of the letters marginally noted, conveying the instructions of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor for the investigation of certain charges preferred against Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Jhelum, now under suspension.

Punjab Government No. 21C., dated 29th January 1881, to D. G. Barkley, Esq., C.S.
Punjab Government No. 22C., dated 29th January 1881, to the Commissioner of Peshawur.
Punjab Government No. 23C., dated 29th January 1881, to the Commissioner, Rawal Pindi.

No. 21C., dated 29th January, 1881.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,

To—D. G. BARKLEY, Esq., C.S., Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.

I am desired to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 98E.P., dated 20th January, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, relating to certain charges brought against Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., Judicial Assistant Commissioner, now under suspension, together with its enclosures as per list annexed, and further enclosures from the records of this office relating to the same subject, which it is considered desirable to append to the case.

2. You will observe that the orders of the Government of India are to the effect that an officer of rank should be nominated by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the conduct of the enquiry into these charges, and that such officer should be assisted by one or more officers of subordinate standing, well acquainted with the language of the witnesses. Sir Robert Egerton has accordingly been pleased to appoint you to discharge the duties of the presiding officer on this enquiry, which His Honour desires should take place at Peshawur, whither you will shortly proceed as Sessions Judge, on the return from furlough of Mr. J. W. Smyth, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that you can undertake the duty now imposed upon you in addition to your duties as such.

3. His Honour is further pleased to nominate Mr. H. C. T. Robinson, Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, and Mr. J. G. Silcock, Assistant Commissioner, Gujranwala, to assist you in the investigation.

4. You will observe that this enquiry is not to be public, and as it is departmental in its nature, Muhammad Hyat Khan will not be represented by counsel. The proceedings must be considered confidential.

5. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Commissioner of Peshawur for his information and guidance; and Messrs. Robinson and Silcock will be instructed to present themselves at Peshawur on such date as you may fix. Muhammad Hyat Khan has been informed through the Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi Division that he is to present himself at Peshawur to reply to the charges brought against him on such date as you may fix. It is desired by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the proceedings should be instituted with the least possible delay, and the report required by the Government of India submitted at as early a date as shall be practicable consistently with a full and searching enquiry.

No. 793, dated Lahore, 16th April, 1881 (Confidential)

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Your letter No. 98 E.P., dated 20th January last, conveyed the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council for an enquiry into the truth of certain allegations, made for the most part by natives of Afghanistan, regarding the conduct of Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., Officiating Judicial Assistant in the Punjab, while he was employed on political duty in Kabul.

2. The orders issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in pursuance of these instructions, regarding the mode in which the enquiry should be conducted, were duly reported to the Government of India, and received formal sanction in your No. 301 E.P., dated 18th February last.

3. I am now desired to submit the report furnished by Mr. D. G. Barkley, the officer selected by the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose, on the result of this enquiry. Sir Robert Egerton apprehends that an expression of his opinion on the case, which has been sifted, so far as occasion permitted, by an officer of great experience and judicial acumen, is hardly required. From a perusal of Mr. Barkley's report His Honour much regrets to find that the character of Muhammad Hyat Khan has not been cleared; that officer was placed under suspension in regard to all official functions and emoluments, under instructions received from you by telegraph, on the 7th January 1881, and these orders will be maintained until further instructions are communicated.

4. I have only to add that several petitions were presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, some anonymous, and some evidently pseudonymous, purporting to give information regarding valuables brought by Muhammad Hyat Khan from Kabul, and concealed by him, or by his friends, in Maler Kotla, Amritsar, and in the Hazara District. It was stated that Khan Bahadur Inayat Ali Khan, brother of the Nawab of Maler Kotla, had disposed of a large amount of property on Muhammad Hyat Khan's account in Kotla, and Mr. J. W. Macnabb, Commissioner of Ambala, proceeded thither for the purpose of interviewing the Khan, and testing the truth of these representations. He failed to discover proof that they were well founded, although some of the circumstances were not altogether free from suspicion. The Lieutenant-Governor ordered no enquiry in Amritsar, as the circumstances did not appear to warrant it. In Hazara the Deputy Commissioner made such enquiries as were necessary, but the amount of the property discovered was found to be insignificant, and the subject was not pursued further. Mr. Barkley, however, was kept informed of these proceedings.

5. The officers selected to assist Mr. Barkley in the first instance were Mr. H. C. T. Robinson, Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, and Mr. J. G. Silcock, Assistant Commissioner, Gujranwala; of whom the former has passed the examination in Pashtu, and the latter the examination by the high proficiency standard in Persian, but some inconvenience being anticipated from Mr. Robinson's absence from Mardan, Mr. H. A. Anderson, Officiating Judicial Assistant in Peshawur, who has also passed the examination in Pashtu, was substituted for him.

6. The proceedings have not been made public, in accordance with the instructions received in your letter under reply, but Muhammad Hyat Khan has been allowed to take notes during the enquiry, and copies of the statements made, and of petitions presented in Kabul or at Peshawur, have been furnished to him, subject to a discretion which it seemed advisable to allow Mr. Barkley under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders.

Dated Peshawur, 9th April, 1881 (Confidential).

From—D. G. BARKLEY, Esq.,

To—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

With reference to your confidential No. 21C., dated 29th January last, I have the honour to submit the enclosed report on the result of the enquiry into the charges of extortion and corrupt practices against Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., when on political duty at Kabul, together with the evidence re-

corded, and the documents received in evidence, or referred to in the depositions, a list (A) of which is annexed.

2. The papers mentioned in the list accompanying the Government of India letter No. 98 E.P., dated 20th January last, to your address, were duly received, but it was found that what was supposed to be the Persian original of the list of articles plundered from Sikandar Khan on the 19th June 1880, the last of the documents mentioned in the list, was really the Persian original of the statement furnished by Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan of property said to have been improperly received by Muhammad Hyat Khan, a translation of which is the first paper mentioned in the list. When this correction is made, it will be found that all the enclosures referred to in your letter are herewith returned. A separate list (B) accompanies of those in regard to which no enquiry has been made, either because no evidence relating to them was obtainable, or because they referred only to Sikandar Khan, who remained at Kabul for over two months after his brother, Muhammad Hyat Khan, returned to India.

3. The enquiry began on the 21st February last, and was only concluded on the 7th instant. This is, no doubt, a long period, but owing to the number of the charges in regard to which some evidence was available, and the time necessarily occupied in ascertaining what evidence was forthcoming in India, and procuring the attendance of the witnesses, it was impossible to bring the enquiry to an end in shorter time. In the case of one witness, Mirza Ibrahim, who was in Government service at Kandahar, and whom Muhammad Hyat Khan desired to call, as he was mentioned in several of the cases as his agent in extorting money or property, it was necessary to enquire by telegram from the Resident at Kandahar whether he could be spared, and on receipt of a reply in the affirmative, to request that he might be sent. Colonel St. John reported his departure on the 5th March, and he did not reach Peshawur until the 5th instant, and was examined on the 6th.

4. Muhammad Hyat Khan was also anxious to examine General Sir F. Roberts, General Baker, and Major Hastings, who were absent from India, by commission, chiefly as to his general conduct while at Kabul, though in some cases particular facts were supposed to be within their knowledge. He was, however, told that it was quite impossible for officers conducting an enquiry like the present to make arrangements for taking evidence by commission in England, while it was open to Government, if it thought necessary, to ask for any information officers serving under it may be in a position to supply.

5. He also wished to examine General Sir C. Macgregor, and I had agreed to issue a commission to take his evidence, but the questions which Muhammad Hyat Khan wished to put were not received until fully ten days after the date on which he had originally promised to submit them, and five days after what I had fixed as the latest date on which the commission could be issued, and as there was then no hope of being able to get General Macgregor's replies by the time when the enquiry was expected to conclude, I declined to issue the questions. They are submitted, herewith, to show the nature of the points on which Muhammad Hyat Khan wished to examine General Macgregor, though, had the commission been issued, it would have been necessary to make some alterations in order to put them into proper shape.

6. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan and the three Sirdars summoned from Amritsar were not required to take any form of oath or affirmation, as there was reason to fear that, had this been required, they would either have refused to be examined, or have consented with the greatest reluctance, while it was extremely important to obtain their evidence, if possible, and the absence of a form of solemn affirmation would not materially affect its value. Muhammad Hyat Khan made no objection at the time, though after they had all been examined, and the Amritsar Sirdars had left Peshawur, he presented a petition urging the omission as an objection to their evidence. All other witnesses examined were sworn or put on solemn affirmation before their evidence was recorded.

7. Mr. Silcock and Mr. Anderson, who have rendered me valuable assistance throughout the enquiry, have attached their own opinions to the report now submitted. This seemed to be desirable, as they have had the same oppor-

tunity of judging of the value of the evidence as I have had, while they are necessarily more familiar with the peculiar features Pathan evidence sometimes presents.

Confidential Report on the enquiry into charges of extortion and corrupt practices against Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., held at Peshawur in February, March, and April 1881.

Before proceeding to consider in detail the various charges into which enquiry has been made, it will be convenient to specify the charges enquired into, and to state, so far as is known, when, how and by whom, they were originally preferred. For this purpose they may be arranged in the order of the dates on which they were received.

(1.) The first was contained in an English letter, dated 29th April 1880, from the Mustaufi Habibulla to Major Hastings, and which appears to have been taken by the Mustaufi's son, Abdul Ghafur Khan, to Major Hastings, and to have been sent by him to Mr. Griffin, before whom it was acknowledged by the Mustaufi. It bears a note by Mr. Cunningham "presented by the Mustaufi's son," but whether the Mustaufi's son himself brought it to Mr. Griffin or not, is not quite clear. Abdul Ghafur Khan, the Mustaufi's son, deposes that this English letter was translated from a Persian petition drawn up by his father, which was afterwards torn up. It charged Muhammad Hyat Khan with having extorted Rupees 16,000 from the Mustaufi's friends, as a bribe for his release.

(2.) The second was contained in two petitions, one of which is without date, but was translated on the 18th May 1880, and was apparently presented to Major Hastings, and the second bears date 19th May, and was either put by Naib Lal Muhammad on Mr. Cunningham's table on the 20th May (the 9th Jamad-us-Sani), or found in the Mustaufi's possession on that date. See evidence of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan and of the Mustaufi Habibulla. These petitions accuse Muhammad Hyat Khan with having extorted Bokhara gold coin (tillas) from Naib Lal Muhammad Khan, and with having also received from him certain other articles as presents.

(3.) The third was contained in a petition from Khan Agha, Jamshidi, without date, but translated on the 28th May, complaining that Muhammad Hyat Khan had taken from him a valuable Turkoman horse without payment.

(4.) The fourth charge is contained in a deposition made by General Saifuddin Khan on the 13th June 1880, when it was recorded by Mr. Cunningham. There is no petition from him, and Mr. Cunningham does not remember whether he came forward of his own accord, or was sent for. He charged Muhammad Hyat Khan with having extorted from him a valuable Turkoman horse, and having also taken 500 Kabuli rupees, for his release, from his brother, Khairuddin Khan.

This horse was, it appears, taken from Sikandar Khan, Muhammad Hyat Khan's brother, by Mr. Griffin's order, and returned to General Saifuddin Khan.

(5.) The fifth charge is also contained in a deposition by Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan, recorded by Mr. Cunningham on the 24th June 1880. This deposition Mr. Cunningham believes to have been taken in consequence of a statement made by the Sirdar to Mr. Griffin. The charge made in this deposition is that Muhammad Hyat Khan accepted from the Sirdar a fine mare given as a present to secure his favour, but at the same time took from him a receipt for Rupees 300 on account of the price of the mare.

(6.) The sixth charge relates to property taken from the family of the late Amir Yakub Khan, and from the family of Sirdar Yusaf Khan, brother of the Amir's wife, and son of Sirdar Yahiya Khan, by Muhammad Hyat Khan. It is contained in two depositions made by the Sirdar, one on the 6th July 1880, recorded by Ghulam Muhaiuddin Khan, Tahsildar, and the other on the 15th July, taken down from Mr. Cunningham's dictation. The Sirdar had been sent for in order to make enquiry from him on the subject, but appears to have been on his way to Kabul when the order reached him. It does not appear why it was determined to send for him, beyond the fact that it had become known that there were general reports that such property had been taken. See Mr. Cunningham's evidence.

(7.) The seventh charge, and the last into which any enquiry has been made, is one of the cases mentioned in a statement of money and property said to have been taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan, which appears to have been drawn up by the Kotwal and Naib Kotwals of Kabul employed under Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan. It appears from Mr. Cunningham's evidence that Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan volunteered to furnish this statement. The Sirdar's seal is attached after an attestation to the following effect:—

"Several items in this list have come to my knowledge, and have, on enquiry, been found by me to be true, and others I have often heard of from others, but have not obtained full knowledge of, but it is true that bribes have been taken."

This list has, of course, not been treated as of any probative value, but Saiyad Sarwar, the Kotwal, was called in order to ascertain, if possible, how and when it was prepared, and what enquiry was made, in order to verify the items contained in it. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan was also examined at his own residence, but in Muhammad Hyat Khan's presence on the same subject, and in consequence of Saiyad Sarwar having made statements implying that it was not prepared by him, or under his orders, but was brought to him by Ghulam Muhaiuddin Khan, Tahsildar, and sealed by him merely because he was asked to do so. Ghulam Muhaiuddin Khan, who is now an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner at Peshawur, and Mr. Cunningham were also examined on the subject. The result is that it was prepared by the Kotwal's officials, but merely represents the rumours current in the city, and that the Sirdars from whom money or property was said to have been taken were not in any case examined as to the correctness of the entries made in it. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's enquiry would seem to have been confined to one item, which he had himself passed in the accounts of Mir Ahmad Shah, his mint-master, and this item he made Mir Ahmad Shah attest by attaching his seal.

As the first entry in the list related to property said to have been taken from Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, the ex-Amir's brother, who is now at Peshawur, and as it did not appear that any deposition of his had been recorded, we visited him to enquire whether it was true that anything had been taken, and whether he would consent to be examined on the subject. He said that presents had been received from him, but that these were neither given as bribes, nor extorted in any way. The details agreed with some of the items entered in the list, but others, including the largest item, he stated to be erroneous. He, however, was unwilling to give evidence, as he had never made any complaint, though he said he had, when asked, made the same statement to Mr. Griffin, and it was not considered desirable to press him to come forward. He has therefore not been examined in the presence of Muhammad Hyat Khan, and no statement of his will be found with the record. But he referred to one Nasrat Jang, now a Government pensioner, in receipt of Rupees 100 per mensem at Bannu, as having been present when the presents were given, and the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu was telegraphed to, to send Nasrat Jang, and his evidence was taken on the 26th February, the day on which he reached Peshawur. The presents mentioned by him were two out of three which Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim had acknowledged having given.

Any other cases referred to in the present proceedings, such as the petition of Bahadur Khan of Baraki, are cases into which no enquiry was made at Kabul, and in which no evidence is now forthcoming. Muhammad Hyat Khan has not been called upon to make any answer to the charges contained in such petitions, though that of Bahadur Khan was referred to on his mentioning him as one of the men from whom he had made purchases, but who had made no complaint against him. It appears that Bahadur Khan sent the petition through relatives, and did not himself come to Kabul. See Sirdar Wali Muhammad's evidence.

We now proceed to consider the evidence forthcoming in each of the seven cases enquired into, taking them in the order in which the charges were made.

I.—THE CASE OF THE MUSTAUFI HABIBULLA.

It will be observed that, in the Mustaufi's letter of 29th April 1880, he referred to the bribe of Rupees 16,000 as having been given by his friends, without his knowledge, and he mentioned no witnesses in support of the charge. He was not examined at Kabul, partly, it would appear from Mr. Cunningham's evidence, because, after acknowledging the letter before Mr. Griffin, he was told to present a Persian petition bearing his seal, and stating what evidence he could adduce, and partly because he was arrested on the 20th May, and deported to India on the 21st May, when his son, Abdul Ghafur Khan, was sent with him. Before summoning him, it was therefore thought necessary to enquire from him whether he himself knew anything of the payments alleged to have been made, and whether any evidence on the subject was now forthcoming in India. He sent a vernacular statement, from which it appeared that he professed to know much more of the matter than he had been willing to acknowledge in Kabul, and he referred to a friend of his, named Yar Muhammad, who was with him and was acquainted with the facts. He was therefore summoned along with Yar Muhammad, and their evidence was taken, as well as that of Abdul Ghafur Khan, the Mustaufi's son, on the 4th of March.

According to his statement, his friends negotiated with Mirza Ibrahim, who was then employed under Muhammad Hyat Khan for his release, and after he had been released from confinement, on Rupees 50,000 security, but while he was still under surveillance, they arranged, with his approval, that Rupees 16,000 should be paid, and this was paid, Rupees 10,000 in Bokhara tillas at Rupees eight each, by Mulla Abubakr, to whom he afterwards mortgaged land for the amount, and Rupees 6,000 Kabuli rupees by the Mustaufi himself after his complete release when the security was increased to Rupees 70,000 and about twenty days before he was allowed to leave Kabul. The dates given are approximate only, but seem to refer to the month of January, and Mirza Ibrahim is said to have himself come for the money paid by the Mustaufi, but Yar Muhammad, through whom these payments are said to have been made, knows nothing of Mirza Ibrahim and calls the man who came, Ghulam Nabi. Abdul Ghafur Khan was not at Kabul at the time, and only knows about the Mustaufi's petition in English, which was presented by him.

It is peculiar that the Mustaufi, with his statement of the facts he could prove, sent copy of a letter he had sent to Muhammad Hyat Khan in January last, after his suspension, asking him to repay the money he had taken, as it would be more for the credit of both parties that it should not become known. Muhammad Hyat Khan admits having received this letter on or about the 23rd January, but it is only worthy of note as showing that whatever reason the Mustaufi may have had for his charges, he had no objection to keep back the evidence, if Muhammad Hyat Khan would satisfy his claim.

Yar Muhammad was admittedly a servant of the Mustaufi, though the latter was unwilling to say so, and considering the way in which the Mustaufi at first pretended that he was no party to the bribe being given, and his subsequent conduct in writing to Muhammad Hyat Khan asking him to settle the matter with him, it is impossible to treat the evidence in this case, which is mainly that of the Mustaufi himself, as satisfactorily establishing the charge made by him.

It remains to consider whether the Mustaufi can be shown to have had any motive likely to have been sufficient to induce him to bring a false charge. The motive attributed to him by Muhammad Hyat Khan in his defence is that a commission of which Muhammad Hyat Khan was a member, enquired into his conduct on the occasion of the murder of Sir L. Cavagnari, and that this commission recommended his deportation to India. The Mustaufi, when questioned on the subject, said that he was examined before that commission merely as a witness, and never knew that he was regarded as an accused person. At the time he made this statement, we saw no reason to doubt that Muhammad Hyat Khan's statement on this point was correct, and that the Mustaufi must have known that he was examined as an accused person. Dr. Bellew has since been examined on this point at Muhammad Hyat Khan's instance, and from his evidence it appears that the Mustaufi was examined first as a witness, and

ultimately as an accused person. But we cannot doubt that when he was examined as an accused person, he was aware that this was the case, though he is unwilling to admit this.

It is quite possible also that he had reason to believe that the members of the commission entertained an unfavourable opinion of his case, but there is nothing to show that he knew what report the commission made. The report was of course a confidential document, and though the Mustaufi was not immediately released, he was on his release employed in a confidential capacity, and had no reason to believe that he was about to be deported until his arrest on the 20th May.

Muhammad Hyat Khan has produced a letter from Mirza Ibrahim, dated 17th April 1880, in which the latter informed him that Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan had tried to suborn him to give false evidence, and that the Mustaufi's son offered him Rupees 2,000 to do so. This letter was not produced until long after the Nawab had been summoned and examined in consequence of remarks by Muhammad Hyat Khan during the examination of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan, indicating that he intended to charge the Nawab with getting up the cases against him. When the Nawab was examined, Muhammad Hyat Khan did not refer to this letter, or ask any questions on the subject, and, having regard to the high character the Nawab always bore, it is impossible to believe that he countenanced any attempt to suborn evidence. Mirza Ibrahim has himself been examined on the subject, and his account of the matter is utterly incredible. All that can safely be inferred from the letter is that the charges the Mustaufi had not actually made at the time had already begun to be talked about, and that Mirza Ibrahim wished to satisfy Muhammad Hyat Khan that he was a faithful adherent of his interests.

In his written answer filed on the 6th instant, Muhammad Hyat Khan comments on Mulla Abubakr not having been produced. This is easily explained. So far as could be ascertained, Mulla Abubakr was at Kabul, and no attempt was made to summon witnesses from Kabul, as there was no reason to expect that such an attempt would be attended with any success.

Sirdar Wali Muhammad's evidence is also referred to as showing that Mulla Abubakr gave a different account of when the Rupees 16,000 was paid, according to which it could not have been paid before March. Sirdar Wali Muhammad's evidence on this point is, of course, merely hearsay, but it does not imply more than that Abubakr claimed credit for Rupees 16,000 paid to Muhammad Hyat Khan against a sum of Rupees 80,000 demanded from him. It is not clear on what authority this demand was made, and if Abubakr knew that Rupees 16,000 had been paid to Muhammad Hyat Khan, he might claim credit for it, without implying that it was paid after receipt of the Rupees 80,000.

No evidence to contradict the Mustaufi's statement but that of Mirza Ibrahim is available, and Mirza Ibrahim's evidence is, we consider, worthless.

It is therefore not shown either that the Mustaufi's charge is absolutely false, or that he had any adequate motive to induce him to bring a false charge. It is, however, denied by Muhammad Hyat Khan, and it is to be regretted that, in consequence of the enquiry not having been made at Kabul, where evidence either to prove or to disprove the charge should have been forthcoming, it is impossible to arrive at a decided opinion as to whether it has any foundation in fact or not.

II.—NAIB LAL MUHAMMAD KHAN'S CASE.

This case originated from the two petitions already referred to, the second of which is dated 19th May. The evidence of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan, of his brother, Taj Muhammad, of a merchant named Saiyad Jan, and of several other witnesses were recorded at Kabul by Mr. Cunningham on the 24th and 26th May last, and Naib Lal Muhammad and Taj Muhammad have been re-examined here in addition to a witness, named Miyan Muhammad, a native of Peshawur, who does not support Lal Muhammad's statements, and other witnesses on minor points. Two Sirdars' sons of the Kohat District, and other at Kabul with Muhammad Amin Khan of Hangu (now deceased), and one of whom Lal Muhammad identifies as amongst the men who came to bring him

from his house to the camp, have been called to contradict his evidence, and it is also contradicted by Mirza Ibrahim. This case is therefore the most complete, as regards the means which exist of testing the evidence on both sides. There is no doubt that the signatures attached to both the petitions are those of Lal Muhammad Khan, nor can any doubt be entertained that the Mustaufi did use his influence to induce Naib Lal Muhammad Khan to come forward and complain against Muhammad Hyat Khan, and the second petition was made over to him by Naib Lal Muhammad Khan before it was presented, whether it remained with him until after his arrest, or was returned by him to Naib Lal Muhammad, and sent in by him to be placed on Mr. Cunningham's table, as he states.

Apart from the evidence of Naib Lal Muhammad and his brother, Taj Muhammad, the principal evidence in support of the charge of extortion is that given at Kabul by Mir Saiyad Jan and Dada Sher, both of whom are leading merchants there, corroborated by the other evidence of purchase of tillas at the time for Naib Lal Muhammad. Mr. Cunningham, I observe, in his note on the case, dated 26th May 1880, states that, so far as he knew, Mir Saiyad Jan had "no interest, one way or other," in the case.

We find, however, that, in a vernacular letter written by Muhammad Hyat Khan to Mr. Griffin from Palampur on the 31st May 1880, in consequence of the receipt of private letters, informing him that the Mustaufi and other enemies of his had accused him of taking bribes and presents, he refers to the assistance rendered by him to the military commission in tracing the persons concerned in the attack on the Embassy, and mentions among the influential men who were convicted and sentenced to death owing to his exertions, Khwaja Nasir, a cousin of Saiyad Jan, merchant. From the evidence it appears that this Khwaja Nasir was head of a religious institution in which the merchants of the same tribe with himself were specially interested; that Saiyad Jan was understood to be his cousin; and that Khwaja Nasir's execution created considerable sensation, and it is quite likely that Muhammad Hyat Khan, as a Muhammadan, and as having taken an active part in collecting and bringing forward evidence, though not himself a member of the military commission, incurred a good deal of odium in consequence. There is evidence that all Mussulmans in the British service at the time were disliked by the people of Kabul, and the more active the part they took in retributive measures, the greater of course would be the dislike felt for them. Whether Saiyad Jan was a man likely to seek his revenge against Muhammad Hyat Khan by fabricating evidence against him we have no means of judging as, being in Kabul, his evidence was not procurable. Dada Sher is known to be a great friend of Saiyad Jan's, but he is also still in Kabul, though a brother of his is said to have been recently in India, making purchases for the present Amir. But there is no trace on the record of Naib Lal Muhammad having been induced to come forward by Saiyad Jan, and as Lal Muhammad stated without hesitation that he was persuaded by a Kabul official, named Ishar Das, to complain to Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan, and by the Mustaufi to present a regular petition, he would have been likely enough to mention Saiyad Jan, had the latter exercised much influence over him. The complaint to Nawab Ghulam Hassan was made orally, but though Afzal Khan, now Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is said by him to have written down his statement, it does not appear that the matter was reported either by the Nawab or by Afzal Khan, and it is probable that, as the Nawab has stated, any enquiry they made was intended merely to satisfy themselves as to the truth or falsehood of the reports which were current.

There are certainly remarkable discrepancies in the statements made both by Lal Muhammad Khan and by his brother, Taj Muhammad, at Kabul and here. Those very discrepancies, however, to whatever cause they are due, show that neither of them is capable of getting up a false case and tutoring others to support it. The only possible explanations are either that they were themselves tutored to tell a false story, many of the details of which they have forgotten since they were examined at Kabul, or that their evidence is in the main true, but that, after the time that has elapsed, they are unable to tell their story with any great accuracy as regards the details. In Lal Muham-

mad's case the numerous corrections made in his statement, as originally given while it was being explained to him, were specially remarkable.

Notwithstanding the variations in their statements at Kabul and here, the more important features in the story told by both are the same on both occasions. It was according to both Taj Muhammad who settled with Mirza Ibrahim the sum to be paid, and who procured Saiyad Jan's bond by giving him the bond of himself and his brother for the larger part of the amount. Lal Muhammad, however, appears not to have known either at Kabul or here that the bond given to Saiyad Jan was for a smaller amount than that to be paid for his release. He stated the amount at Rupees 6,000, while the bond is really for Rupees 5,000. This, however, was explained by Taj Muhammad, Saiyad Jan, and Mustafa Shah, Saiyad Jan's writer at Kabul, all of them stating that Taj Muhammad paid Rupees 1,000 in cash. When examined here Taj Muhammad had just returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and remembered that a cash payment had been made, but no longer remembered the exact sum, though he was aware that he had been able to state it when examined before. Taj Muhammad, on his part, had nothing to do with the purchase of the gold coins paid to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and both at Kabul and here he has referred to his brother on this point. But both agree that it was at night that Naib Lal Muhammad was arrested by a party of irregular troops accompanied by Mirza Ibrahim; that in the morning Taj Muhammad found him at Mirza Ibrahim's tent; and that he was released after Saiyad Jan's bond was brought, being first taken to General Roberts, who made some enquiries from him, and who, as Naib Lal Muhammad Khan states, took security in the sum of Rupees 10,000 from him that he should not leave Kabul. It is possible that this security bond may be amongst the records brought from Kabul; and if so, its date should admit of comparison with that of the bond given to Saiyad Jan, which corresponds with the 28th October 1879. That bond, it may be observed, does not refer to any transaction with Muhammad Hyat Khan as it might be expected to do, if concocted to bolster up a false charge.

On the whole, the evidence of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan and of his brother seemed to have been given in good faith, and neither showed themselves eager witnesses. Whatever hopes Lal Muhammad Khan may have had at Kabul of Muhammad Hyat Khan being ordered to refund, there was no appearance of his entertaining any such expectation now.

Lal Muhammad mentioned that Mian Muhammad, Peshawari, named in his petition, had gone to Mecca, but was on his way back. Orders were therefore given to the Inspector of Police in the city to send Mian Muhammad on his return. Mian Muhammad admitted having given a Russian tea service and a postin to Sikandar Khan for Muhammad Hyat Khan, but said that these were afterwards returned. He denied having suggested these things being given as Naib Lal Muhammad had stated, but as he admitted that he was employed in the matter as being a countryman of Muhammad Hyat Khan's, and therefore likely to have influence with him, it is by no means unlikely that he made the suggestion. His evidence of course does not show that the articles mentioned ever reached Muhammad Hyat Khan. But neither can it be considered as proving their return to Naib Lal Muhammad Khan. If they were returned, it is quite possible that the witness kept them.

Saiyad Jan and the other witnesses examined at Kabul have, of course, not been confronted with Muhammad Hyat Khan, and he has had no opportunity of cross-examining them, but there is nothing in the nature of the evidence given to suggest fabrication, and the tests applied appear to have been as complete as the circumstances admitted of.

Muhammad Hyat Khan was unfortunately not examined as to what he knew of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan's arrest. In this, as in all other cases after the first day of the enquiry, he was anxious to make no statement until he could prepare a written answer with reference to all the charges, but in other cases his answers were obtained to questions, and it was intended to question him in this case also, but when the evidence in support of the charge was complete, there were witnesses in other cases waiting to be examined, and when on the 12th March I took his answers in the cases of Sirdar Yusuf Khan, I did not remember Lal Muhammad's case, and said that I believed we

had now got his answers in all the cases. He said nothing to remove this impression.

When he gave his list of witnesses he was asked to state the general nature of the evidence he expected them to be able to give. Some witnesses from Kohat were mentioned as able to prove the falsity of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan's statement, but no hint was given as to the particular respect in which they could show it to be false, and it therefore escaped attention that Muhammad Hyat Khan's own version of the facts was not known. Only two of the witnesses named appeared, but these two were the most important, one of Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, Khattak, of Tiri, and the son of one of the Khans of Ilangu. The latter was recognized by Naib Lal Muhammad Khan as one of the party who arrested him. Both said that it was not at night but in the morning that he was arrested; that he was taken not to Mirza Ibrahim's tent, but to the tent of Sirdar Muhammad Amin Khan (now deceased) of Hangu; and that after he went to the General, they went away, and on their return in the evening found that he had been allowed to go. They also denied that either Mirza Ibrahim or Jalal-ud-din Khan, both mentioned as of the party, went with them, and said they were guided by a Kabuli, who, when they reached the door, went away.

These men were undoubtedly men of good position, and if their evidence be true, there can be no doubt that the evidence against Muhammad Hyat Khan in this case is entirely false. But the way in which they gave their evidence did not impress us favourably, and unless Government records exist to show that Muhammad Amin Khan of Ilangu was instructed to bring Naib Lal Muhammad Khan, and that he could not have been brought till the morning, we should hesitate to believe these witnesses. At the same time other witnesses mentioned by Naib Lal Muhammad Khan as knowing that he was imprisoned in Mirza Ibrahim's tent gave evidence obviously worthless.

Mirza Ibrahim, of course, contradicts all that is said of him in this as in the other cases.

Subject of course to any further test to which it may be possible to submit it by comparison with records of what took place at Kabul, we are of opinion that the evidence against Muhammad Hyat Khan in this case is in its main features true, and that it proves extortion of 6,000 Kabuli rupees or 742 Bokhara tillas, Mirza Ibrahim having acted as Muhammad Hyat Khan's agent in intimidating Naib Lal Muhammad and his brother, but Muhammad Hyat Khan accepting first Saiyad Jan's bond for Rupees 6,000, and afterwards 742 tillas, on receipt of which he tore up the bond.

There are, however, elements of doubt in the case, and if the records brought from Kabul afford any means of applying further tests to the evidence, we think it desirable that such tests should be applied before a final decision is come to. Muhammad Hyat Khan, we observe, alleges in his written defence that the arrest and release of Lal Muhammad Khan took place some ten days before the date of the bond given to Saiyad Jan. If Government records corroborate this, the whole case must certainly fall to the ground, and if it did, it would be highly probable that the Mustaufi's case was also entirely false.

In Muhammad Hyat Khan's written defence it is, we find, contended that Taj Muhammad Khan's statement before us that he knew nothing of the payments on account of the bond, as his brother made all the arrangements after his release, is opposed to his statement before Mr. Cunningham. It may be well to point out that this is not the case. The payments of which he knew nothing were his brother's payments to Muhammad Hyat Khan, which he has never professed to know the particulars of. He adhered to his former statement that he gave a bond and cash to Saiyad Jan in exchange for the bond given by him.

III.—THE CASE OF THE HORSE TAKEN FROM KHAN AGHA, JAMSHIDI, OF HERAT.

The charge in this case is that shortly after the arrival of the British troops at Kabul the Mir of Maimana claimed the restoration of a valuable Turkoman horse which had been taken from him by the Amir's officers, and was then in the possession of Khan Agha, Jamshidi, and that this horse was taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan from the Khan Agha without payment. The evidence

in support of this charge was all taken in Kabul, and Muhammad Hyat Khan has therefore had no opportunity of cross-examination. The horse had been sent back by his orders to Kabul, and after being recognized by the Mir of Maimana, was purchased from him by Mr. Griffin, as General Macpherson who was consulted about it pronounced it the finest specimen of a Turkoman horse he had seen, and worth purchasing for the stud. It was ultimately given by Mr. Griffin to the 11th B. L., and is now with that regiment at Naushahra. Colonel Prinsep describes it as apparently about twelve years old, 15½ hands high, and says that when he received it in August, though it was a skeleton, and very weak, he would have given Rupees 500 for it on the chance of its recovery. About the identity of the horse there is no dispute, and as its value is necessarily matter of opinion, and would depend to some extent on the purposes for which it was proposed to use it, it was not thought necessary to summon Colonel Prinsep in order to examine him formally, especially as he was not in a position to express an opinion as to what the horse would have been worth in Kabul about October 1879.

Both the Khan Agha who originally made the charge and the Mir of Maimana set an extremely high value on the horse, but the evidence of Mr. Cunningham and of Ghulam Muhaiuddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, shows that when it was received back at Kabul in the beginning of July 1880, it was not supposed to be worth so much as what Colonel Prinsep says he would have given for it in August. A much higher price was paid to the Mir of Maimana, but this appears to have been done for political reasons, and not because the horse was then thought to be actually worth Rupees 1,000. Khan Agha Jamshidi's claim to it was not considered, apparently because he was not then in the neighbourhood of Kabul. The horse has recovered condition since Colonel Prinsep got it, but Bahauddin Khan, Ressaidar of his regiment, who was called for the defence on another point, was apparently not disposed to value it at over Rupees 250. He, however, spoke of its value for native cavalry purposes, and he spoke with reference to present prices, which he said were exceptionally low. He seemed also to be inclined to make his evidence as favourable to Muhammad Hyat Khan as possible, and he evidently understood that Muhammad Hyat Khan was interested in a low estimate of the value being given.

Soon after the receipt of the Khan Agha's petition, Mr. Griffin telegraphed to Muhammad Hyat Khan about the horse, in what terms does not appear, but it is evident from Muhammad Hyat Khan's reply by registered letter, dated 5th June, from Palampur (posted 6th June), and telegram, dated 7th June (the date of despatch from Amritsar), that the telegram informed him of the nature of the charge and threatened to report him to the Punjab Government. He therefore instructed his brother, Gulab Khan, to re-purchase the horse which he stated to have been sold to the Postal Department for Rupees 140, and send it up to Kabul. He also said that he had bought it from the Khan Agha for baggage purposes for Rupees 100, and that he held his receipt.

The telegram reached Kabul on the 7th June, and Mr. Griffin endorsed an instruction to Mr. Cunningham to make some further enquiry into the matter. The Khan Agha, Jamshidi, was then at a village a few miles from Kabul, but was said to be ill, and Rajah Jahandad Khan was sent out to take his evidence, which he did on the 8th June. It is said, I observe, that we have only a translation of this by Mr. Cunningham, but the original was put into Muhammad Hyat Khan's hands when the translation, made in Mr. Cunningham's office, was read, and a copy of that original was in Muhammad Hyat Khan's possession when his written answer was drawn up. A similar remark applies to the evidence of the Mir of Maimana, afterwards taken by Rajah Jahandad Khan on the 22nd June, and in this case we have also an independent record of the Mir's evidence, taken by Mr. Cunningham, on the 25th June.

Sikandar Khan, Muhammad Hyat Khan's brother, was examined before Mr. Griffin in June, probably about the 13th of the month, as it was at the same time when he was called upon for explanations about General Saifuddin's horse, and Mr. Cunningham recorded a note of his statement with reference to the present case. He said he believed his brother had paid for the Khan Agha's horse; that it may have been worth Rupees 300 or thereabouts, but he

did not know the value; and that it was for baggage purposes Hyat Khan had taken it, but it was also a saddle horse.

When the deposition of the Khan Agha Mahdi Kuli was taken on the 8th June, it was not known that Muhammad Hyat Khan held a receipt given by the Khan Agha for Rupees 100, the price of a horse, and the Khan Agha was not questioned on this point, nor did he himself mention it. The receipt was not mentioned in Muhammad Hyat Khan's letter to Mr. Griffin, but has been produced by him in the present enquiry. It bears date the 3rd Zikkad, which corresponds to the 19th October 1879, and the seal of Mahdi Kuli attached to it is identical with the seal attached to his deposition of 8th June 1880. The receipt is therefore undeniably a genuine document, and it would have added much to the value of the Khan Agha's evidence had he himself mentioned it, and explained how it came to be given. If it relates to this horse, it must be assumed that it represents an actual payment, for if an absolutely fictitious receipt had been taken for the price of a valuable horse, a full price would naturally have been entered. The receipt also describes Mirza Ibrahim, through whom the money was paid, as a dependant of the Khan Sahib's, and had it been forged after the enquiry about the horse commenced, there would have been every reason for keeping back Mirza Ibrahim's name, and he would certainly not have been so described, if mentioned.

The questions then arise whether the receipt relates to this horse, and whether the Khan Agha voluntarily sold it for Rupees 100. The statements of the Khan Agha and the Mir of Maimana afford no clue to the time when the horse was taken, except that the former says it was before the siege of Sherpur, but in his petition the Khan Agha states that when Muhammad Hyat Khan sent for the horse, he sent it to him at Sherpur. If this be accurate, it must have been some time after the date of the receipt. The Khan Agha says nothing about any other horses taken from him or sold by him, but Muhammad Hyat Khan himself says that a servant of the Khan Agha brought him two or three horses for sale, this being the first, and that when he proposed to buy it for himself, it was taken away and brought back two or three days afterwards and sold to him for Rupees 100. The other ponies brought he sent to the Commissariat Officer, whom he was assisting to procure ponies at the time.

Jalal Khan and Mirza Ibrahim both say that the Khan Agha himself brought the horse, along with two others, which was sent on to the Commissariat Officer, that when told to fix a cash price, he valued the horse at Rupees 150, but some Sirdars, who were consulted, fixed the price at Rupees 100, and this sum was paid two or three days later, apparently because the Khan Agha did not at first make up his mind whether he would accept the price. Mirza Ibrahim, however, says that the horse was left at Muhammad Hyat Khan's stables, and Jalal Khan does not remember whether this was the case or not.

That the Khan Agha did not bring the horse in person seems probable both from Muhammad Hyat Khan's examination and from his letter to Mr. Griffin, and it is quite possible that he did sell a horse to Muhammad Hyat Khan at Siah Sang, but that this was not the horse to which the present charge relates. It is at the same time equally possible that the Khan Agha made a mistake in stating in his petition that he sent the horse to Sherpur, and if Muhammad Hyat Khan got it while he was at Siah Sang, it is most natural to refer the receipt of 19th October to this horse.

The evidence of Muhammad Sarwar Khan and Muhammad Azim Khan, the witnesses already mentioned in Lal Muhammad's case with which their depositions are put up, relates to the payment of the Rupees 100. This took place at Siah Sang, but they did not hear the name of the owner of the horse mentioned. Both said that Muhammad Hyat Khan pointed out the horse at the time, but they never saw it again. One said it was standing near, while the other said it was at some distance off. One said the man was asked for a receipt and gave one which he had apparently brought with him. The other said he saw the Mirza write the receipt for him, but when re-examined, said he might have been mistaken as to this. Mirza Ibrahim himself says the man had not a receipt with him, and that he kept the money, and sent him back for a receipt which he brought 2 or 2½ hours afterwards. On the whole, it is very doubtful whether Muhammad Sarwar Khan and Muhammad Azim Khan

saw either the payment made on the 19th October, or the horse for which it was made.

But assuming, as in a doubtful case it is necessary to do, that the payment of 19th October was for this horse, it remains to consider whether it is credible that the Khan Agha voluntarily sold it for Rupees 100. It was evidently a valuable horse, and no mere baggage animal, though it may occasionally have been used to carry bedding or the flies of tents. It is not shown that the Khan Agha had any pressing necessity to induce him to sell a valuable horse at a time when the breaking up of the Amir's cavalry had lowered the market for such animals, and it is clear that he was fully aware of the value of the horse and of its previous reputation. When examined at his village on the 8th June, he named the Mir of Maimana as the man who had informed Muhammad Hyat Khan of his having a valuable horse. This was confirmed by the Mir of Maimana when examined on the 22nd and 25th June. On the former date he said he had presented a petition to General Roberts for the restoration of the horse, and this had been made over to Muhammad Hyat Khan. On the 25th June, he did not allude to this petition, but said he had told Muhammad Hyat Khan about the horse. In both depositions he said Muhammad Hyat Khan told him he had taken back the horse, and the General had given it to him, and he was glad that it should not remain in Khan Agha Jamshidi's possession. This was after the receipt of Muhammad Hyat Khan's letter, and he said that such an animal, which was fit to be ridden by a prince, would never have been bought as a baggage animal.

There is no room to suspect collusion between the Mir of Maimana, a deposed prince of Afghan Turkistan, and Khan Agha, Jamshidi, a Herati Chief, whom Muhammad Hyat Khan states to have been a political detainee of the late Amir's, and no motive is shown why either should bring or come forward to support a false charge against Muhammad Hyat Khan. The latter does not himself attribute the complaint to the animosity of the Sirdars and people of Kabul, but to Rajah Jahandad Khan's instigation of the Khan Agha. He says that the Rajah kept the Khan Agha three days with him, but there is no evidence of this, and the Rajah could not have known that, after the petition was presented, he would be selected to examine the Khan Agha and the Mir of Maimana, nor does it appear how he could have influenced either. And Muhammad Hyat Khan's great proof of the Rajah's enmity is that in a case at Jullundur, in which the Rajah had no concern whatever, Muhammad Hyat Khan thought proper in a deposition to speak disparagingly of the Rajah's sister.

We think, therefore, that it is extremely unlikely that Khan Agha, Jamshidi, would have voluntarily parted with this horse for Rupees 100, and if he did so, it was probably under pressure brought to bear in connection with the fact that the Mir of Maimana claimed the restoration of the horse.

There is, however, evidence that after the horse was brought down to India, Muhammad Hyat Khan's brother, Gulab Khan, did sell it to a contractor in the Government Dāk from Rawal Pindi to Attock for Rupees 140, and that when it was taken back, Gulab Khan gave another horse valued at the same amount, in exchange. There is reason to believe that it was driven in the Government vans, as one of a pair, though it was hardly broken in at all. But the evidence forthcoming affords no clue to the date of its being made over to the Dāk.

Muhammad Khan, a cousin of Muhammad Hyat Khan, alleges that it was never sold, but was merely made over to the contractor for a time as a blind, but Muhammad Khan is well known to be intensely hostile to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and it is impossible to trust his evidence on a matter of this sort.

Muhammad Hyat Khan refers to the evidence of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Buckner as to the value of the horse. Mr. Hastings saw it being ridden back to Kabul, but he was himself riding at the time, and evidently merely glanced at it while he stopped to ask the man whose it was. His evidence is therefore no indication of its value. Mr. Buckner was not examined in the case at all,

but came in one day to answer some enquiries made by letter addressed to Ambala, as to whether he remembered the horse, and whether the postal records would furnish any clue to its having been bought for the Dāk. From what he said it appeared probable that he had seen the horse, and that though he could not give any clue to the date when it was taken on for postal purposes, he could trace the date when the contractor, Nadir, took over the chauki. As he had returned to duty at Peshawur, he also promised to look at the horse at Naushahra, but we have not heard from him since, though this happened on the 29th March. His remark as to the value of the horse he had seen was that he would not have given Rupees 50 for it, but this was evidently based on his having seen it lie down when in the shafts, as an unbroken horse might naturally enough do, and there is no reason to suppose that he thought of its value for any other than postal purposes. The man who says he drove it for a few days to break it in, states that its breast was galled while this was being done, and if this were the case, it might naturally behave in such a way when in harness as to lead a man who did not know the circumstance to think it a brute.

Giving due weight to the circumstances in Muhammad Hyat Khan's favour, viz., the existence of the receipt, the sale of the horse to a postal contractor for Rupees 140, and the re-purchase of the horse in order to send it up to Mr. Griffin when he could have said that he had sold it, we still think that Muhammad Hyat Khan's explanation of this transaction is far from satisfactory. But if the result of the other cases were in his favour, this charge is hardly strong enough to stand alone, in the absence of any explanation by the Khan Agha of his receipt.

IV.—SIRDAR MUHAMMAD ALAM KHAN'S CASE.

This case also relates to a horse, but Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan has always admitted that he gave a receipt for the price. At Kabul he described it as given as a present to secure Muhammad Hyat Khan's favor. In his statement here he says that five days after he was examined at Sherpur about some letters received by him from Amir Yakub Khan, he was sent for and kept for some time at Mirza Ibrahim's tent, and Mirza Ibrahim told him that a council was considering whether he should be hanged, and induced him to give the mare to secure Muhammad Hyat Khan's influence in his favour. His receipt was produced by Muhammad Hyat, though not until the evening of the second day after he was examined, and when shown to him was acknowledged by him. It was dated 17th Zilhijji, corresponding to 2nd December 1879, which seems hardly in accordance with his statements as to the time, but when questioned afterwards on this point, he could not be persuaded that our object was to get the means of verifying his statement if possible, and not to prove him a liar, and the only information that could be got from him was that the receipt was given on the same day he gave the mare. I therefore enquired in a letter to the Secretary to the Punjab Government, dated 1st March last, on what date the Sirdar was summoned to Siah Sang or Sherpur, in order to enquire from him about the letters, and on what date his house was searched for them, as these dates would show whether he could have given the mare under the circumstances he states, so late as the 2nd December, I have not been able to get this information, and without it Muhammad Alam Khan's statement must be considered not to be proved.

Mr. Barkley's requisition was forwarded to Government of India, Foreign Department, with Punjab Government No. 439, dated 4th March, and reply received in Secretary's No. 626, dated 4th April, which was forwarded to Mr. Barkley with Punjab Government No. 699, dated 7th April. The further information promised has not been received. W. M. Y.

It appears that Sirdar Zakaria Khan at one time offered Rupees 400, Kabuli rupees, and another large horse, the value of which is not stated, for this mare, but Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan refused the offer. The mare, however, when sold, had a white spot in one eye, which did not impair its vision at the time. This seems to have become worse since, and the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, Colonel Parsons, to whom Muhammad Hyat Khan was requested to send it for inspection, after examining it with Colonel McNair and Major Birch, both cavalry officers, pronounces it wall-eyed, and not

worth more than Rupees 200 now. The description given of the mare produced appears to agree with that given by Muhammad Alam Khan of his mare.

Muhammad Hyat Khan has called two witnesses, besides his nephew, Jalal Khan, to prove payment for this mare. To neither of these witnesses are we able to give any credit. Jalal Khan tells us that one of them, Baboo Jaikishen, often wrote his accounts for him, and Muhammad Hyat Khan has produced an account-book in which all the entries from 23rd January until Muhammad Hyat Khan left Kabul are said to be by Baboo Jaikishen. This was not alluded to when he was called to give evidence, but if there were no evidence whatever for the defence, we should feel ourselves obliged to pronounce this case, as it at present stands, not proved, though it is just possible that Government records exist, which would show that Sirdar Muhammad Alam was really examined a few days before the 2nd December, and led to suppose that he was regarded with suspicion.

V.—GENERAL SAIFUDDIN'S CASE.

This is also a case about a horse which Saifuddin says was brought from his village during his imprisonment at Sherpur, with his other horses and camels, by Nasrat Jang, formerly in the employment of the British Government, and kept by Muhammad Hyat Khan as the only one of any value. This horse, he said, he would not have sold for Rupees 1,000, though it was about 12 years old. He also said that Muhammad Hyat Khan had taken in addition Rupees 500, Kabuli rupees, from his brother, Khairuddin, for his release.

Muhammad Hyat Khan says that he purchased this horse from Khairuddin on the 18th February for Rupees 300; and if this date be correct, it would be sufficient to show that the horse was not extorted from General Saifuddin in the manner stated by him. General Saifuddin Khan was, it appears, arrested on the 13th December 1879, and released on heavy security on the 2nd January 1880, with a view to utilize his services. He had therefore no reason to entertain any apprehension as to his safety in the middle of February.

Muhammad Hyat Khan has called two witnesses besides his nephew, Jalal Khan and Mirza Ibrahim, as to this transaction. Bahauddin, Ressaider of the 18th B. C., says that the bargain was made before him, and his evidence implies that General Saifuddin and his brother were both at liberty at the time. The money, however, was not then paid, and as Muhammad Hyat Khan refused to take the horse until he had paid for it, it remained several days in Bahauddin's stable. When Khairuddin came again, Mirza Ibrahim was told to pay for the horse and take their receipt. After the money was brought, the witness had to leave while it was being counted over. Abdul Rahman, a Native Doctor, mentioned by Bahauddin as present at the payment, deposes to the payment, and says it occurred in February, but does not say how he fixes the date. Mirza Ibrahim says he told Jalal Khan to take a receipt, and himself went away after payment. Jalal Khan says he took a receipt. This, if forthcoming, would be valuable evidence of the date, but Muhammad Hyat Khan has never professed to have the receipt in his possession, and it has not been produced.

On the 21st February, however, when he was examined in this case, he undertook to produce his account-book on the 26th so as to fix the date. On the 26th he said he had sent for it, but it had not arrived. When afterwards asked about it he said it must be at Jhelum, as his wife had written to him that it was not at Wah. Though he was repeatedly asked for it, he did not produce it until the evening of the 7th instant after the evidence had closed. It contained an entry of Rupees 295 paid to Khairuddin for a horse, under date 18th February, but the only entries were details of expenditure from day to day, and it might easily have been written up with reference to the present case. After the 23rd January when Kazi Ghulam Hassan, who made the earlier entries, was said to have left Kabul with Jalal Khan, the entries were made by Baboo Jaikishen. Jalal Khan would probably be back before the 18th February. This book would have been of more value as evidence, had it been produced at an earlier stage. Had it been possible to refer to it in connection with the evidence of the witnesses, the entries in it

could have been compared at the time the witnesses were examined, and it might have suggested questions for examination. It would then have been possible to form an opinion whether the accounts contained in it were what they purported to be.

Nasrat Jang turned out to be the same person who had been summoned in Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan's case. He is referred to in Muhammad Hyat Khan's written defence as a hostile witness, but he seemed to give his evidence quite fairly. He says he was on one occasion sent on duty by Muhammad Hyat Khan to General Saifuddin's residence, and brought Khairuddin back with him. He could not say whether General Saifuddin Khan was then in Sherpur or not, nor could he fix the date. He brought no horses or camels, but Khairuddin rode a horse from the village.

This, it will be seen, does not in any way support General Saifuddin's statement, but Saifuddin could not know who was sent to his village and brought the horse. Hearing that Nasrat Jang had been there on one occasion, he might suppose that he had gone for that purpose. As it has, however, proved impossible to get any evidence corroborating Saifuddin's statement in any way, and he, being at Kabul, could not be examined, this charge cannot be considered as proved.

It does not appear that he had any motive to induce him to bring forward a false charge, and in his written defence, Muhammad Hyat Khan says, he probably never would have done so of his own accord, and that the charge was most likely instigated by some of the enemies of Muhammad Hyat Khan.

Muhammad Hyat Khan also represents the Ressaider Bahauddin as having purchased the horse for him. This is not supported by Bahauddin's own evidence, or by any other evidence in the case.

It also deserves notice that when the complaint was made, the horse was in Sikandar Khan's possession, and Mr. Griffin called upon him for an explanation. His statement appears not to have been recorded, but Mr. Cunningham, who was present when it was made, describes it as amounting to no more than that he was not responsible for the horse, that he believed his brother had brought it, and that he had received it from his brother. If he had stated that he could prove this, he would, no doubt, have been given an opportunity of doing so, but the result was that General Saifuddin's statement was accepted as true, and the horse was ordered to be returned to him. Sikandar Khan was sent away from Kabul shortly after.

As Sikandar Khan was in Kabul when the charge was made, and might have been expected to have the means of proving the purchase, if it was really purchased by his brother from Khairuddin Khan, it is not correct to say that Saifuddin showed any disposition to avoid being confronted with Muhammad Hyat Khan's witnesses.

Whether it was desirable to return the horse without calling upon Muhammad Hyat Khan for his defence is another question, and it deserves notice that Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan attributed Bahadur Khan's petition to this having been done.

The conclusion I come to in this case, therefore, is that the charge is not proved, but that it is not conclusively shown to be without foundation.

VI.—PROPERTY TAKEN FROM THE AMIR'S FAMILY, AND FROM THAT OF SIRDAR MUHAMMAD YUSAF KHAN.

In this case the amount of evidence obtained is greater than we could at first have expected, but the only portion of the property said to have been taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan, in regard to which the evidence of more than a single witness is forthcoming, is the piebald pony said to have been given by Sirdars Muhammad Asaf Khan and Muhammad Yusuf Khan. In other cases witnesses mentioned as in a position to give corroborative evidence have, when examined, failed to do so, and in regard to some portions of the property which formed the subject of enquiry, there is reason to believe that it never came into Muhammad Hyat Khan's hands at all. This was the case with reference to the sword of the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, afterwards given by Amir Sher Ali to Abdulla Jan. The jewelled sword slings had been cut in pieces

for the purpose of facility in concealment. These were returned through Muhammad Hyat Khan to the Amir's family, and are mentioned in Mr. Holmes' demi-official to the Foreign Secretary, dated 14th September last, as being now in the Amir's possession. It seems to have been supposed that Muhammad Hyat Khan had appropriated the sword, but the evidence showed that the sword was taken charge of by European officers, and there is nothing to show that it was made over to Muhammad Hyat Khan to be returned to the family. Muhammad Hyat Khan was also in a position to state that he had been informed that the sword had been sent by General Roberts to Lord Lytton as a trophy of the war, and this appeared a probable explanation of what had become of it, which is now confirmed by a letter from General Massy to Muhammad Hyat Khan. Again the chogas which were taken at the same time with the clothes which the Amir's family were allowed to take back from the confiscated property at Kabul, are not shown to have been taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan, and may have been taken, as stated, by Major Hastings' order to be sent to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan for use as khillats.

As regards the book *Bedil* the only evidence is that of Muhammad Sharif Khan, who appears to have stated at Dehra that he was informed on matters which he did not mention here. Dur Muhammad, who, according to his account, ought to be able to corroborate his statement, failed to do so, and Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan denies the correctness of the statement on this point recorded as made by him before Ghulam Muhaiuddin Khan on the 5th July 1880. While there is no doubt that the book was a valuable copy, it is therefore not shown to have come into Muhammad Hyat Khan's possession at all. As regards other articles said to have been taken at the same time, no evidence is forthcoming.

With reference to the gold head ornament said to have been sent to Muhammad Hyat Khan by Sirdar Yusuf Khan's mother during his confinement, Sirdar Yusuf Khan's statement is merely hearsay, and there is no direct evidence whatever.

The remaining property is said to have been given by Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan himself to Muhammad Hyat Khan. When the most valuable articles are said to have been given, the gold horse trappings, the pistol, and the Khunkhwar sword, Muhammad Yusuf Khan says he was alone, and no corroboration as to these is possible. Mr. Cunningham had, indeed, been under the impression that Captain Burton had seen some of these in Muhammad Hyat Khan's possession, but Captain Burton does not confirm this. The Khunkhwar sword was supposed to have been seen with Sikandar Khan when on the way down from Kabul by Captain Burton, but this is not proved, nor does it appear what means Captain Burton could have had of knowing it. As to the gold said to have been brought back by a slave girl who fled with it concealed on her person, no corroboration is possible of Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan's statement that he gave it to Muhammad Hyat Khan. It is not, indeed, as suggested, absurd to suppose that he could have carried 300 miskals of gold, worth Rupees 7 or 8 a miskal, without being observed, but some of the other witnesses were likely to have known of the flight of the slave girl with the gold and her return. This is one of the cases in which Moulvi Sharif Khan is said to have professed to have information when at Dehra, while he carefully kept this back when examined here. Dur Muhammad only mentions the return of the slave girl, but knew nothing of her having taken any property or brought any back.

The watches were first mentioned by Muhammad Yusuf Khan on his examination here, the question which elicited the information being put owing to the mention of them in a demi-official letter from Mr. Holmes. Here again all that appears from Mir Ali's evidence is that Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan did take one of these watches from his wife.

In Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan's case, there might be more room for suspecting a desire to injure Muhammad Hyat Khan than in the case of the other Sirdars. His father had been deported to India apparently in consequence of the report of a commission of which Muhammad Hyat Khan was a member, and he himself appears to have thought, not without some reason, that he had

been harshly treated. On the other hand, he has not repeated statements, merely because he had made them before, and he has never shown any eagerness in the case, nor did he come forward as a complainant at Kabul until he was sent for to be examined; but while he has not displayed any particular *animus* in the matter, I do not think it safe to accept his uncorroborated statements as proving the charges made, especially as in the matters in which corroboration was possible, that has wholly failed. At the same time I am not prepared to impute any wilfully false accusations to him, and I attach no importance to Sherin Beg's contradiction of the charges. Sherin Beg was an absconded slave, of whose whereabouts, since he left him he knew nothing, and who has given a very improbable account of himself since he left his master. Notwithstanding this he mentioned Sherin Beg as one of his informants about events during his confinement, and it was only at a late stage of the enquiry that Muhammad Hyat Khan, after previously stating that he hoped to be able to find Sherin Beg, said that he had succeeded in tracing him, and that he was now in Peshawur. He was then sent for, as being one of the witnesses whom Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan had named, but there was every reason to suppose that it had been ascertained that his evidence would be favourable to the defence.

Passing to the case of the piebald horse, Muhammad Asaf Khan, as well as Muhammad Yusuf, deposed to this being given, and though the former, when first called in and asked if he had any personal knowledge of property taken from the Amir's family, explained that he was not at Kabul when the property was said to have been taken, and was therefore not examined, it being supposed that he knew nothing of the case, yet when Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan brought it to our notice that he was present when the horse was taken, he told a story, evidently unpremeditated and in all respects agreeing with that of Sirdar Yusuf Khan.

Sirdar Yusuf Khan had been allowed to go out before his evidence was explained to him, as he was taking medicine, and his brother was then sent for without any enquiry from Sirdar Yusuf Khan as to what he could testify to. When it was found that the latter seemed to know nothing of the case, he was allowed to go, and Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan was again sent for to have his statement explained. When this was done, Sirdar Muhammad Asaf Khan was again called in owing to what he had said. It was quite impossible that the latter could have been tutored in the meantime as to what he was to say, and it was natural that Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, on finding his brother return so soon, should have asked how it happened, and ascertained that he had not mentioned the horse.

Muhammad Asaf Khan's evidence fixed the 26th January as the date when the piebald was given, and describes it as a quick-paced pony, dark bay and white, given to his father by Saiyad Thora, son of the Amir of Bokhara. He also mentioned circumstances from which he inferred that Muhammad Hyat Khan still had it.

Muhammad Hyat Khan when examined denied having ever received this piebald pony, saying that the only piebald he had was in his possession before, and was taken up by him to Kabul as a baggage pony, and had died a few months ago at Wah. This pony, he said, had been ridden by his son before he took it up and after his return, but was not up to his own weight, though he had occasionally ridden it. He described the spots as bright bay.

Further enquiry elicited that Sirdar Jalal-ud-din Khan, though he had heard of this pony from Sirdar Yusuf Khan, and had made enquiries about it, had not seen it, and enquiries were made through the Inspector-General's Office to ascertain when the pony was last seen, and whether Muhammad Hyat Khan ever had such a pony before. The result was that the Deputy Inspector of Hasan Abdal was summoned, and told to bring any witnesses possessed of direct knowledge of the facts reported by him to his own department, and Muhammad Hyat Khan, who had produced no evidence relating to this horse, except Sherin Beg's, was told that evidence that it was previously in his possession, that he took it up to Kabul, and of its death, would be necessary. He says in his written reply that he had previously been told that no

evidence on these subjects would be necessary, though he was prepared to prove that he had the horse with him in the previous campaign, when it was seen by many European officers. No evidence of this, however, had ever been offered, and I do not know of anything which could have given him the impression that it would be superfluous.

Much of the evidence subsequently produced on both sides is unfortunately of little value. Sawan, whose mules went up with Muhammad Hyat Khan's baggage, had been summoned for a previous date, but had not then appeared. Nawab, who says he went up to Kabul in Muhammad Hyat Khan's service, and came down with the piebald horse, was, no doubt, at Kabul, as Jalal Khan admits; but his account of the stages on the way up makes some of them impossibly long for horses travelling with baggage animals. Whether he went up as Muhammad Hyat Khan's servant or not, much of his evidence appears to have been given under the influence of Muhammad Hyat Khan's enemies at Wah. The evidence of Muhammad Khan himself, the leading man of the opposite party, was evidently quite untrustworthy, and the other witnesses from Wah appeared to be under his influence. The Deputy Inspector Hashmat Ali Khan himself, however, appeared to be careful not to state more than he knew. He saw the piebald pony coming down as a led horse, and his evidence on this point is uncontradicted. He also described it as a strong and quick-paced animal, not by any means a little pony. The description given by him agrees better with that of Sirdar Asaf Khan than with that of Muhammad Hyat Khan and his witnesses. He had seen no piebald in Muhammad Hyat Khan's possession before he went up to Kabul. Muhammad Hyat Khan's evidence of his previous possession of the piebald pony was very weak, and none of his witnesses had apparently seen it during the earlier part of his stay in Kabul. Nor were there any witnesses who had seen it in the Kurram Valley. He brought up a letter written at Lahore by Inayat Ali Khan, brother of the Nawab of Maler Kotla, saying he had seen the horse in Kurram, but the Khan Sahib did not himself come up with him, and had already been charged with assisting him to make away with valuables, though it had not been possible to prove this. His evidence of its death was utterly unsatisfactory. We telegraphed yesterday to Kohat to enquire if Shahzada Sultan Jan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, previously stationed at Kurram, had seen Muhammad Hyat Khan's horses and baggage animals then on their way up, and whether any was a piebald. He replied that he had seen them, and did not remember a piebald. It is just possible, though not very likely, that he might not have been struck with the colour sufficiently to remember it.

If the case stood alone, it would be difficult to arrive at any decided conclusion in the matter, though the preponderance of evidence would still be in favour of the charge, as even if Muhammad Hyat Khan possessed a good riding pony, of this colour, before, he would scarcely have been likely to send it up to Kabul as the baggage animal, and the evidence of his having possessed such a pony is extremely unsatisfactory. The piebald he had after he came down was with him at Jhelum, and had, he says, been sent back to Wah for his brother's son, just before its death. If this were the case, better evidence of its return to Wah and of its death there ought to have been forthcoming.

Sirdar Muhammad Asaf Khan's statement so strongly confirms that of Muhammad Yusaf Khan, and the description of the pony brought down from Kabul agrees so well with that given by him, that there is reason to believe that it was his pony, and has been sent away for the purposes of the enquiry. And when the other cases are taken into consideration, those especially of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan and Khan Agha, Jamshidi, the probability becomes the greater that the pony was given, because it would have been bad policy to refuse it, when asked for by a man in the position of Muhammad Hyat Khan.

VII.—SIRDAR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN'S CASE.

This case depends entirely on Nasrat Jang's evidence, which appeared to have been fairly given. According to that evidence no pressure was put on the Sirdar to induce him to make presents, and it does not appear that the Sirdar himself ever alleged this, or made any complaint. Muhammad

Hyat Khan is said to have refused the presents on both occasions, but they were not removed, and the money was ultimately handed to a servant of Muhammad Hyat Khan, when he was standing near. Muhammad Khan produced six servants to give Nasrat Jang an opportunity of identifying the man. It now appears from Jalal Khan's evidence that other servants from Wah were with him at Kabul, and Jalal Khan himself was not brought forward to be confronted with Nasrat Jang. In his written defence Muhammad Hyat Khan refers to Nasrat Jang's evidence as showing that he behaved with the utmost propriety in the matter. This view can hardly be accepted. He should have insisted on presents which he had refused to accept being taken away, or shown his disapproval so strongly that they would not be again offered to his servants. At the same time it is evident that Nasrat Jang should have known better than to countenance the Sirdar in offering presents which British officials would not be allowed to accept.

Muhammad Hyat Khan goes on to attribute this charge to his having reported against Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan being made Amir of Afghanistan. But not only has the Sirdar never made any complaint, but it is extremely unlikely that he ever supposed he had the least chance of being selected to succeed his brother. Under his father he had been employed as governor of the city of Kabul, but the hesitation in his speech, and the evident absence of force of character, would have prevented his nomination for a more responsible position.

So far as can be judged, this is a true case, though the evidence stops short of showing that Muhammad Hyat Khan permitted the presents to be received.

In conclusion, taking all the charges, in regard to which evidence is forthcoming, into consideration, I am of opinion that none of them is shown to be without foundation, but that, on the evidence as it now stands, it would be unsafe to accept the charges of the Mustaufi, Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan, and General Saifuddin Khan as proved.

In the case of Muhammad Alam Khan, who not only made no complaint, but said from the first that he did not want his mare back, it might have been possible to arrive at a different conclusion, had he been willing to give the information which would have explained the date of his receipt, and how he was induced to give the mare so late as the 2nd of December.

The charges in the cases of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan, Khan Agha, Jamshidi, and Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, and so far as the piebald pony is concerned, that of Asaf Khan and Yusaf Khan, the sons of Sirdar Yahya Khan, appear to be established, though it is still desirable to subject the case of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan to the further test of comparing the date when he was brought before General Roberts, and put on security not to leave Kabul, with the date of the bond given to Saiyad Jan. This is the more necessary, as the charge in this case is much graver than in any of the others of which there is apparently satisfactory evidence, and as we have had no means of applying the test now suggested.

In addition to the evidence and documents bearing upon the several charges, Muhammad Hyat Khan's written argument in his defence, and a printed copy of his certificates are submitted. He had proposed to call a number of witnesses to previous character, but we were of opinion that his certificates would serve the purpose equally well. In some cases the certificates are incorrectly printed, but in other respects the copy produced corresponds with the originals, a number of the most valuable of which were shown to us when it was put in.

PESHAWUR,
The 9th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

In my opinion, with regard to Muhammad Hyat Khan, I go much further than Mr. Barkley. In addition to agreeing with him, that the charges connected with Naib Lal Muhammad, Khan Agha, Jamshidi, Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, and Sirdar Yusaf Khan are proved, I am fully satisfied that the other charges inquired into, *i. e.*, those of the Mustaufi Habibulla, Sirdar Alam Khan, General Saifuddin, are true, and that, therefore, in all the cases into which we have been

able to enquire there are the most "substantial grounds for concluding that Muhammad Hyat Khan was guilty of serious misconduct while in political employ in Afghanistan." Considering the extreme improbability of men of high standing and character, as Sirdar Alam Khan, Khan Agha, the Mir of Maimana, and others, uniting in bringing false charges against Muhammad Hyat Khan, and against him and his brother only, without any adequate motive; and considering that in all the cases the defence has broken down, and that all the witnesses produced by Muhammad Hyat Khan are, in our opinion, worthless, I am unable to come to any other conclusion notwithstanding the slight deficiencies in evidence remarked on by Mr. Barkley.

J. G. SILCOCK,
Assistant Commr.

I concur with Mr. Barkley in considering that the charges in the case of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan appears to be proved. I consider that the charges in the cases of Khan Agha, Jamshidi, of Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, and of Sirdars Asaf Khan and Yusaf Khan, so far as the piebald pony is concerned, are proved. I think there are very strong grounds for believing in the truth of the charges in the cases of the Mustaufi, Muhammad Alam Khan, and General Saifuddin Khan. The opinion which I have formed on the evidence adduced in each of these cases, is that the charge in each case is true.

H. A. ANDERSON,
Assistant Commr.

I.—THE CASE OF THE MUSTAUFI HABIBULLA.

ENGLISH PETITION PRESENTED BY MUSTAUFI HABIBULLA TO MAJOR HASTINGS, DATED 29TH APRIL 1880.

In the time that I was prisoner in Sherpur my friends and relatives that were seeking for a remedy went to Deputy Muhammad Hyat Khan and solicited for my release. Deputy Hyat Khan first told them that his liberty is impossible, the Government will kill him or will make him eternal prisoner of India. So a long time he frightened them every day. At last he said them—"If you can give one lack rupees I will make some arrangement for his release. They told him that we are unable of paying so great a sum; if by some little sum it be accomplished we will be much obliged. At end the discourse concluded by Rs. 16,000. They paid him this sum by means of some famous men that are present in the city. As we had not the sum in home, it is lent from some merchants.

When I released from prison in first times they not mentioned about it. At last when I became acquainted, I told them that I am released by favour and grace of the Government, not by the cause of the bribe, why you gave him the sum. When the sum was gone and out of hand, I wished to inform you and manifest it to the Government. Meanwhile I became sick, and afterwards the journey of Ghazni happened. When I returned from Ghazni the Deputy was gone to India. Now when the debtors asks for their money, I am unable to pay them the sum. Therefore I hope from Her Majesty's liberal Government to take the sum from the Deputy Hyat Khan and deliver it to the petitioner to restore it to my debtors; else I am destitute to sell my land and fields to pay them.

This sum is without cause taken from me and it is without other losses and damages that I have suffered; therefore I complained of it.

EVIDENCE BEFORE MR. BARKLEY.

Mustaufi Habibulla, on solemn affirmation states.—I presented an English petition to Major Hastings at Kabul, with reference to money taken from me by Muhammad Hyat Khan. The amount was Rs. 16,000. It was taken whilst I was confined, subsequent to the relief of Sherpur, either about the end of Muharram, or about the beginning of Safar. Rs. 10,000 was represented by 1,250 Bukhara tillas at Rs. 8 each, and Rs. 6,000 were Kabul rupees. It was paid in three instalments, first Rs. 2,000, then Rs. 2,500, and again Rs. 1,700. The tillas

had been paid previous to the silver. The tillas were paid through Mulla Abubakr, a merchant, and the silver on all three occasions was sent through Yar Muhammad. Yar Muhammad was a connection of mine (*ham Rawer*) and was accompanied by Abdul Husain. Kizzilbash, brother of Mirza Muhammad Zaher, and also by Mirza Ibrahim, who came to me from Muhammad Hyat Khan. The three occasions on which the silver was paid were all after my release, and it was also after my release that the tillas were paid. For the tillas I mortgaged my land to Abubakr, and he made all the arrangements for payment. I paid this money because Muhammad Hyat Khan had told me that the General was angry with me, and threatened either to kill me, or to deport me, or keep me in confinement. I had been in two different kinds of confinement, first under a guard in the camp at Sherpur for about two months, and afterwards for about one month in the residence (*derah*) of Muhammad Hyat Khan, not under any guard, but under surveillance (*nazar band*). During the first period Muhammad Hyat Khan had told my friends that I would not be released. My friends, Abubakr, Mirza Abdul Rashid Hakim, and Mirza Muhammad Tahir, had told me this when they came to see me. They told me he wanted one lakh. I told them that everything was in their hands, but that I had not such a sum. They afterwards told me that he would take Rs. 16,000. This was after I had been released from imprisonment under a guard, and was placed under surveillance. When the lakh was asked for, I was in confinement under a guard. Mulla Abubakr told me he could not raise such a sum, and that I must arrange for it. He told me he could arrange for Rs. 10,000. I promised that I would give my land in mortgage for this sum. This was 15 or 20 days before my complete release. It was just before my release from under the guard. When released from under the guard, I had given the General security for Rs. 50,000, and when released from surveillance, I had to give security for Rs. 20,000 more, making Rs. 70,000 in all. After I came to Muhammad Hyat Khan's residence, Muhammad Hyat Khan one night told me the General was very angry with me, because I had done nothing. I replied that I could do nothing while imprisoned, but if the General would take security and set me free, I could do a good deal. This was done to frighten me. He did not himself speak to me about the money, nor I to him. The arrangements were all made between Mirza Ibrahim and the friends already named. They became security for the payment of the Rs. 16,000 while I was under surveillance. I was told by them that they had given a writing, but I have no personal knowledge of this. The tillas were paid 2 or 3 days after I was completely released and went to the city, and the money about 10 or 15 days afterwards, before I left for Ghazni. I left about 20 days after my complete release, and all the money had then been paid. For the Rs. 10,000 I gave a mortgage deed to Mulla Abubakr after my release, and the rest of the money I gave myself, procuring it in various ways. I had not to sell property or borrow to raise it. I had the money myself. Mirza Ibrahim I considered Muhammad Hyat Khan's servant. I do not know whether he was a Government servant or a private servant, but he always lived with him, and was his trusted man (*muatabar*) and kept the keys of his boxes. Yar Muhammad carried the money for me to Muhammad Hyat Khan, going with Mirza Ibrahim. After I was deported to India, Yar Muhammad came to Amritsar and, my servants having left, he is now with me. He is not a paid servant, but lives with me, and lives with me on the allowance made for my support by Government. His uncle was my servant at Kabul, and kept my money and accounts, and Yar Muhammad at that time lived with his uncle. He was not himself my servant.

I had the letter to Major Hastings written with a view to recover the money. I do not know whether Muhammad Hyat Khan was then in Kabul or not. I cannot explain the statement in the letter that I did not become aware of the payment until after my release. I do not know what was written in English. I first drew up a petition in Persian, and my son Abdul Ghafur got one Abdul Karim to write in English, and presented it to Major Hastings. Major Hastings said he would speak to Mr. Griffin about it. My son afterwards went to Mr. Griffin, who said he would speak to Mr. Cunningham about it. Just about this time I was arrested and deported to India. I had not been examined on the subject before I left. It was 5 or 6 days after the letter was written that I left. No one advised me to make a complaint about the money.

I know about the petition presented by Naib Lal Muhammad. He came to me and told me that he had a petition to present, and as I saw Mr. Griffin almost every day, he asked me to present it. I was going that day to the camp, and Naib Lal Muhammad went with me, but remained outside. I went to Mr. Griffin, but he was unable to see me and sent me to Mr. Cunningham. I saw him and sat with him. In the evening Mr. Cunningham having gone to Mr. Griffin, I was sent for. There were several Sirdars there, and Mr. Griffin told me he would speak to me next morning. I was taken to a room, and a guard was placed over it. I put Lal Muhammad's petition on a mantelpiece in the room. Mr. Christie came to see me, and Ghulam Muhaiuddin spent the night with me in the room. In the morning I was sent away to India.

Naib Lal Muhammad brought the petition to me. It was not written in my presence. Of the petitions shown me, that marked B (in Lal Muhammad's case) is in the writing of Diwan Narayan, a writer of Naib Lal Muhammad's. I do not know in whose writing that marked A is, but both are signed by Naib Lal Muhammad. I recognize the signature. A is not written by any Mirza of mine. It was on the 9th Jamadi-us-sani that I received the petition from Naib Lal Muhammad, and on the 10th that I was sent away from Kabul. This was 10, 15 or perhaps 20 days after I had presented my petition. I had no petition of my own written on the day. I received that of Naib Lal Muhammad, and brought none with me. I sent no man to Naib Lal Muhammad at Char-deh to call him. When I presented my letter to Major Hastings, I then told Naib Lal Muhammad on his asking me, that I had given Rs. 16,000. This had then become well known in Kabul. I then asked Naib Lal Muhammad if he had given anything. He said he had given Rs. 7,000. I did not advise him to complain, and it was not until afterwards that he brought me the petition. I never sent for him to tell him to present a petition. He often came to me, and I often sent for him on business, but I never gave him any order to present a petition. I may have enquired in conversation why he had not done so. It is not true that my Mirza wrote a petition for Lal Muhammad, and another for me at the same time. The day he brought the petition to me, Mr. Griffin had sent a man with a paper, asking me, Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, and many other Sirdars to come to him.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—When I was under guard, except the men who brought me food, others who came to me, such as Muhammad Tahir, got a man from the Commissioner to accompany him to the guard, and were then allowed to come in. Mulla Abubakr often brought fruit and tea, and no one came with him, as people bringing me food and clothes were allowed free admission. I did not mention the Rs. 16,000 to Muhammad Hyat Khan after my release. For the first 3 days I was under surveillance. I lived with the Nawab, and I then went to Muhammad Hyat Khan. It was by the Commissioner's order that I went first to the Nawab, and by his order I afterwards went to Muhammad Hyat Khan. The Nawab lived outside the camp at a short distance. When I was sent to Muhammad Hyat Khan's, the Nawab did not come with me. It was afternoon, and the Nawab followed in the evening, and Muhammad Hyat Khan was away with General Baker in the Logar direction, and returned in the morning. Except Yar Muhammad, there is no one else now in India acquainted with the fact of my complaint; all the others are in Kabul. It was on account of the rising of the Ghazis that I was sent to Muhammad Hyat Khan's place, and that the Nawab and others came there. When living with Muhammad Hyat Khan I did not speak to him about the money, because he was threatening me on the one hand, and the men were asking me to raise the money on the other. I did not mention it afterwards, as I considered that I had lost the money, and could not recover it in Kabul. When I thought I might perhaps get it back, I gave the petition. The sureties for the Rs. 70,000 were Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan, Mulla Abubakr, Muhammad Azim, also a merchant, Ghulam Nakhshband, Sirdar Bahadur, a pensioner, and Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan was not one of the sureties for the first Rs. 50,000, but became a surety when the further security was demanded. There was enquiry made from me thrice about everything connected with the murder of the envoy, first by Colonel Macgregor and Muhammad Hyat Khan, next by Colonel Mac-

gregor, Dr. Bellew and Muhammad Hyat Khan, and the third time by Dr. Bellew alone. The enquiry was general, not with reference to my own conduct. They enquired what the Amir did, &c., and they also asked what I had done. I did not understand that there was any charge against myself in the matter. I was confined at the time, but considered that I was examined as a witness only. No other witnesses were examined in my presence. (*This is in answer to a question whether any evidence was taken against him in his presence.*) I do not remember what Sir L. Cavagnari said the last time I had a conversation with him before he was killed.

When I was sent to Ghazni I got money for the expenses of making arrangements there. I think it was not so much as Rs. 80,000. I brought men to Maidan, and also to Kabul. I do not know who recommended the money to be made over to me. It was the General's order. The money was not taken back from me. It was spent. I was not told to refund it. I do not know that Mulla Abubakr was imprisoned about this money by Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan. I was sent to Hindustan, and do not know what occurred afterwards. I do not know that Abubakr was tried for the murder of Sir L. Cavagnari, and for being in the fight at Charasiah, nor do I know that he was arrested. I know Mirza Buland. He was confined separately from me. I had no conversation with him.

I was first arrested in the month of Shawal, perhaps on the 20th or 21st, but I am not sure. It was the day General Roberts went to the Bala Hissar with Musa Khan. Many others were arrested on the same day. I was imprisoned by Amir Sher Ali. Rs. 48,000 were taken from me before my release. This was months before the first war. I was sixteen or seventeen days imprisoned. Money was taken from many others in the same way. I had to borrow some money from Sirdar Wali Muhammad at that time. I do not remember how much, but I mortgaged no land then.

Yar Muhammad and I are both Wardaks, and both Mazár Khel, but belong to different sub-sections of the tribe.

I had frequent interviews with the Commissioner (Major Hastings), and a few with the General. Dr. Bellew I saw only once. I had mentioned the money being taken from me to the Commissioner before I presented the petition, probably about one day before, and he then told me to give a petition. I mentioned it. Major Hastings had not asked me if anything had been taken from me. I never mentioned it to the General or to Dr. Bellew.

I do not remember the hours at which I sent Muhammad Yar with the money. He did not take the tillas. Muhammad Yar does not at present cook for me. He acts as a general servant.

I had no conversation with Nawab Ghulam Hassan about the money taken from me until after I presented the petition to the Commissioner. It was not mentioned before.

I got the money partly before I went to Ghazni and partly afterwards. It was sent twice, once before I left, and after I left, a larger sum. It was not Rs. 80,000, nor was it Rs. 70,000. I offered no money to any Mirza or any one else about this case after Muhammad Hyat Khan left Kabul. I told no one at Kabul that Jalal-ud-din Tokhi had taken Rs. 3,000 from my man for Muhammad Hyat Khan. Jalal-ud-din is brother-in-law of the late Bakhtiyar Khan.

The above is explained to the witness in the Persian language in which it was given, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 4th March 1881.

Re-examined.—I do not know who Ghulam Nabi is. It was Mirza Ibrahim who came. I do not know why my servant calls him Ghulam Nabi. Abdul Hussain was not my Mirza. His brother Muhammad Tahir was. He went on my part, as Muhammad Tahir was an old man. I do not know that the deportation of the Amir and of myself was proposed by a Commission.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 4th March 1881.

Yar Muhammad on solemn affirmation.—I know of a payment of Rs. 6,000 to Muhammad Hyat Khan. I do not know how the money was collected, but I know that a servant of Muhammad Hyat Khan, named Ghulam Nabi, came to the Mustaufi and asked for the money. The Mustaufi told me to go to the store-room and give the money. I gave money three times,—first Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 2,300, and the third time Rs. 1,700. The first time there was only Rs. 2,000 in store, and I gave that sum. I went with him to assist in carrying it to Sherpur. Abdul Hussain, younger brother of Muhammad Tahir, was also with us. I carried half, and when we got near Sherpur, Muhammad Hyat Khan's man gave the money he had to the brother of Muhammad Tahir. I went on with them to Muhammad Hyat Khan's house, and then Ghulam Nabi took the money and gave it to the Mirza who counted it. I do not know his name. I was then allowed to go. No receipt was given. Muhammad Hyat Khan was sitting by and told me to give the Mustaufi his salám. The same man, Ghulam Nabi, came to the Mustaufi the second time, and the Mustaufi told me to give what money there was. There was Rs. 2,300 in the store-room at the time I gave it. On that occasion Ghulam Nabi and Abdul Hussain themselves took away the money. I did not go on that occasion. Abdul Hussain worked in the Mustaufi's office, being his Mirza. On the third occasion the Mustaufi told me to give Rs. 1,700, after enquiring how much I had already given. He did not tell me the amounts, but only to give the money. I knew the sum to be given was Rs. 6,000. The Mustaufi had told me when he came home on his release. It was Ghulam Nabi who took the Rs. 1,700 away. I did not go with him. Abdul Hussain accompanied him on that occasion also; no one else. On all three occasions only Ghulam Nabi came from Muhammad Hyat Khan. I do not know whether Ghulam Nabi was Muhammad Hyat Khan's servant or not. I do not know who Muhammad Hyat Khan's Mirzas were. The Mustaufi called this man Ghulam Nabi when he came, and Abdul Hussain also called him by this name. I only went once, and on that occasion I saw Muhammad Hyat Khan. I was at the time acting as servant of the Mustaufi. I was paid Rs. 120 Kabuli per annum. I never received payment. I followed the Mustaufi to India. I did not come with him. I believe a letter came to my house asking for two men to be sent. I came down alone. No other relative of mine was in the Mustaufi's service. My uncle was in his service. He was named Pastak. He received the same pay that I did. We were on distinct salaries. He received his pay; I did not. He was eleven years in the service; I was only two years.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—When the money was paid to Muhammad Hyat Khan, the first time, there were only the Mirza who took the money, Abdul Hussain, Ghulam Nabi, and a fourth person present, and also a man standing at the door. I was inside. It was after breakfast hour. Ghulam Nabi was a Kabuli. I do not know about the Mirza. I am like the Mustaufi a Mazár but of a different *khet*.

The above is explained to the witness in Persian and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 4th March 1881.

Abdul Ghafur on solemn affirmation.—I am son of the Mustaufi. My father himself wrote a Persian petition, and I took it to Abdul Karim who translated it into English. I then took it to Major Hastings, who read it and told me to come tomorrow, and he would send me to Mr. Griffin. I went next day, and he told me he had spoken to Mr. Griffin, who said he had sent the petition to Mr. Cunningham, and told me to go to Mr. Cunningham. I went that day to Mr. Cunningham, who told me to come after two days. When the Mustaufi was sent for, the second day after, he thought it was with reference to this petition. I went with my father, and my father and I were both arrested. I know English very slightly. I recognise the petition, as it is signed by my father's name, and is in Abdul Karim's writing. I gave Abdul Karim no instructions what to write. He simply translated what my father had written and the Persian was then torn up.

I was not in Kabul when the money was given, and I only know of it from hearsay. I was at my father's house near Ghazni. I did not receive Rs. 80,000 from Colonel Tweedie for my father. I received Rs. 1,000 from Major Hastings when my father was at Ghazni. I did not buy tillas through Dada Sher, nor did the Nawab give me any tillas bought through Dada Sher.

The above is explained to the witness in the Persian language, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 4th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Muhammad Hyat Khan, with reference to the Mustaufi's case, states.—What the Mustaufi has said is entirely false, and I deny everything. He was arrested on the 12th of October. I do not recollect the date of his release. When security was given for him by Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan and others he went to live with Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan, and when the Ghazis came Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan and he came into Sherpur on that account. I do not know what orders Nawab Ghulam Hassan had about him. When I returned from Maidan with General Baker's column, I found Nawab Ghulam Hassan, the Mustaufi, Sirdar Hashim Khan and others at my place. The Mustaufi remained until the siege was raised, and afterwards went with Nawab Ghulam Hassan into the city. I do not know why the additional Rs. 20,000 security was taken, nor how long this was after he went to the city. The arrangement for taking further security was made by General Roberts, Major Hastings, and Nawab Ghulam Hassan. I never threatened him or told him that the General was angry with him. I may have told him that the General wanted service, and that he ought to do service. I received no tillas from him through Abubakr, and I never sent Mirza Ibrahim to him for money. I did not treat Mirza Ibrahim as a confidential agent. He was in Government service, and was given by Mr. A. Christie, C.S., to General Roberts when he went up to Kabul. He did not live with me, but, like other munshis, in a tent. He did not keep my keys. My nephew Jalal Khan kept them.

I had heard a rumour when I was at Kabul, and the Mustaufi at Ghazni, that he had charged Jalal-ud-din Tokhi with taking, in my name, Rs. 3,000 from his friends. I only heard that he had said this, not that he had made any complaint, and I mentioned this at the time to General Roberts. It was at the same time that I heard that it was rumoured that I had married the Amir's widow, or Bakhtiyar Khan's widow. Jalal-ud-din was employed as a political servant. He had been employed under Major Cavagnari, and had brought the first news to the Shutar Gurdan. When General Roberts' force went up, he joined us, and was employed under me. He had 4 sowars with Major Hastings, men of his own. I was a member of the Commission which enquired into the causes of the massacre. That Commission recommended that the Mustaufi, and Sirdar Yahya Khan, and Wazir Shah Muhammad Khan, should be deported, as well as the Amir Yakub Khan. He was not deported at that time. He was brought to the tent of the Commission as a prisoner for the purpose of the enquiry, and examined as a prisoner. People called as witnesses were not brought under any guard. Some of the witnesses may have been examined in his presence and some in his absence. I do not recollect. He understood fully that we were enquiring into the conduct of the Amir, of Sirdar Yahya Khan, Wazir Shah Muhammad Khan, and of himself. He must have known from the questions asked that the opinion of the Commission was against him. He was of course not informed what the Commission had reported. I do not know whether he could have inferred from his not being deported that our report was not unfavourable to him.

When Mirza Buland was released, which was long before the Mustaufi was released, I heard that the Mustaufi had told him to use his influence with Lal Muhammad and others who were friends of the Amir, to throw some blame on the Commission, and it would be thus set aside. I reported this at the time I heard it. They tried to kill me by poison, and by firing on me on my evening rides to the Deh-i-Afghanan. I was not fired on, but was told they had arranged to do so, and I therefore did not go, as before, without escort. The poison was to have been given me when on a visit. I was told of

this, and on visiting Sirdar Yusuf Khan, tea was offered to me. I proposed that he should drink it with me, but he said he had a cold. I then refused to drink, as I had had a cup of tea already. I reported this to General Roberts.

The Rs. 80,000 was given to the Mustaufi by Nawab Ghulam Hassan's advice. When I heard of it I told Major Hastings I thought it bad policy, as it would be looked on as black mail, and if a Wardak got such a sum, the other tribes would fight against us in order to get money likewise. Mr. Griffin then sent for me, and I told him the same thing. He asked me who had advised it being given. I said I did not know. Perhaps it was the Nawab. He then asked me to go to Major Hastings and ask him to write to the Nawab not to give the money to the Mustaufi's son. I went to Major Hastings, and I think Captain Ridgeway was then with him. Major Hastings asked me to write a letter for him, but I objected, as I was not on friendly terms with the Nawab, and if he saw my writing, he would say that I proposed to get the money back, and our enmity would increase. He then got my brother Sikandar Khan to write to the Nawab to stop payment. I do not know whether the money had been paid or not, but Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan had got a cheque, and was arranging to purchase tillas for the Mustaufi's son. The Mustaufi was then at Ghazni. The Rs. 80,000, I believe, was in addition to any money he had taken with him. Colonel Tweedie's papers would show how much money was paid and on what date.

It was after I left the Mustaufi was deported. He wrote to me in January last, after I was suspended, asking me to return money which he alleged I had taken from him. I received the letter, I think, on the 23rd January last.

When he presented the petition in April last, or perhaps before it was presented, his sons offered Mirza Ibrahim Rs. 2,000 bribe to give false evidence against me. Mirza Ibrahim wrote to me at the time informing me of this. It was in consequence of this letter and of one received from my brother about the same time that I wrote to Mr. Griffin on the 31st May. I had received several letters on the subject.

Taken by me.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 5th March 1881.

II.—NAIB LAL MUHAMMAD KHAN'S CASE.

No. 1.—*Translation of a petition from Naib Lal Muhammad Khan (presented to Major Hastings).*—When the army of the British Government first reached Kabul, we were ignorant of the ways of the Government. Muhammad Hyat Khan extorted from me the following:—

- (1) Bokhara tillas worth Rs. 6,000.
- (2) A fur cloak ("altai.")
- (3) A box containing tea service.
- (4) Pattu cloth, broadcloth.

Muhammad Mirza Ibrahim took—

- (1) 79 Kabul rupees.
- (2) 7 Bokhara tillas.

I hope the Government will enable me to recover what I was induced to pay in ignorance.

Translated.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

The 18th May 1880.

No. 2.—*Petition presented by Naib Lal Muhammad Khan, dated 19th May 1880 (marked B).*—Shortly after the British army arrived at Kabul, "Deputy" Hyat Khan sent for me and terrified me by saying I should be imprisoned for life, and deported or hanged, unless I gave him a bribe for which he would secure my release.

As he was in authority, and I was ignorant of the ways and rules of the British Government, I gave him 742 gold tillas, Bokhara, borrowed through Mir

Saiyad Jan. Abdul Hamid Khan and Haji Khudo Khan, Dada Sher, merchants, know about it.

Also Hyat Khan took from me an altai fur cloak, and a box of Russian china cups, &c., through Myan Muhammad, Peshawari.

Translated

F. CUNNINGHAM.

The 19th May 1880.

Statement made by Naib Lal Muhammad before me.—I was in charge of the Octroi collections (chabutra) and of the toshakhana in the time of Amir Sher Ali Khan. A few days after the British army arrived and the Amir Yakub Khan had been put under surveillance, I was summoned by "Deputy" Hyat Khan, who sent some sowars to fetch me to Siah Sang, where the troops were encamped. I was taken to a tent near Hyat Khan's, and was told I was to be hanged. I asked what crime I had committed, but was only told I should be hanged. Shortly after Mirza Ibrahim, a servant of Hyat Khan's, came in and said "You are a wealthy man, pay some Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 and the Khan will cause you to be released." I was also taken before Hyat Khan himself and he told me I should be shot or killed. I pleaded poverty and made many excuses. I was kept all night in the Mirza's tent under guard. Next day my brother, Taj Muhammad Khan, came. I told him what was demanded. He had some conversation with Mirza Ibrahim and at last agreed to give Rs. 6,000 to release me. I was not present when he settled the manner of payment with Hyat Khan, but I know that Hyat Khan, as we had no ready cash, agreed to take Syad Jan merchant as bail or surety, and told Taj Muhammad to go and bring him Syad Jan's bond for Rs. 6,000. Taj Muhammad went to Syad Jan, arranged with him and brought back his bond for Rs. 6,000. They then told me the General wanted me. I was taken to him. He asked me for some information about the treasure of Muhammad Yakub Khan, which I gave him. I then went away.

Taj Muhammad and I gave a joint bond to Saiyad Jan, merchant, for Rs. 6,000.

Saiyad Jan and I both set to work to buy Bokhara tillas: Hyat Khan had told Taj Muhammad that he would not take silver. I bought about 300 from Abdul Majid, merchant, and others from a Hindu, whose name I forget now, but he is a partner with one Santu, a Hindu of Kabul. I made over all the tillas to Mir Saiyad Jan—600 tillas. He took them to Hyat Khan, who said, tillas were now cheap and he must have 142 tillas more.

I bought them and gave them to Saiyad Jan; recovered my bond from Saiyad Jan, who paid the money to Hyat Khan and recovered his own bond.

Hyat Khan also took from me an altai or posteen worth Rs. 150 and a box containing a set of Russian china, worth about Rs. 50.

Taken by me.

Dated 24th May 1880.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

Statement of Taj Muhammad Khan.—I am brother of Naib Lal Muhammad. One evening Mirza Ibrahim, servant of Hyat Khan, came with some men, sowars or others, to our house, where Naib Lal Muhammad and I were sitting. The Mirza said Naib Lal Muhammad was wanted, and took him to Siah Sang in custody.

I stayed at home; and went next morning to see what had happened, and what they were going to do to my brother. I found him in the tent of Mirza Ibrahim, next to that of Hyat Khan. The Mirza was also present.

Mirza Ibrahim said, "Hyat Khan says you are to give Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 as your brother's ransom;" I said, "We have not so much cash; we have only horses, camels, &c., and must sell our property to realise any money at all." I offered Rs. 5,000 within 10 days; the Mirza refused. I then offered Rs. 6,000. He at last agreed and said, "Go and bring a bond signed by Mir Saiyad Jan, merchant, for Rs. 6,000." I had not then seen Hyat Khan. I left and went to the city to Saiyad Jan. I gave him Rs. 1,000 and a bond for Rs. 5,000 in my own handwriting, in my own name, and that of my brother. (Shown paper marked

B. B.) This is the bond written by me; it bears both our seals. Saiyad Jan gave me a bond for Rs. 6,000, in which he agreed to pay that sum to Hyat Khan. I took it to the tent of Mirza Ibrahim, who took it to Hyat Khan. I saw Hyat Khan take the paper. He said nothing. They then released Naib Lal Muhammad, and I returned.

I don't know about the purchase of the tillas. They were bought by my brother.

Taken by me.

Dated 24th May 1880.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

Statement of Mir Saiyad Jan (shown paper marked B. B.)—I recognise this paper. It is a bond for Rs 5,000 given to me by Taj Muhammad Khan, who wrote it with his own hand and sealed it. Lal Muhammad's seal was affixed later. It was given to me under the following circumstances:—Taj Muhammad came to my serai one day and said Lal Muhammad had been arrested, and that Hyat Khan, Deputy, wanted a bribe of Rs. 6,000 to release him, and that he would not let him out without my giving a bond guaranteeing payment. Taj Muhammad gave me Rs. 1,000 and this bond for Rs. 5,000, as he had no more cash, and I gave him a bond for Rs. 6,000 by which I became responsible to pay Rs. 6,000 to Hyat Khan. I saw Hyat Khan next day, and he asked me if the paper was all right. I said yes. I would pay him the sum, as Taj Muhammad had given me a bond and cash for the amount.

A few days later Naib Lal Muhammad brought 600 Bokhara tillas and gave them to me. Hyat Khan had then come to Sherpur. I took to him the 600 tillas. When I came to Sherpur both Hyat Khan and Sikandar Khan, his brother, were away. Dada Sher, another merchant, a friend of mine, came with me. After a short time Hyat Khan and Sikandar Khan came, sent for me, asked if I had brought the tillas. I said yes, 600. They said 600 is not enough. Tillas were then cheap. They demanded 150 tillas more. I said the tillas were bought when they were dear, that Lal Muhammad would suffer a heavy loss. They said that did not matter, they would take them at the rate of that day. I went away, having given the 600 tillas myself to Hyat Khan with my own hand. I saw him give them to Sikandar Khan who put them in a box. When I had left, Dada Sher asked if my bond had been returned to me. I said, no, because they want 150 tillas more. He said, have you entered 600 tillas on the back. I said no, I forgot; and I went back and asked them to give me back the bond; they refused. I said, then enter receipt of 600 tillas on the back. Hyat Khan agreed, and it was noted on the back by Sikandar Khan. Hyat Khan said, "Take care you bring the remaining tillas by tomorrow at latest".

Dada Sher and I then left and went to the city. I sent for Lal Muhammad, who came to my place. I told him, they, i. e., Hyat Khan, would only take tillas at the rate of that day, and demanded 150 more. He left, and a day or two after he brought me 150 more tillas. I took them and came to Sherpur again with Dada Sher. That day I saw Hyat Khan alone. When I went into the tent he asked me if I had brought the tillas. I said, yes. He said, where are they? I said my servant has them outside. He was angry and said, why did you give them to your servant; go away now, and come back after an hour or so; I will not take them now. I left, said my prayers, &c. After a time Hyat Khan sent for me. I then went to him with the tillas. He took them from me. I had taken 8 away and left 142. He asked how many there were. I said, 142. He said, why are there eight short. I said Lal Muhammad could not get more. At last he accepted the 142 tillas. I then asked for my bond. He had it in his pocket. He said, I will not return it to you, but I will tear it up. I said, then let me see it and satisfy myself. He showed it to me. I saw my handwriting and seal and then he tore it up.

The bond was written by my Mirza, Khalifa Mustafa Shah. I cannot write, as my right arm has been hurt (apparently partially paralysed.) He must remember the transaction.

Witness has not his seal here and cannot write owing to injury to his right arm mentioned above.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

The 24th May 1880.

Statement of Dada Sher.—I am a merchant and a friend of Mir Saiyad Jan. One day Mir Saiyad Jan told me Taj Muhammad Khan had asked him to become surety for Rs. 6,000 demanded for the ransom of Naib Lal Muhammad and asked my advice. I told him, under the circumstances, he should give a bond to save Lal Muhammad. I believe he gave the bond. Taj Muhammad was not with him, Saiyad Jan; when I was there he had been there and left.

I twice accompanied Mir Saiyad Jan to Hyat Khan Deputy's tent in Sherpur. I did not go inside with him and do not know what passed between them, but I know that on the first occasion Mir Saiyad Jan took 600 tillas into the tent and came out without them, and on the second day he went in with about 150 tillas and came away without them. It was at my suggestion on the first day that Mir Saiyad Jan went back and demanded that the bond should be returned or receipt of 600 tillas entered upon it.

I never saw the bond.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

The 24th May 1880.

Khalifa Mustafa Shah on solemn affirmation deposes.—I am Mirza or writer in the employ of Mir Saiyad Jan, merchant, and write all his letters, &c., for him, his arm being paralysed.

I was sitting one day with Mir Saiyad Jan in his serai, when Taj Muhammad Khan came and whispered something to him. He then called me and told me what Taj Muhammad Khan had said; he then asked me whether, under the circumstances, he should give Taj Muhammad Khan the bond he asked for. Having heard Taj Muhammad's story, I advised him to give the bond for Hyat Khan Deputy to save Naib Lal Muhammad's life. Taj Muhammad brought Rs. 1,000 and gave Mir Saiyad Jan a bond for Rs. 5,000. Thereon Mir Saiyad Jan told me to write a bond for Rs. 6,000 due to Hyat Khan.

I was present when Naib Lal Muhammad bought from one Kishan, Hindu, 600 Bokhara tillas. The sale was effected at Mir Saiyad Jan's serai. Naib Lal Muhammad gave the tillas to Mir Saiyad Jan. I was not present when Mir Saiyad Jan paid them to Hyat Khan, but I know he took the tillas from his serai and went to Sherpur to see Hyat Khan and returned without them.

Mir Saiyad Jan does not keep account of such transactions.

A day or two after Naib Lal Muhammad came and gave 150 tillas more to Mir Saiyad Jan, who took these also to Hyat Khan.

When he returned he brought back only 8 tillas, gave them to his servant, and told him to take them to Naib Lal Muhammad.

Mir Saiyad Jan is one of the first merchants of Kabul, trades with Russia, Bokhara, Hindustan, &c.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

The 26th May 1880.

Kishan states—I am a Sharraff (Shroff—money-changer). I remember about five months ago Naib Lal Muhammad came and asked me to buy for him 600 tillas. I went to Abdul Majid and bought from him 470 tillas. I gave 300 of them to Naib Lal Muhammad; kept 170 myself. I then bought others at various rates in the bazar and gave Naib Lal Muhammad 150 more, in all 750.

This transaction was entered in my account books, but they were destroyed when the insurgents (Ghazis) looted my house in the city. I am partner of another Hindu, Santu.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

The 26th May 1880.

Ghulam Muhammad on solemn affirmation.—I am gumashta or clerk of Abdul Majid and sit in his shop.

Santu and Kishan, Hindus, came to me one day and said they wanted tillas for Naib Lal Muhammad. We sold them 470 tillas for Rs. 3,836.

I produce my account book. This transaction is entered here (showing book). We sold these on 3 days, *viz.*, 17th, 18th and 20th Zi-kada.

Entries read from the ledger kept in usual course of business, and apparently in correct and ordinary form. Three entries as follows:—

17 Zi-kad sold to Santu and Kishan, shroffs, for	
Naib Lal Muhammad	... 200 tillas.
18 „ ditto	... 200 „
20 „ ditto	... 70 „

Above entries compared by me with the daily account book (*Roznamecha*), and found to agree.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

Signed by witness.

MIRZA GHULAM MUHAMMAD.

Witness adds.—I saw Naib Lal Muhammad about the time of this transaction, and he told me Santu and Kishan were buying tillas for him.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

B. B.

Translation of a bond.

Naib Lal Muhammad Khan and Taj Muhammad Khan hereby acknowledge the sum of Rs. 5,000, Kabuli, to be due to Saiyad Mir Jan, and agree to pay it after ten days. Dated Wednesday, 12th Zi-kada 1296.

[Seals of Lal Muhammad and Taj Muhammad]

Charge brought by Naib Lal Muhammad Khan against Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., late Assistant Political Officer.

The record above contains the statements of the witnesses whom I have examined in the course of the enquiry into the charge of bribery brought against Muhammad Hyat Khan, late Assistant Political Officer, by Naib Lal Muhammad. From this investigation it appears that in October last, shortly after the occupation of Kabul by our troops, Muhammad Hyat Khan sent Mirza Ibrahim, a servant or subordinate of his, with some sowars to arrest Lal Muhammad, who was brought from his house in the city to Siah Sang, where the force was then encamped.

The Naib was taken to Mirza Ibrahim's tent adjoining that of Hyat Khan, and told he was to be shot or hanged. Mirza Ibrahim, however, informed him that Hyat Khan would procure his release if he paid a large sum as his ransom. He was taken before Hyat Khan himself, who repeated the threat that he would be hanged. He was kept under guard during that night in Mirza Ibrahim's tent, not in any regimental quarter guard.

Next morning Taj Muhammad, the Naib's brother, who was present at the time of his arrest, went to Siah Sang to enquire about his fate, and was told he could only hope for life by payment of a heavy bribe. After some bargaining Mirza Ibrahim agreed to accept Rs. 6,000 on behalf of Hyat Khan, but said that if they could not pay cash they must bring a bond signed by Mir Saiyad Jan, one of the leading merchants of Kabul. Taj Muhammad left to arrange this with Mir Saiyad Jan, raised Rs. 1,000 cash, and gave that sum with his own bond (exhibit marked B. B.) for Rs. 5,000 to Mir Saiyad Jan, who in return gave him a bond written by his Mirza, Khalifa Mustafa Shah, in which he agreed to pay Rs. 6,000 to Hyat Khan.

Taj Muhammad took this paper back at once to Siah Sang, and gave it to Mirza Ibrahim, who, in the witnesses' presence, handed it to Hyat Khan. Naib Lal Muhammad was then released, and after a pretence of being sent to see General Sir F. Roberts was allowed to return to the city. The date of the bond given by Taj Muhammad to Mir Saiyad Jan fixes this day as 12th Zi-kad 1296 = 28th October 1879.

Hyat Khan having declared he would take payment in gold, Naib Lal Muhammad set about to purchase tillas. Finally he obtained 600 Bokhara tillas through one Kishan, a Hindu money-changer, and handed them over to Mir Saiyad Jan to deliver to Hyat Khan.

The payment to, and acceptance by, Hyat Khan and Sikandar Khan, his brother, are to my mind clearly proved in the statements of Mir Saiyad Jan, and Dada Sher, corroborated as they are by some facts which will be noted presently.

Hyat Khan however now demanded 150 tillas more as gold coins had fallen in value. Accordingly Lal Muhammad procured 150 more, and Mir Saiyad Jan as before took them to Sherpur whither the troops had now been moved from Siah Sang, and there gave 142 of them to Hyat Khan, saving eight tillas for his friend by some excuse. Hyat Khan refused to return to Mir Saiyad Jan the bond which he had received, but showed it to the merchant to satisfy him it was the paper in question, and then tore it up.

Naib Lal Muhammad, however, recovered from Mir Saiyad Jan the bond for Rs. 5,000 which Taj Muhammad his brother had given in part consideration for his standing surety, and this bond which is sworn to and identified by Lal Muhammad, Taj Muhammad and Mir Saiyad Jan, is on the file in original.

The other bond, that given by Mir Saiyad Jan, in which the name of Hyat Khan appeared, was naturally destroyed by Hyat Khan as a measure of precaution, but its destruction having been proved (see deposition of Mir Saiyad Jan), its existence and contents can be demonstrated by oral evidence, and are abundantly established by the statements of Mir Saiyad Jan himself, of Dada Sher whose advice he took before giving the bond, of Mirza Mustafa Shah, his clerk by whose hand it was written, and of Taj Muhammad who took the paper to Hyat Khan and secured his brother's release.

Mir Saiyad Jan is one of the first merchants of Kabul and a man of great respectability; as far as I know he has no interest one way or the other in this case. His statement appears to me trustworthy, and the details of the two interviews with Hyat Khan at which the money was paid are borne out by the evidence of Dada Sher, another respectable merchant who accompanied him to Sherpur, but was not admitted into Hyat Khan's tent.

Another point deserves notice as a test of the accuracy of the story—the date of Naib Lal Muhammad's release, and of his brother's interview with Hyat Khan described as having taken place at the camp at Siah Sang is fixed by the bond itself as 12 Zi-kad 1296 = 28th October 1879.

It will be noticed that Mir Saiyad Jan states the tillas were paid to Hyat Khan in Sherpur.

The account books of Abdul Majid, merchant, kept and attested by his Gumashta, Ghulam Muhammad, witness No. VII, show that Kishan, the Hindu money-changer, whom Naib Lal Muhammad employed to purchase the gold, bought from the shop of Abdul Majid 470 tillas between the 17th and 20th of Zikad, corresponding to the 2nd and 5th November 1879.

Up to the 31st October the troops were encamped on the Siah Sang heights and did not move into Sherpur till that day (see letter No. 34, dated 4th November 1879, from General Sir F. Roberts, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, paragraph 13), and this explains why the first interviews with Hyat Khan, 20th October, took place at Siah Sang, while Mir Saiyad Jan had to come to Sherpur to pay to him the tillas which had not been collected before the 5th November.

I have carefully examined the account books of Abdul Majid, day-book and ledger, and find the entries in both dated 17th, 18th and 20th Zi-kad accord with each other and show that within eight days after his arrest and release, *i.e.*, within the period mentioned in the bond, Naib Lal Muhammad was actually purchasing gold tillas. These account books were procured without any previous warning from the shop of Abdul Majid Khan; the entries are in the usual course of business and strongly corroborate the story developed in the statements of the witnesses.

Upon the whole, although the enquiry is open to the objection that it has been conducted in the absence of the accused, it is my deliberate conviction that the charge is a true one and amply proved by the evidence obtained.

It will be remembered that this affair took place at a time when a military commission was sitting for the trial of persons accused of political offences; that the circumstances of the time were peculiar, and encouraged a general fear which would amply explain why Naib Lal Muhammad, whether guilty of any offence or not, should willingly pay Rs. 6,000 to save his neck.

The statement of Mustaufi Habibulla, that it was notorious the Naib had bribed Hyat Khan, is of course not evidence in a strict sense, and has not been noted in the body of the record, but in an extra judicial enquiry it is worthy of consideration.

F. CUNNINGHAM,
First Assistant.

KABUL,
The 26th May 1880.

Naib Lal Muhammad Khan on solemn affirmation.—The petition, marked A, shown to me is not mine. I did present a petition to Major Hastings, but it was on English paper. That marked B, now shown to me, is mine. I cannot write, but it bears my seal. The signature shown me (that attached to the deposition taken by Mr. Cunningham, 25th May 1880) is mine. It is not written by me, but by my Mirza, a Hindu, whose name I do not remember. The petition A bears the same signature, and is mine. I did not recognize the signature at first. (Then says he has not his spectacles.) I do not remember giving more than one petition, and I am not sure whether I wrote this signature. The signature to B I wrote with my own hand. I gave the petition because I had been imprisoned by the Deputy Sahib (Muhammad Hyat Khan), and I asked Mirza Ibrahim whether I would be killed. He told me no one would kill me, and to give him Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000, and he would set me free. I said I had no money, but at last agreed to give him Rs. 4,000. He had at first asked me for Rs. 8,000. Afterwards my brother, Taj Muhammad, came to me where I was confined, that is, in the tent of Mirza Ibrahim, and spoke to me from outside. He afterwards went with Mirza Ibrahim to the Deputy Sahib, and he afterwards told me that he had agreed to give Saiyad Jan as security for Rs. 6,000 to procure my release. My brother got Saiyad Jan's bond for Rs. 6,000 in favour of Muhammad Hyat Khan, and gave Saiyad Jan his own and my bond for Rs. 6,000. He did not give any money. The seals attached to the bond now shown me are mine and my brother's. I cannot say which is mine and which is my brother's seal, as I have not my spectacles.

Question.—This bond is for Rs. 5,000 only? *Answer.*—I do not know. (*Note.*—This answer was obtained after great difficulty, and attempts to explain which were apparently conjectural merely.) *Question.*—What office did you hold at Kabul. *Answer.*—I was in charge of the Chabutra (Octroi) and of the Toshakhana, or treasury, *i. e.*, receipts and disbursements of money.

The tent in which I was confined was at Siah Sang. I was apprehended at my house in Kabul by Mirza Ibrahim, Samandar Khan, and sowars, of the Nawab's, *i. e.*, of Ghulam Hassan Khan. I was not told why I was apprehended, only that I was wanted. I was taken direct to Mirza Ibrahim's tent. I was not brought before any one, nor was I told what charge was against him. Mirza Ibrahim told me that as I was in charge of the treasury, the General wanted to know about the tillas. I was imprisoned one night and one day. It was dark when I arrived at the camp, at the time of the Khuftan prayers (about 8 P.M.), and I was brought before the General about noon the next day. The General asked me did I know what tillas and money there were in the house of Amir Yakub Khan. I said, yes, there were 80,000 coins, tillas, budkis, and ratiskas. General Roberts asked me for Rs. 10,000 security for my attendance, and I sent my brother, Taj Muhammad, to the merchants in the city, and he brought a security bond for Rs. 10,000 and gave it to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and on this I was released. The sureties were Saiyad Jan, Dada Sher, Abdul Majid, Rajab Ali and Haji Khudo. The bond for Rs. 6,000 given by Saiyad Jan to Muhammad Hyat Khan was separate from this security.

On my release I procured tillas, and gave at first 600, and afterwards 142, to Saiyad Jan to pay to the Deputy Sahib on account of the bond taken by him for

my release. Saiyad Jan paid the money in Sherpur ten days after my release, and three days later the 142 tillas, because Muhammad Hyat Khan would not accept 600 as enough, the rate for tillas having fallen. I made the payment to Saiyad Jan at his shop in the city, and next morning I accompanied Saiyad Jan and Dada Sher to Sherpur. I had collected the tillas during the interval, buying what I could get from day to day. Dada Sher and I remained outside, while Saiyad Jan went into Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent. We were ten or twelve paces off. When Saiyad Jan came out he said Muhammad Hyat Khan required 150 tillas more, as they had got cheap, and refused to give back the bond.

When the 150 tillas were brought, I, Saiyad Jan, Dada Sher and four of my servants, Hassan (now in Peshawar), Ahmad Khan (gone to Hindustan), Sher Muhammad (here), and the fourth, a servant of Saiyad Jan's, went, and Saiyad Jan went in, we remaining outside. When he came out, he returned 8 tillas, saying he had made excuses and paid only 142 tillas, and he told us that Muhammad Hyat Khan had torn up the bond. We did not see the bond. When I returned to the city, I got back my bond from Saiyad Jan; I gave it to Mr. Cunningham when examined by him after I had presented my petition.

When the Mustaufi came back from Ghazni the Mustaufi sent a message to me at Chardah, and I went to the Mustaufi, who told me that money has been taken from me and money has also been taken from you. Mr. Cunningham wishes to write a petition, informing him of all that took place. A petition was then written for me by the Mustaufi's Mirza, who was a Mussulman, another for the Mustaufi himself. A letter immediately after came from Mr. Griffin to the Mustaufi summoning him to Sherpur, and I went with the Mustaufi to Mr. Griffin. The Mustaufi had the petitions; the Mustaufi gave me back my petition on the road, and when we reached Sherpur, we went not to Mr. Griffin, but to Mr. Cunningham, and the Mustaufi went in, I remaining outside. After some time, Mr. Cunningham took the Mustaufi to Mr. Griffin. I remained outside, and gave my petition to a chaprassi who put it on Mr. Cunningham's table. The petition is that marked B. The complaint related to the tillas taken from me, but I also mentioned the other things he had taken from me, *viz.*, a postin, a box containing a set of Russian, China, and some cloth. Mirza Ibrahim had also taken from me 4 tumans, (80) Kabuli rupees, 7 tillas of Bukhara, but I do not remember whether I mentioned these in the petition.

I presented no petition to Major Hastings, but Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan and Muhammad Afzal Khan had been making enquiries before Mr. Griffin's arrival at Kabul what the Deputy Sahib had taken from every one, and he had examined me at his own house. Sher Das, his Munshi, had already asked me if anything had been taken from me, telling me the Nawab was making enquiries. I replied nothing had been taken, and that I did not wish for any enquiry, but he persuaded me to go with him to the Nawab. I made my statement, and Muhammad Afzal Khan took it down, and the Nawab then told me he would require witnesses, I named Saiyad Jan, I and Dada Sher. The Nawab kept Muhammad Afzal's record of my statement, but I did not sign it or seal it. Muhammad Afzal was a friend of the Nawab, and was with him and General Hill. This statement was taken; it may be a month or it may be two before Mr. Griffin's arrival at Kabul; I do not remember exactly. Muhammad Hyat Khan was then in Kabul. It was before the fighting at Sherpur. Then says—I cannot be certain whether it was before or after.

Khwaja Nasir was hanged at Kabul shortly after General Roberts' army arrived there, but he was no relation of Saiyad Jan's, though he was of the same caste, as that of Khwaja.

The postin and China set I sent as a present to Muhammad Hyat Khan before my arrest, through a merchant of Peshawar, named Mian Muhammad. He has gone to Mecca, but is now on his way back from Bombay.

I was examined by Mr. Cunningham; I told him that on my arrest I was threatened that I would be hanged. It is true that I was so threatened; Mirza Ibrahim told me I would be hanged; I did not say that any one else told me so. I do not remember having said I was brought before Muhammad Hyat Khan. I was brought before him, and I told Mr. Cunningham so. Mirza Ibrahim brought me before the Khan when I was brought under arrest to

Shiah Sang, and Muhammad Hyat Khan told him to take me to his own tent and place a guard over me. This was all. In the morning I was taken before him for the purpose of being brought before the General. I had already gone before him that morning with the bond obtained from Sayad Jan. My brother was then with me, but remained outside. I do not remember whether Muhammad Hyat Khan threatened me in any way. Mirza Ibrahim certainly did. It was in the morning that my brother came. Shiah Sang is half a *kos* distant from the city.

When the 600 tillas were paid only Ahmad Khan was with me, besides the Sayad Jan and Dada Sher. Hassan and Sher Muhammad were the men I sent to the city to buy the tillas.

The 23rd February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The above deposition was given in the Persian language. On its being read to the witness in that language, he says (falsely) that he did not say the sum demanded from him was Rs. 3,000 or 4,000, but that it was Rs. 10,000, and he did not say that the sum he agreed to pay was Rs. 4,000, but that it was Rs. 5,000, and on its being pointed out that he at first said petition B was given to Major Hastings, and afterwards that it was put on Mr. Cunningham's table, he says that he gave no petition to Major Hastings, and does not know whether Nawab Ghulam Hassan gave any petition on his behalf to Major Hastings or not. He adds that he thinks the petition A was that written by the Mustaufi's Mirza, not the petition B, and that the latter was written by his own Mirza, and he does not know to whom it was presented. His Mirza remained in Kabul. It is merely on account of the paper, and of its bearing his signature that he thinks that the petition A was that he gave to the Mustaufi. He also says that the sum he gave to Mirza Ibrahim was Rs. 80, and 8 (not 7) tillas. He adds also that Sher Das told him the Nawab would get his money back, and he replied that he would not get his money again. Sher Das said, I will be surety for it. The cloth was not part of the present sent to the Deputy Sahib. It was taken by Mirza Ibrahim two or three months after in the Deputy Sahib's name. I asked him (the Mirza) for the price, Rs. 7 per yard, there being 5 yards, but he refused payment. In other respects, he admits the deposition to be correctly recorded.

D. G. BARKLEY.

In answer to Muhammad Hyat Khan, he says.—Nawab Ghulam Hassan made enquiries from others as well as from me, from Mir Ahmad Shah, from Sher Das, daftri of the Kabul Government Office, and from Narinjan, and from many others, whose names I do not remember. I know of this by hearsay from Sher Das. Sher Das, who was examined, was the same person who brought me to the Nawab. He was not the Nawab's Munshi, but a friend of his. I was not told why the Nawab was making these enquiries, and do not know.

Question.—Is the Mustaufi a friend (*dost*) of the Nawab's?

Answer.—No; he is an acquaintance. The Nawab gave security for him.

In answer to Court.—Mustafa Shah is Munshi of Saiyad Jan; Ghulam Muhammad is Mirza of Abdul Majid. Both are in Kabul. So are Saiyad Jan, Dada Sher, and Santu and Kishan, money-changers. It is not true that Dada Sher has come to India to make purchases. A brother of his came, but has returned.

The 23rd February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Add.—I gave the presents through Mian Muhammad, because he knew Hindustani and because he advised me to give them. I know that I gave them to Muhammad Hyat Khan, merely because Mian Muhammad told me.

The 23rd February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Taj Muhammad on solemn affirmation.—I am brother of Naib Lal Muhammad. One evening when General Roberts and the greater part of the troops were at Shiah Sang, only a few troops being at Sherpur, Mirza Ibrahim with several soldiers, whether horse or foot, I do not know, but they were not regular soldiers, came to our house in the city, and apprehended Naib Lal Muhammad and took him to Shiah Sang. No reason was given, Mirza Ibrahim merely saying that he was wanted. I was present, but was not arrested. Next morning I went to Shiah Sang to see what was going to happen to him. I found my brother in Mirza Ibrahim's tent. In my presence Mirza Ibrahim demanded money, saying that as he was the Sandukdar of the Amir, the Deputy Sahib said that he must give a lakh or Rs. 50,000. The money was demanded from him personally, not from the Amir's treasury. I did not hear what would happen if he did not give the money, but there had been conversation on the subject before I came. Lal Muhammad said he had Rs. 4,000, but could not give more without selling his house. It was before I came that a lakh or Rs. 50,000 had been asked for. When I came, I said I would give Rs. 50,000, and he agreed to take this. He told me to bring Saiyad Jan's bond for the amount. I went to Saiyad Jan accompanied by Ahmad Khan, a servant of Naib Lal Muhammad's, who brought money with him which was paid to Saiyad Jan. I do not now remember the amount of the money paid, but I knew at the time. I gave my own and Naib Lal Muhammad's bond for the balance, written by myself. Saiyad Jan gave a bond, written by his Mirza, Mustafa Shah, in favour of Hyat Khan. I believe his bond was for Rs. 6,000, as my bond was for Rs. 5,000, and cash was given besides, I think Rs. 1,000. I do not now remember distinctly the amount of his bond, nor of the cash, but I do remember that my own bond was for Rs. 5,000. I stated the correct amount when examined by Mr. Cunningham, as I then remembered them.

The Mirza had not agreed to accept Rs. 5,000. I do not know whether what my brother had offered was Rs. 4,000 or 5,000, but I offered Rs. 1,000 more to settle the matter, and this was then agreed to. This was the reason why Saiyad Jan's bond was for more than Rs. 5,000. Owing to the time which has since elapsed, I do not remember distinctly now. I had gone direct to Saiyad Jan without going home.

I did not see Hyat Khan at all about the matter. I brought Saiyad Jan's bond to my brother, and I remained sitting in the tent while Mirza Ibrahim and my brother went away with the bond. My brother was then released. It was in the afternoon when I brought the bond to my brother. Perhaps, half an hour or an hour had elapsed when my brother was released. We got home before evening. Shiah Sang may be a mile or more from the city.

I do not know anything about the payment on account of the bond. My brother made all the arrangements after his release. I only know that he said the money had been paid. I had sealed the bond as, my brother being in confinement, Saiyad Jan required my seal as well as my brother's. I brought my brother's seal with me from Shiah Sang. When my brother returned, he acknowledged the bond and arranged with Saiyad Jan for payment.

Ahmad Khan ran away after we came to Peshawar. He was a paid servant, but had come here with Naib Lal Muhammad.

I do not remember having told Mr. Cunningham I saw what my brother did with the bond, but whatever I told him is true. I do not remember whether I said what was done with it, but I remembered then.

The signature (to the deposition taken down by Mr. Cunningham on 24th May) now shown me is mine. The document shown me is in my writing. It is the bond I gave for the Rs. 5,000. My brother had produced it before Mr. Cunningham.

I knew nothing of my brother's having petitioned. This petition (A) now shown me bears my brother's signature. I do not recognize the writing. This petition (B) is also my brother's. I do not know the writing. Narinjan, a Hindu, was my brother's Mirza, but I would not know his writing. He is the head Mirza. My brother had many Mirzas. I know Mian Muhammad, Peshawari. I do not know whether he took anything from my brother. He took nothing from me. He was not present the day Mr. Cunningham examined me when I attended. He may have come afterwards.

I knew Khwaja Nasir, who was killed. He was of the same caste with Saiyad Jan and was a member of his family. He was a cousin, but whether a full cousin or not I do not know. The word I have used means a father's brother's son, but I do not personally know the relationship. I know that he was called a cousin (using the same word).

I know Dada Sher. He is a great merchant. I do not remember whether Dada Sher was present when I asked for Saiyad Jan's bond. They are frequently together. Saiyad Jan spoke to his Mirza about it. I do not know that he consulted any one before giving his bond. Saiyad Jan was at his serai. This is the same as his shop.

The bond I gave was for Kabuli rupees, and it was Kabuli rupees which Ahmad Khan brought with him.

My brother cannot write, except only his name.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—He was taken to the General's tent by Muhammad Hyat Khan before his release. I saw him taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan to the General that day, but do not know whether before or after I brought Saiyad Jan's bond. Muhammad Hyat Khan himself went with him. *Then says.*—I was sitting far off and do not remember. I did not see my brother going to the General's tent, but I saw him coming away from the tent. I do not know whether any one was with him. When I first came to my brother at Mirza Ibrahim's tent, there was no guard of regular troops. Some of the men standing by may have been on duty. No one stopped me when going into the tent. I went to Mirza Ibrahim to enquire for my brother and found my brother sitting there. I do not remember how many others there were in the tent. There were men sitting outside and inside the tent.

I paid my share of a fine imposed by General Baker on my village of Indiki. I do not remember how much it was. The fine on the whole village was 100 kharwars of grain. I do not remember what my share was. My house in the village was searched by the soldiers and some things were broken, and some things taken away. I was not present at the time, but have been told that when the soldiers came the women went to the roof. Some bangles and two or three rings were taken from the Naib's house, but not from the persons of the women. The rings were of gold. During the siege of Sherpur, I was under the surveillance of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I never told him Mirza Ibrahim had taken anything. Nothing was taken from me. Since my return to Peshawar I have been living with my brother.

I did not see my brother give the bond to Hyat Khan. (When told that he said he did when examined by Mr. Cunningham, says) I do not remember.

The above is explained to the witness in the Persian language, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 5th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Mian Muhammad, son of Rahmat Khan, on solemn affirmation.—I returned to-day to Peshawar from Mecca. I have dealings at Kabul, and I am there known as Mian Muhammad, Peshawari. I know Naib Lal Muhammad Khan. I was at Kabul when General Roberts' army arrived there. I had been there before. I returned from Mecca in the same ship with Taj Muhammad Khan. He left me at Bombay to go to Amritsar. When the army came to Kabul, Naib Lal Muhammad told me to take a postin and a Russian tea-service to Muhammad Hyat Khan for him, and to speak in his favour with him. Everybody in Kabul was afraid of his life at the time, and he kept the Amir's treasury, and was afraid some charge might be brought against him. I gave both things to Sikandar Khan, Muhammad Hyat Khan not being present. He told me not to tell the Bara Khan Sahib (his brother), as he would be displeased. He kept the things, saying he would pay for them if they gave satisfaction. Two or three days afterwards, Sikandar Khan returned me the postin, saying it was not required, and I took it back to Naib Lal Muhammad's house, and returned it, whether to him, or to his son or one of his servants, I do not remember. I believe he also wished me to take back the China tea-service, but I had no men with me at the time, and was therefore unable to take it. He asked me to take it away again several times for

seven or eight days afterwards, but I did not take it back. I am under the impression that it was returned, but do not remember. It was not returned through me or in my presence; (at last says) the Naib once told me it had been returned.

I was once examined on this subject at Kabul by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din. I do not know whether he wrote down my statement. He asked me at the Serai at Kabul, and he once took me to Mr. Cunningham's, but after sitting waiting for half the day, I was not called in, and I went away. He said it was with reference to this matter that Mr. Cunningham wanted me.

Siah Sang is about as far from Kabul as the city is from here, about a mile or a little less. I did not advise Lal Muhammad to give the things, but he employed me as I spoke Hindustani, not because Muhammad Hyat Khan was not acquainted with Persian, but because I would have influence with him as a countryman of his. I told Lal Muhammad that I had left the things with Muhammad Hyat Khan's younger brother, and that he would be told afterwards if they were approved. Lal Muhammad afterwards complained to me that Muhammad Hyat Khan and his brother were not acting in a friendly way with him, and blamed me for not having brought them to terms. He said they were not good people.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—The people of Kabul found great fault with Muhammad Hyat Khan for the hangings, though they were carried out under General Roberts' orders, because he was a Mussalman, and could have prevented them, but he did not treat them well. When Muhammad Hyat Khan left Kabul, many people said he had got away scot-free, and it would have been better had he been killed. I cannot mention any one who said this. It was in the villages, and when I had business that I heard this. It was when grain was being sold at Sherpur. Both the villagers and the people of the city said so. He was regarded as General Roberts' mukhtar. Lal Muhammad also said that money had been taken from him, but I knew nothing of this. This was when an enquiry was taking place not when he said these were not good men.

I know Saiyad Jan. He was a friend of Lal Muhammad's, because Lal Muhammad was the hakim of the trading classes. Khwaja Nasir and Saiyad Jan are both khojas and live in the neighbourhood of the shrine known as Ashikan Arifan, and are connected to it. There are other khojas not connected with it. I considered them to be *hamkaum* and *hamkhvesh*, i.e., of the same caste and connected by relationship or affinity. I do not know the degree of relationship. I never heard Saiyad Jan speak of Hyat Khan.

The above is explained to the witness in the Hindustani language in which the evidence was given, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 26th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Muhammad Sarwar Khan on solemn affirmation.—I am son of Muhammad Mazaffar Khan, Khan of Hangu. I went to Kabul with General Roberts to render any service I could. I did not know Khan Agha, Jamshidi. I remained at Kabul for two or two-and-half months, leaving before the siege of Sherpur. I went one day with Muhammad Azim Khan and Muhammad Amin Khan of Hangu to Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent at Siah Sang. A Mirza and a servant of Muhammad Hyat Khan were at the time counting out money to a third man, a Kabuli. Muhammad Amin Khan asked what the money was for. Muhammad Hyat Khan said that it was in payment for a horse he had bought. The amount was Rs. 100 English money. I did not know the Kabuli, nor who was the owner of the horse. I did not hear the name of the owner mentioned. Muhammad Hyat Khan pointed out the horse, which was about 20 paces off with some others. Muhammad Amin Khan said it was a very good horse for carrying load. It was a white horse with spots on it, whether black or red I am not sure; they appeared to be black. It was a tall horse, but thin. I do not know the Mirza's name. He was a Kabuli apparently, but he came to Kabul with Muhammad Hyat Khan. I did not see the horse afterwards. I do not know if Muhammad Amin Khan had been asked to give his opinion about the horse before. We went to Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent merely to pay a visit, our work being over. A receipt was asked for by Muhammad Hyat Khan's

servant when the money was paid. The man gave a receipt. He apparently had it with him. I did not see it written, nor did I see any one sign it, or attach his seal. I did not see whether there was a seal on it or not.

Horses were cheap in Kabul at the time I bought a riding horse for Rs 100. Muhammad Amin Khan bought two horses, one for Rs. 30, and the other, I think, for Rs. 20. Horses were yaboos. They were called yaboos when used for carrying burdens.

Neither Muhammad Amin Khan nor I were ever employed by General Roberts in buying horses for him at Kabul. The horse I bought for Rs. 100 I would not now sell for less than Rs. 200 or 300.

I could not say whether the man to whom the money was paid was a villager or a merchant. He was not a Sirdar. I could not say if he was a servant.

I was sent with Muhammad Azim Khan by Muhammad Amin Khan to bring Lal Muhammad Khan to General Roberts at Siah Sang. I was told the General required him. This was about sunrise. We brought him to the tent occupied by me and Muhammad Amin Khan, and Muhammad Amin Khan then went with him to the General. He brought him back when we had finished our breakfast and were getting ready to go out. Muhammad Amin Khan told him the General had ordered him to furnish security. I went off to my work, leaving Naib Lal Muhammad with Muhammad Amin Khan. When I returned in the evening, Lal Muhammad Khan was not there. Muhammad Amin Khan was there. So far as I remember, this may have been about 12 or 13 days before the General moved into Sherpur. I cannot say how long the troops had then been at Siah Sang. The horse had been paid for before this happened.

I had reached home before I heard of the siege of Sherpur. I was about 15 days coming down from Kabul. I heard of it a day or two after my return. I did not see any other horses being purchased by Muhammad Hyat Khan. I do not know if Muhammad Hyat Khan took Muhammad Amin Khan's advice about any of the horses bought by him. I did not notice the breed of the horse. It was not clothed at the time.

When we went for Naib Lal Muhammad no Mirza went with us. When he was brought to our tent, the Mirza did not come there. I was once sent by General Hill to bring two men, nephews of Sirdar Abbas Khan, Wazirkhel, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

I did not notice if there was any defect in the Kabuli's eyes to whom the money was paid.

The above is explained to the witness; and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 25th March 1881

G. D. BARKLEY.

Re-examined.—In presence of Lal Muhammad Khan repeats that it was in the morning they went. Muhammad Amin Khan and two servants of witnesses having gone besides the sowars. Neither Jalal-ud-din nor Mirza Ibrahim was with him. He does not know either of them. The men who went inside were Muhammad Azim Khan and witness as far as the door to which a Kabuli who went as a guide accompanied them. The guide went away, and witness called to Naib Lal Muhammad who came out. They then went away. They told him in Persian to go with them; the General wanted him. He was taken to Muhammad Amin Khan's tent which was together with those of witness and Muhammad Sarwar Khan. The General's tent was about as far as the barrack opposite from here (about 250 yards). Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent lay between, about as far as that tree (about 100 yards) in the direction of the General's tent. There was a Mirza's tent near that of Muhammad Hyat Khan. No Mirza went from there with them to bring Naib Lal Muhammad. The sowars were two with witness and two with Muhammad Azim Khan, their own call. He came out alone, but one came out after him. Does not know Lal Muhammad's brother. The man came out after they started. He did not follow; Muhammad Amin Khan was alone when we came to his tent. I do not know where Muhammad Hyat Khan was then.

The 28th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Muhammad Azim on solemn affirmation.—I am son of Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan of Teri. I went to Kabul with General Roberts to arrange for supplies and render any other service I could. I, Muhammad Amin Khan (the Khan of Hangu) and Muhammad Sarwar went one day at the time of afternoon prayers (about 2 p.m.) to Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent at Siah Sang. Muhammad Hyat Khan, the Mirza, who worked for him, whose name I don't know, and a third man, whom I don't know, were there. I saw Rs. 100 (Government rupees) paid to this third man, a servant of Muhammad Hyat Khan's giving the money to the Mirza who made it over to him. Muhammad Amin Khan asked Muhammad Hyat Khan what the payment was for. He replied that he had bought a horse as a baggage animal. He pointed out the horse which was standing at some distance. It was a white horse with small spots of another colour, I do not know what colour, over its body. It was a tall horse, but was thin. (Shows the height, which would be that of a tall horse). I am not aware that I ever saw the horse afterwards. I did not ask who the man was to whom the money was paid. The Mirza wrote a receipt and gave it to Muhammad Hyat Khan by the direction of the man receiving the money. I did not notice whether it was signed or sealed by him. I never saw the man again so far as I know. I did not know Khan Agha, Jamshidi. Except that the seller was a Kabuli, I do not know what class of man he was. I did not understand from anything said at the time that he was a servant of Khan Agha, Jamshidi, nor did I know that the horse belonged to Khan Agha. We went there accidentally.

Several horses were bought about that time, one at Khushki by me, and 2 or 3 at Kabul by Muhammad Amin Khan, and some by Muhammad Sarwar Khan. I bought a stout pony for Rs. 52. I do not know what sums the others paid. The horses we bought were called yaboos at Kabul, but we call them horses. A horse used for baggage, whether good or bad, is there called a yaboo, irrespective of height. Horses were mostly cheap there owing to the Amir's cavalry having been dispersed, but some were dear.

There were some other men present at the time in the tent: some of them Muhammad Hyat Khan's own and some of them Kabulis.

There was no bargaining about the price of the horse before me. I do not know whether Muhammad Amin Khan had been consulted before the purchase of the horse or not. I returned from Kabul shortly after the troops moved into Sherpur. The people of Kabul were hostile to Muhammad Hyat Khan as a Muhammadan, acting on behalf of the British Government; they disliked all of us who were Muhammadans, but looked upon him as the principal.

I know Lal Muhammad. I went with Sarwar Khan by Muhammad Amin Khan's orders and brought him from the city. I do not know for what purpose. He was brought to Siah Sang. We made him over to Muhammad Amin Khan who took him to the General. When he came back from the General's tent, Muhammad Amin Khan told him he must give security. I do not know what followed, as I went to General Hills. It was early in the morning, after morning prayer, that he was brought to Siah Sang. It was early in the morning, about sunrise, when we went to his house in the city to bring him. I don't remember how long it was before General Roberts went to Sherpur.

The Mirza did not go with us when we went to bring Naib Lal Muhammad. The Mirza did not come, nor was he there when we brought Naib Lal Muhammad to Muhammad Amin Khan. The Mirza I mentioned was the same who came from Kurram to Kabul. A brother of his remained behind as Mirza in the Kurram.

The above has been explained to the witness in Pakhtu in which it was given, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 25th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

I did not observe if there was any defect in the eyesight of the man to whom the money was paid. I saw the Mirza write the receipt. I saw him begin to write. I afterwards looked round, and again I saw the Mirza give a paper to Muhammad Hyat Khan. I do not know whether it was a receipt or not, but I supposed it was. It was a small piece of paper. I did not hear

the man give any instructions to the Mirza about it. I know nothing of any other horses bought by Muhammad Hyat Khan at Kabul or on the way up. I was at Tiri when he went up to Kurram. General Roberts sent for me to join him. I found him at Khushki, and Muhammad Hyat Khan was then at the Shutargardan. I saw him at Shutargardan, and on the way from there to Kabul.

Explained to the witness, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 25th March 1881.

Re-examined.—When we went for Naib Lal Muhammad two sowars of mine and two of Muhammad Sarwar Khan's went with us. We took a man with us to act as a guide from the gate of the city. There was no one else with us. I do not know Jalal-ud-din, son of Samandar Khan. No Mirza was there. The Mirza who usually went about with Muhammad Hyat Khan did not go. I do not know whether his tent is near that of Muhammad Hyat Khan or not. The Mirza I refer to was the same who came from Kurram with Muhammad Hyat Khan. It was in the morning, not at night. It was to Muhammad Amin Khan we brought him. Some of his own men may have been with Muhammad Amin Khan. (Then said) they were there (afterwards on Muhammad Hyat Khan interfering) they may have been there. Either Muhammad Sarwar Khan or another called to Lal Muhammad Khan that he was wanted. I do not remember who called. Lal Muhammad came out, with one man hidden behind a wall; I do not know Lal Muhammad's brother. It was probably Sarwar Khan who told him what he was wanted for. Muhammad Amin Khan's tent was as far as that notice board (about 100 yards) from Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent, and the General's tent was further away in the same direction. I do not know where Muhammad Hyat Khan was when Lal Muhammad Khan was taken to the General. I did not enter Muhammad Amin Khan's tent when we brought Naib Lal Muhammad Khan. We were at our own tents getting ready to go out when Naib Lal Muhammad Khan came back from General Roberts. The conversation about the security took place in an open space in the front of the tents. I did not notice whether Naib Lal Muhammad Khan was alone at the time, or whether any one else had come. I do not know the amount of the security asked, nor what it was for; I did not hear Naib Lal Muhammad Khan's answer. We started at the time when Muhammad Amin Khan told him security was required. When leaving the city, I did not observe whether any one followed Naib Lal Muhammad out of the house. When Sarwar Khan told Lal Muhammad Khan what was wanted, he stood inside the door, and I outside. I did not know what was said. He was not far from me, but I paid no attention.

When we went to General Mills, he was at the kotwali engaged in making arrangements about the city. He had no notice of our going for Naib Lal Muhammad.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 28th March 1881.

Naib Lal Muhammad recognizes Muhammad Sarwar Khan as one of the men who came for him. He is not sure about Muhammad Azim Khan. As they were not regular, sowars, considered them to be men of the Nawab's, judging from their trappings. There was a Mirza with them, who was son of Samandar Khan, named Jalal-ud-din. They took him first to his tent, and he was kept there. It was 8 or 9 p.m. when he got there. The tent was next that of Muhammad Hyat Khan. It was the tent of Mirza Ibrahim to, which he was brought. What he meant was that Jalal-ud-din was with Mirza Ibrahim. Jalal-ud-din is not called a Mirza. When the sowars came, it was the Mirza and Jalal-ud-din who came to his house, and brought him out. He had no conversation with Muhammad Sarwar Khan. He may have asked why he was arrested, but this was all. Does not know Muhammad Amin Khan of Hangu, and he was not mentioned to him. No one went with him to the General's tent. It was 60 paces from the Mirza's tent. Mirza Ibrahim told him the General wanted to

see him. Muhammad Hyat Khan was sitting with the General. None of the men who brought him from the city were with him. Sirdar Wali Muhammad's men, Sayad Sarwar, Hussain, Sher Muhammad, the Mir Akhor Barat Ali know I was taken to the Mirza's tent. Many others know it, but are at Kabul. This was stated in answer to what he was told about the witnesses stating that they took him to Muhammad Amin Khan's tent.

Eight or ten sowars came for me. I do not know the precise number. Mirza Ibrahim and Jalal-ud-din came in, and came up to me on the roof. A servant of mine opened the door, Mirza Ibrahim having first called to me from the street. I was on the roof at the time. There was some conversation on the roof. The men I have named know. I was at the Mirza's tent as they came in the morning, and saw him. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's tent was there at the time at the bottom of the hill. While I was on the road from the city, I sent a man who followed me to inform Sirdar Wali Muhammad, and Sayad Sarwar came in the morning. The man I sent was Ahmad Khan, who has run away from me since.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 28th March 1881.

Re-examined.—I rode from Siah Sang by the Lahorigate and thence past Sirdar Wali Muhammad's tent up to Upper Siah Sang. The other men with me were also on horseback. There are three or four roads to Siah Sang. This was not the shortest road I had to go as I was taken. There may have been one or two on foot, but the majority were on horseback, and I was on horseback. I saw no one when passing Sirdar Wali Muhammad's tents. I sent a man there.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 28th March 1881.

When told what Sayad Sarwar and Barat Ali say—states that he was on horseback, and the men with him were on horseback.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 28th March 1881.

Sayad Sarwar on solemn affirmation.—I was sitting before my tent which was below Siah Sang, about khuftan (8 p.m.), when I saw Naib Lal Muhammad Khan taken up to Siah Sang. He was on foot and five or six others with him, all on foot. It was dark, but not very dark. They passed as far off as the trees on the road side are from here. Some time after one of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan's servants, Ahmad Khan, came to me, and I asked where Lal Muhammad Khan had gone. He said, he had been imprisoned. I went in the morning, and saw him in a tent close to those of the Nawab and Muhammad Hyat Khan. Mirza Ibrahim and another Mirza occupied that tent. When I went only Naib Lal Muhammad was in the tent, but there was a guard over it. I had no conversation with him. I went to find out why he was imprisoned, but I didn't find out. The Mir Akhor had gone before I did, and returned. I went alone. I do not know whether any others went. I knew Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan of Hangu, but I do not know where he lived. He came to see Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's tents were then under the hill. I saw no men, but the men on foot I have mentioned. I saw no horses. I told Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan in the morning.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—The tents were distant from the road, but there were several ways by which people could come from the city. The straight road was past the tents of Amir Yakub Khan. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's camp was near the road from the Bala Hissar to Butkhak.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 28th March 1881.

Barat Ali on solemn affirmation.—I am Mir Akhor to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's tent was beneath the hill and

the British camp above. Naib Lal Muhammad Khan passed by the road from the city to Siah Sang. There is only one way. Sayad Sarwar and two others were sitting by. It was about as far from Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's tent as the road is from here. There were four or five men on foot; Naib Lal Muhammad himself was on foot. If there were any sowars, they may have gone on before. It was before khuftan. It was not very dark. It was 7 or half past 7, in the dusk of the evening. That night a servant of the Naib's who came after him told us that he had been imprisoned. His name was Khan Muhammad. I went alone in the morning, and Sayad Sarwar came soon after. He was sitting at Mirza Ibrahim's tent near that of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I could not speak to him as there were men on guard, who would not allow me. I then went back. I went to enquire about Naib Lal Muhammad. I did not ask the Mirza or any one else. The Mirza was there, sitting outside the tents. I do not know of any one else going to enquire, except Sayad Sarwar and myself.

There is a road from the city past the Amir's camp. There are a number of roads from the city to Siah Sang. I did not know Muhammad Amin Khan of Hangu. I certainly saw him on foot.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 28th March 1881.

III.—THE CASE OF THE HORSE TAKEN FROM KHAN AGHA, JAMSHIDI, OF HERAT.

Petition from Khan Agha, Jamshedi.

When Muhammad Alam Khan occupied Maimena, he sent a horse, which belonged to the Wali of Maimena, to the Amir, who made a present of him to me. Some one informed Hyat Khan that I had a very good Turkoman horse with me. He therefore sent for it, and I sent him to Sherpur. Hyat Khan then went away. I did not mention this to anybody, because I was under the impression that he would either send the price or a present to me from India. I have as yet received no news from him. As I am now very hard up for money, I therefore bring this to your notice. The horse was worth Rs. 1,500 in Herat itself.

The 29th May 1880.

Telegram, dated the 7th June 1880.

From—MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN, Amritsur,
To—The Chief Political Officer, Kabul.

I bought Jamshedi's old horse for baggage. Was sold to Durga Pershad, Postal Department, at Pindie for hundred and forty. I wrote my brother to re-buy and send the yaboo soon to Kabul. More by post.

Dated Palanpur, the 8th June 1880.

Demi-official from—MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN,
To—The Chief Political Officer, Kabul.

I have just replied your telegram. The Khan Agha's horse *is not* a valuable Turkoman ; it is an old rotten-looking animal, which I bought for baggage as a yaboo in last October. I was in need of buying some yaboos ; he knowing this sent one of his, and his man begged me that Khan Agha's wishes are that I will accept this as a friendship present. I refused this, and after looking to the yaboo I told his man that I will pay Rs. 100 ; if he accept, I will take the horse, otherwise he had to take the horse back. The man said he had no permission, so he took the horse back ; in next day he brought him again and said that Khan Agha rather would not have the money, but some other friendship present, like watch or any Indian-made *Tufa*. I told him I have no watch or anything of the kind, and shall be glad if he will accept the price in money, and after some talk his man left the horse and took Rs. 100 with him. I never heard a word about not reaching money to Khan Agha, though he often came to see me. My private account book I left at Wah ; if necessary, I can

give you the exact date of payment and name of the man, if his man denied to receive the Rs. 100. The same yaboo was sold by my brother Gulab Khan after bringing my baggage to Wah for Rs. 140 to Durga Pershad, Postal Bissaldar. I have written to my brother to-day to re-buy the Jamshidi's yaboo and send him to Kabul as soon possible. On reaching there if you thought it proper that after selling he has right to get it back, I have no objection to give it back, but Khan Agha or his servant must pay me back Rs. 100.

I may be excused in a private letter to an old kind patron to say that this is not the Khan Agha's doing, but he was persuaded by some of our own men to do this. I need not mention that some of native officials there are doing their utmost to injure the reputation of a faithful and devoted old servant of Government and a humble friend of yours.

P. S.—I am off to Umballa, where I have been ordered to officiate as a Judicial Assistant. I beg your pardon first, and say that I am very sorry indeed to read in your telegram the last paragraph that, "or I will report the matter to Punjab Government." I must say that I obey your orders most heartily than any other worldly orders, and for my closing public life your letter showing anger with me is quite enough.

*Statement of Nur Muhammad Hosain Khan, Ex.-Mir of Maimena, dated
22nd June 1880.*

The horse given by Khan Agha to Muhammad Hyat Khan was bought by a servant of mine for 200 tillas in the Akhal country. This horse was bought for this price, and the Urganj slaves released by the Russians made a present of it to me, and its price was set down at 400 tillas. I rode him for one year, but I ~~was~~ *was robbed of it*, and it fell in the hands of Sirdar Abdulla Khan, Nasiri. When Amir Sher Ali Khan heard this, he sent for it, and tied it in his stable. When he was leaving for Turkistan, he gave it to Khan Agha. It is a very good horse, although it is a big horse, but it is very swift. It is a grey horse with red spots. It was 3 years old when it fell into my hands. It fell into the possession of Hyat Khan in the following manner :—

I petitioned the General that the horse given by Amir Sher Ali Khan might be returned to me. The General made the petition over to Hyat Khan for disposal. Hyat told my servant, Shah Muradi, that he would send for the horse. After two days Hyat told me that he had taken the horse from my enemy, and that the General was pleased to give it to him. I was very glad to hear that my property had been taken away from my enemy. I did not make further inquiries about it, nor did I speak to the General about it. If the General has not given this horse to Hyat Khan, it should be made over to me, as it is my property, and it was taken away from me by force. I will not take less than Rs. 2,000 for this horse.

Translation of statement of Khan Agha, Jamshidi, of Herat, dated 8th June 1889, taken down in his presence by Raja Jahandad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The horse taken from me by Muhammad Hyat Khan was first with the Mir of Maimena, who had got him from Khiva. When Maimena was occupied by Naib Muhammad Alam Khan, this horse was plundered and sold to Abdulla Khan, Nasiri. As Amir Sher Ali Khan had heard a great deal of the qualities of this horse, he traced him and asked Abdulla Khan to send him to Kabul. He was one of the favourite horses of the Amir. When he was leaving for Turkistan he gave him to me.

Turkistan he gave him to me.

Hyat Khan heard about this horse from the Mir of Maimana, and sent for him but returned him to me. He again sent one Mulla Mustafa to bring the horse. Although I said that this was the only horse fit for me and that I had no other horse, yet Hyat Khan said that, as he had asked for him, I ought to send him to Hyat Khan. I therefore sent the horse to him. This horse was taken from me before the siege of Sherpur. Once or twice I hinted about the price of this horse, but Hyat Khan said he knew it well, and he would pay me the price, however much it may be. He then gave nothing to me. All the Kabuli Sirdars know this. He was a very nice, strong and big horse, and there was not a single horse like him in Kabul. He was a good horse. His feet were very strong. Amir Yakub Khan asked me to give the horse to him, but I did not. His head was like the Arab horses, and was grey in colour and had spots too. The horse was with Hyat Khan, and he took him with him when he went away. Either he should give Rs. 1,500 as price of the horse, or return

him to me. He was a well known horse. I would prefer the horse to his price. He took no other horse from me except this one.

Statement of Muhammad Hussain Khan, Mir of Maimena.—I know the horse which Muhammad Hyat Khan took from Khan Agha, Jamshidi. It was once mine, and its history is this—When the Russians captured Urganj, they released all the slaves there in accordance with their practice. Many thousand slaves, chiefly Persians, were set free. Many of these slaves were wealthy. About 4,000 of them, men, women and children, went home *via* Maimena. I was then Mir, and they had to pay me about Rs. 4,000 as the “chabútra” dues which were levied at the rate of Rs. 7 per man. In payment of this sum, the slaves gave me nine horses, among them the horse in question, a slave girl and other things. This particular horse had been bought from the Akhal Turkomans for 200 gold tilas. It was a very fine animal, of great size, and spirit, and wonderfully fast.

When Maimena was taken by the Amir's troops, the horse, which was the best in my stable, fell into the hands of Abdulla Khan, Nasiri (who was afterwards appointed Hakim of Maimena), then with the Kabul army. Amir Sher Ali Khan heard of the horse and sent for it from Turkistan. Abdulla Khan had to give it up; it remained for some years in Sher Ali Khan's stable. There was no such horse in Afghanistan. It was worth quite 300 tilas (Rs. 2,000).

When Sher Ali Khan was going to Turkistan in the campaign of 1878-79, he gave this horse before he left to Khan Agha, Jamshidi.

I told Hyat Khan about the horse, and said that as the Amir, the enemy of Government, had taken it by force from me, it was really mine and should be restored.

He said he would see about it. Afterwards I heard he had taken it from Khan Agha, Jamshidi. I asked him, he said the General had told him to recover it from Khan Agha, and that General Roberts had then given it to him (Muhammad Hyat Khan). I said “very well,” I could do no more, and was glad in any case that Khan Agha should not keep the horse which the Afghans had robbed from me.

No one would buy such a horse for baggage. It was worthy to be ridden by a prince. Turkoman horses are rarely of such a size and speed. It is about 11 years old, but was fully worth Rs. 2,000 when it left Kabul.

Seal of the Mir of Maimena affixed by him before me.

(Seal.)

F. CUNNINGHAM,

Taken by me in presence of Muhammad Hussain Khan, Mir of Maimena. Read over and acknowledged correct.

KABUL,

The 25th June 1880.

F. CUNNINGHAM,

First Asst. to the Chief Political Officer.

Sikandar Khan said.—I know Hyat Khan did take a horse from Khan Agha, Jamshidi. It was a grey, big horse, not a pony. As far as I know, Hyat Khan paid him for it. He took the horse for baggage; but it was also a saddle horse. I do not know anything about its breed, whether it was a Turkomani or not. It may have been worth Rs. 300 or thereabouts; I do not know.

Note of Sikandar Khan's statement recorded by me.

KABUL,

The June 1880.

F. CUNNINGHAM,

1st Asst. to the Chief Political Officer.

Petition from Gulab Khan, Rais of Wah, brother of Hyat Khan.

A grey horse, bought by Muhammad Hyat Khan for carriage at Kabul, was sold by me to Durga Pershad, Rissaldar of Dák, for Rs. 140. Durga Pershad sold it to Fazulla, Sowar of the Dák, for the same price. In compliance with the writing of my brother Muhammad Hyat Khan, I bought it back. I now send it to you by hand of my servant Muhammad Nazir. I pray that you may be pleased to send me a receipt for it, and also inform my brother of this.

The 4th June 1880.

Dated 13th July 1880.

Demi-official from—Major-General Sir H. T. MACPHERSON,

To—F. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

I am greatly obliged to Mr. Griffin for sending out the Turkoman horse; his age is about ten, and he is very well worth taking care of for the stud. I should like to keep him here to fatten, but find some difficulty in getting the ingredients that are necessary.

Muhammad Hyat Khan produces the receipt of the Khan Agha, Jamshidi, dated 3rd Zikkad 1296 H.,—19th October 1879, and states as follows:—

I was at Siah Sang when I bought this horse from the Khan Agha. His name is Mahdi Kuli. No complaint had been made to me, nor, so far as I know, to General Roberts, about this horse, nor had I heard anything of him before I bought him. The Mir of Maimena never spoke to me about him, nor, so far as I recollect, had I ever heard that he had belonged to the Mir. I was collecting ponies for the Commissariat, and also for my own use. A man of the Khan Agha's, whose name I forget, but who had only one eye, told me that his master had two or three horses to sell. He brought two or three horses to me, this being the first he brought. I said I would buy it for myself, and asked the price. He told me that the Khan Agha said if I wished to buy for myself, he would rather receive something to remember me by than cash. I told him that I had no watch or anything which I could give, and that if he wanted to sell, I would pay him cash. He took the horse away, saying he would ask the Khan Agha, and two or three days afterwards he brought it again, and agreed to sell it for Rs. 100. I told him to bring the receipt of the Khan Agha and get the money. He brought the receipt, and took the money from Mirza Ibrahim on my account. Mirza Ibrahim was not in my service, but in Government service. My man, Jalal Khan, could not speak Persian, and the money was therefore given by him through Mirza Ibrahim. The bargaining about the horse took place in public in my presence. I do not know whether more than Rs. 100 was asked, but the man said that the Khan Agha agreed to sell for Rs. 100. I am a judge of horses, but I did not consider the horse I was buying a very valuable one. He was very thin, and there was an old sore on his back nearly healed. I made no enquiries as to his character as a riding horse. What I wanted was a yaboo for my private baggage, and I told the men this. No one at the time would have said it was worth more than Rs. 100, and after I brought it to Rawalpindi it was sold for Rs. 140 to a dák agent, as I telegraphed.

Mir Agha Jamshidi often came to see me, and never said he wanted the horse back, or that it was worth more than Rs. 100, or that he had not received the price. I reached Siah Sang on the 9th October. I cannot recollect whether he visited me before the 3rd Zikkad; but after I went to Sherpur, he often visited me. I do not remember having seen the Mir of Maimena at Siah Sang. I saw him when we were in tents at Sherpur. I do not recollect his having ever mentioned the horse to me, even after I had bought him. I never told him that General Roberts had given me this horse.

I left Afghanistan about the 29th March. Mr. Griffin telegraphed to me about this horse in the beginning of June. I probably received the telegram on the 3rd or 4th June. My letter in reply is dated 5th June; my telegram is dated 7th June, that being the date of despatch from Amritsar, to which place I sent it by post from Palampur.

I sent a letter to my brother Gulab Khan, who was at Wah, to buy back the horse, and to send it to Kabul as soon as he could. The petition, dated 22nd June, now shown me, is his, sending the horse to Kabul in the charge of Muhammad Nasir. Muhammad Nasir is not our servant, but was son of a Mallik of Shakardarra, employed in the Political Department. He had come with me to India, and was returning to Kabul at the time.

Question.—Khan Agha Jamshidi's petition is not dated, but the translation is dated 23rd May. Can you account for his having presented such a petition if he sold the horse? *Answer.*—Yes; he was kept three days by Raja Jahandad Khan at the place where he lived, and must have been persuaded by him to make the complaint. The petition does not bear his seal.

Khan Agha Jamshidi was at Kabul as a political prisoner of Amir Sher Ali Khan's. After our victory at Charasiah, I believe, that he went out from the Bala Hissar to Deh-i-Afghanan, to live there. He was living there when he sold the horse. He was not under any restraint at the time.

The Mir of Maimena must also have been influenced by Raja Jahandad Khan, by whom his statement was first taken on the 22nd June.

My brother may have stated, when questioned by Mr. Griffin, that the horse was worth Rs. 300 or 400, but he is not a judge of horses, and had never ridden the horse. I never rode this horse, though we were accustomed to ride the baggage horses.

Yaboo does not mean a pony, but only a horse used for baggage. I have seen many yaboos over 14 hands in the Commissariat. I think this horse was 14 hands or a little over. I sent him down with baggage about the end of January or beginning of February. I think the latter month, *via* Jalalabad. My brother, Gulab Khan, now dead, sold him through Durga Parshad to a dāk agent; and when I got the telegram from Mr. Griffin, another brother, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, was with me at Palampur. I had only stopped two or three nights at Wah on my return from Kabul. I asked Ghulam Muhammad Khan what had become of the horse, and he told me of its sale, and I replied accordingly to Mr. Griffin, and sent the instructions to Gulab Khan which led to its being returned. Jalal Khan, my sister's son, came down with the horse, and some others, with baggage which I was sending down at the time. He afterwards came back to Kabul.

I sent Agha Jan's servant with the other two ponies he had brought to the Commissariat Office. We had used transport animals up to Kabul, and the General there had ordered such officers as could purchase horses to do so. In October I bought this horse, which appeared to me a strong one, though it was thin, and three ponies more. The horse I bought from General Saifuddin Khan was only brought in February.

On my way up from Kabul I bought two horses from Rahmatullah Khan of Klushi through Muhammad Amin of Hangu, and one from Bahadur Khan of Logar through the same. There are two Barakis in Logar. I paid Bahadur Khan Rs. 200 and Rahamatullah Khan Rs. 80 and 90. These were amongst the horses I sent down in February. Bahadur Khan's horse was a riding yaboo. I rode it to Maidan.

Taken 21st February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Doorga Parshad on solemn affirmation.—I am Rissaldar of the Government dāk. I had asked Muhammad Hyat Khan to get horses for the dāk when he started for Kabul in September, and I afterwards asked his brother Gulab Khan to remind him that he had promised to send horses. I received 13 in all, 7 in February and 6 in April. For one of those received in February, I paid Rs. 140, and the others were bought at Rs. 100 or less. The horse for which I paid Rs. 140 was returned in June. It was a grey flea-bitten horse with a long body, and there was a wound on the back, but this was healed, and marks on the sides caused by the rubbing of pack saddles. It was lean at the time, and the fore feet were marked by the shoes striking the inside of the legs (newar), owing to weakness. It was probably a little over 14 hands. I did not measure it. I do not think it was 15 hands high. In June, Gulab Khan asked me to return it as he had to send it to Kabul. I took a bay horse he had which he drove, in exchange for it, it being of the same value. Owing to the shoes striking, the first horse was less fit to be driven. The horses were supplied by contractors. Sobha Ram paid for the horse when I bought it, and Nadar Khan, who took over the chauki in the meantime, returned it in June. It was old, perhaps 13, 14 or 15. I do not know if it was more than 11. Horses were then difficult to get, and I did not examine its teeth. I do not know the breed of horses. I do not know whether I could recognize it now; perhaps I could. It was with Gulab Khan I made the bargain when the horses arrived. I may have seen the horse every 2nd or 3rd day while it was being driven in the dāk. It was on the line between Rawal Pindi and Attock at the Hatti chauki. Horses were dear then, being difficult to get. I bought four horses about that time from a merchant Ali Sher for Rs. 200 each. I did not usually pay so much. The ordinary price was about Rs. 100 or Rs. 125. Gulab Khan said he had paid Rs. 100 for this horse, and wanted Rs. 150. I persuaded him to take Rs. 140. The marks on the feet may have disappeared since, if the horse has been well shod and taken care of. I did not pay cash at the time; but I bought the horse and gave it to Sobha Ram, contractor, arranging to cut the amount from his allowance by monthly instalments. I do not know how much Gulab Khan had received when the horse was taken back. Four horses had been supplied to the Hatti chauki for Rs. 440, all bought from Gulab Khan, and I had told Devi Sahai Jemadar to make the deductions and pay Gulab Khan. Mr. Buck-

ner was Superintendent of the line at the time. No register of the horses at each chauki was kept. When returned the wound on the back was perfectly healed, but the hair had not come on it. The hair would come again.

The above is read to the witness in the Hindustani language, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 26th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Witness adds.—Gulab Khan sent me a note by Purdil Khan, asking me to return the horse as he had to send it to Kabul, and he would repay the price.

The 26th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Re-examined.—I have seen the horse. I have no doubt that it is the same, but it has grown so fat that I couldn't recognize it. Its height and general appearance are the same, and it has still the mark on the back, the hair not having grown; but the mark on the foot has disappeared. What I told Colonel Prinsep was that it had got so fat that it could not be recognized. There are no marks now on its breast which would show that it had been driven. The horse driven with it was one of 14 hands. The large horse was driven between the shafts.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 3rd March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Charles Hastings (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Peshawar) examined on oath, states.—One day in the hot weather, when I was on patrolling duty between Jallalabad and Rozabad, I met a man riding a horse in the Gundamak direction. I asked who he was and where he was going. He said he belonged to Muhammad Hyat Khan and was going to Kabul with a letter for the Commissioner, meaning, I believe, Major Hastings. It was a large horse, so far as I remember, a dark grey. I did not enquire the price of the horse, as I was told it was Muhammad Hyat Khan's, but I should say that, as horses went at the time, it was worth about Rs. 200. I saw the horse once afterwards at Gandamak. I believe it was in Mr. Griffin's camp. It was then lame, and I took no notice of it. I have not seen it in India.

Question.—When you first saw the horse, was there anything to show that it had been driven?

Answer.—When I met the man going up with the horse, I was riding myself, and I did not look at it particularly.

Question.—Does it correspond to the description of an old rotten-looking animal, bought for baggage as a yaboo?

Answer.—From the condition it was in when I saw it, it might have been used for anything.

Question.—In a letter from General Macpherson, dated the 13th July, he calls it "the finest specimen of the Turkoman horse that he had seen." Do you consider this an accurate description of the horse you saw?

Answer.—I did not know it was a Turkoman horse. I did not examine it as it was not for sale. It was in wretched condition and very thin. I estimate the price with reference to a thorough-bred Turkoman bought for Rs. 400 by General Gough at Kabul, for which I bid up to Rs. 350.

The above is read to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 24th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Bisharat on solemn affirmation.—I am a driver in the Government Dāk. I have been employed in this line for eight or nine years, since Mr. Faichnie's time. There were 14 pairs of horses kept at the Hattian chauki last year. The contractor was at first Sobha Ram, then Nadir Khan. The latter got it eight or nine months ago. Sobha Ram's contract was withdrawn, as his horses were worn out, and he was complained of. Nadir Khan took over the best horses he had, but there were three or four which Mr. Buckner and the

Rissaldar would not allow to be taken. Three or four horses were bought by the Rissaldar to replace these. This was in the cold weather, earlier than the present season. The horses taken on were, a large grey horse, two bay and one chestnut. They were bought from Wah and were all said to be Kabuli horses. Gulab Khan was the seller. The grey was a very tall horse, too tall to go well in the dāk. There were many black spots over the body, which was otherwise of a grey colour. It was an old horse, neither young nor very old. When broken in, it was very lean, and its back galled, and one side of the breast got galled when it was being broken in. I broke it in; it was broken in for about four days, and then worked in the dāk for three and half or four months.

Gulab Khan sent a man after it had been driven about three months, a Pathan, to take it back, in order to send it back to Kabul. Mr. Buckner and the Rissaldar said that, as the work was then heavy, it could only be returned if another were given in its place. Another was accordingly given, and it was returned. This was the third or fourth day after the man came for it. I have not seen the horse since. I would be able to recognize it if I saw it. I remained seven or eight days in Hattian when I broke it in. I broke in two horses at the time, and another driver broke in two.

The horse was kept three, three-and-half or four months. It was returned in the hot weather. It was said to have been bought for Rs. 140. It was lean when taken on, but was a good-looking horse of good breed.

Mr. Buckner and Mr. Williams would know the horse. The latter will return here from Lahore about the 1st April.

I met the horse on the way back near Attock, where the drivers live, a few days after it was returned. The Pathan I had seen was with it.

The above is read to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 25th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Fazldin on solemn affirmation.—I reside at Sarawan. I have land there. I was agent to the contractor for the horses at the Hattian station for the Government dāk for several years, until two months ago, when the station was removed. The contractor was Nadir Khan of my village. There were 15 pairs of horses kept there; I was in charge of all. In the hot weather last year, later in the year than this, Durga Parshad, the Rissaldar, procured four horses for us from Gulab Khan of Wah for Rs. 440. The station was then Sobha Ram's, and I was his servant. I was not his agent; Gopi Chand was. Sobha Ram objected to take them as they were very lean, and the price was high. There were then 12 pairs of horses kept there, and all were complete; but some of the old horses had got lean, and required to be replaced by others. When he refused to take them, the station was taken from him and transferred to Nadir Khan, who took over the best of his horses. Sobha Ram had objected to one only, as it was large and the price high, and he said it was not fit for the work. After this horse had worked in the dāk for four months, Purdil Khan came from Gulab Khan and said his master wanted the horse back. I objected, as horses were much required at the time, unless he gave another horse in exchange. He agreed to give another but smaller horse, valued at Rs. 140, the same price as that of the horse taken back. Devi Sahai, the Jemadar, was present when the exchange was effected. Horses were taken on by the Jemadar, and the price cut by the Jemadar. Rs. 100 per month were being cut for the price of the four horses; Rs. 70 per month was the sum allowed for each pair. It was after the rainy season had been going on for some time the horse was returned. I have not seen the horse since, but would be able to recognize it. It was a grey horse with small dark spots over the body. It was very tall. It went in the shafts, and the other horse driven with it outside the shafts. The latter was a hand and a half lower. I saw it being sent back towards Kabul. The man sent with was an Afridi.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—The wheat was young when the horse was taken on. The bajra was not sown when it was returned. I do not know whether the land was cultivated.

The above is acknowledged by the witness to be correct.

The 26th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Nadir Khan on solemn affirmation.—I am lambardar of Sanwar and Taja Baja, two villages. I took over the Hattian chauki in the Government dāk from Sobha Ram in the cold weather, and held it for about a year. The station was broken up when the railway was opened. I took over the best of his horses, and some bought by Government, and made over to me through the jamadar and Rissaldar, the price being cut from me by instalments. There were about ten pairs, of which about seven pairs were bought through Government. I do not know the particulars very well. Fazldin acted for me at the chauki, and I only went occasionally. One of them was very tall. That horse was taken back four months after, Gulab Khan of Wah sending me a letter asking for it as it had to be returned to Kabul. I instructed my mukhtar to return it, provided that a good horse was given in its place. I do not preserve letters. It was one of the horses I received with the chauki, but I cannot fix the date very accurately; nor can I state how many months' pay I received for the chauki. No agreement was taken from me when I got the station, as it was only to continue until the railway should be opened. The large horse was a grey with spots of red and black hair mixed. It was a Wilayeti horse from the Kabul direction. I do not know the difference between Kabul and Turkistan horses. I do not know its age, as I did not examine its mouth. The price was Rs. 140 fixed by Fazldin and the Rissaldar.

The above is read over to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 25th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Dated Peshawar, 23rd February 1882.

Demi-official from—D. G. BARKLEY, Esq., Sessions Judge, Peshawar,
To—LT.-COL. A. H. PRINSEP, Commanding 11th Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers.

In connection with an enquiry now being held into the conduct of Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., when Assistant Political Officer at Kabul, I should be much obliged by the following information with reference to a Turkoman horse said to have belonged to the Mir of Maimena, and to have been presented to you by Mr. Griffin for the Probynabad stud:—

- (1) Apparent age of the horse;
- (2) His height and description;
- (3) What you consider to have been his value at Kabul, and was he, in your opinion, likely to have been sold or purchased as a baggage pony;
- (4) Anything you may know of the history of the horse, and how Mr. Griffin was led to purchase him for your regimental stud.

My object in making these enquiries is, of course, to complete my information, and correct it, if in any respect erroneous, in respect to a transaction in which Muhammad Hyat Khan is said to have been concerned.

I have also to request the favour of your returning this note with your reply.

No. 124C., dated Nowshera, 24th February, 1881.

From—LT.-COL. A. H. PRINSEP, Commanding 11th Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers,
To—D. G. BARKLEY, Esq., Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

In reply to your demi-official of the 23rd February, requesting me to furnish you with information with regard to a Turkoman horse presented to the Regiment by Mr. Lepel Griffin, I have the honour to state:—

Firstly.—The horse is a flea-bitten grey with patches of roan.

Secondly.—He is, as far as I can judge, 12 years old, and stands 15 hands 2 inches in height.

Thirdly.—I can form no estimate of his value in Kabul, but when he came to me in August, though a skeleton and very weak, I would have given Rs. 500

for him on the chance of his recovery. It is in my opinion impossible for a horse of his height and appearance to have been sold as a baggage pony.

Fourthly.—Mr. Griffin told me that the horse had formerly belonged to the Amir, and had been given by him to the Khan of Maimena, and that he was considered to be the finest Turkoman horse in Afghanistan. Rissaldar Bhawal-din Khan of my Regiment and Sirdar Ibrahim Khan Laida both confirm this story.

On the return of the Embassy, Mr. Griffin told me he had this horse and gave him to my Regimental Stud, partly in exchange for a horse of Daffadar Muhammad Ahsoor Khan, who had died from exposure whilst on mission duty, and partly as a recognition of the services of Wizar Dada Muhammad Afzal and other men of the Regiment whilst in Kabul. The horse is here at Nowshera.

I shall be glad to furnish any further information you may require.

Rissaldar Bhawal-din Khan will present himself to you on Saturday morning.

IV.—SIRDAR MUHAMMAD ALAM KHAN'S CASE.

Statement made by Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan, Governor of Ghazni, states—Shortly after Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan had gone to Khushi, he wrote to me to take measures to secure his family in case disturbances should arise in the city in his absence.

After the occupation of Kabul by the British troops, some one misrepresented the meaning of this letter to the authorities and led them to understand that the Amir had written to me to remove his family and make arrangements for opposing the force under General Roberts.

I was called on for an explanation, and fell under grave suspicion, which I feared at one time would result in my being hanged.

I understood that Colonel MacGregor, one of the members of the Commission of Enquiry, suspected me of hostility to the British Government. I succeeded in clearing myself, but was in some anxiety as to my safety if similar accusations were again brought against me.

Accordingly, I endeavoured to secure the favour of Muhammad Hyat Khan, and sent him a fine mare belonging to me, a chestnut ("surang") with white feet and white forehead; he accepted it as a present and agreed to see that I was not harmed. He made me give him, however, a receipt for Rs. 300. I gave the horse as a present and neither wanted nor received any money. I do not want the horse back.

Taken by me in presence of the Sirdar.

KABUL,
The 24th June 1880.

F. CUNNINGHAM,
First Asst. to Chief Political Officer.

Sirdar Muhammad Alam, examined, states as follows:—

I made a statement to Mr. Cunningham at Kabul. It was to this effect that Amir Yakub Khan sent me two papers, one from Khushi and the other from Charasiah, requesting me in the latter to take measures for the safety of his family, and to remain in Bala Hissar; and when General Roberts came to Kabul he wasn't to be afraid, as he and General Roberts were friends. Some days after General Roberts' arrival a messenger came to me, one of the Rissala, to say that the General wanted me. The General had marched from Siah Sang for Sherpur. It was Colonel MacGregor who wanted me. He was in Siah Sang. I went to Colonel MacGregor; he treated me very kindly, but told me he had heard the Amir Yakub Khan had sent me a paper, and that he wanted me to give up that paper; I said it was with my Mirza, and that I would bring it next day. He said I could not get leave, and he wrote to General Hills, and caused my house to be searched. As soon as this order had been given, Dr. Bellew and Muhammad Hyat Khan went to the Bala Hissar, taking me with them. They went back from Bala Hissar to the camp at Sherpur, the army having that day marched from Siah Sang to Sherpur, and when we got there, Hyat Khan told me to sit down in his tent. While I was there, the men sent to

search my house came back, not having found the letter from the Amir, but bringing my Mirza and all my account books. The Mirza was asked by Colonel MacGregor the contents of the letters and told him. He was then allowed to go, and came and told me, and a man of Hyat Khan's came and told me to go to my house in the city and to come back in the morning with the Amir's letters. I brought it, i.e., the letter from Charasiah, in the morning and it was read to them, and they said, Hyat Khan translating to me, that this was not the letter wanted; it was another. I said this is the letter. They pressed me for it. I said they might send for the informer who mentioned the letter, and enquire from him. Syad Muhammad was sent for and I was sent outside, and after talking with Syad Muhammad inside, I was called in and told that Syad Muhammad said there was another paper, containing information which was not in the letter. I said I had only received two letters, one from Khushi and one from Charasiah; and if there was a third, they could send for the Amir's Mirza and ask him. They sent for Mirza Nabi, Amir Yakub Khan's writer, and asked him how many papers he had written to my address. He said he had written many letters to different people, but only two to me, and stated their contents exactly as I had done. I was then allowed to go to the city. As I was leaving, a messenger told me to come next morning; I do not know from what direction the messenger came, but he said the Khan had sent him. This was after the Khan had dismissed me at the door of the tent. The messenger appeared to be a private servant, and in the morning from Hyat Khan another messenger came for me to the city. In the morning I came, and Hyat Khan was not at home, but I was taken into the office tent where the clerks were, Mirza Taj Muhammad, Mirza Mustamand and others. I sat there from morning, before 7 A.M., till 3 P.M. Afterwards Mirza Ibrahim came to me and told me to sit in Hyat Khan's tent. He told me the Sahibs were in counsel, and there was an order that I should be hanged. He said Muhammad Hyat Khan was a Mussulman, and if I gave him something he would speak in my favour and get me released. I was not in custody at the time. I said I had nothing except a mare, which I could give. The Mirza said, give it, and I then was allowed to go home. Next day I sent the mare by Taghi, a servant of mine, now gone with my son to Kandahar, and I followed. Mirza Ibrahim came to me outside the door of the tent, and brought me a receipt for Rs. 300, and asked me to attach my seal. Before this I had seen the Khan on his way to the General and made my salam to him from a distance. I attached my seal to the receipt and was allowed to go home. When the Ghazis came to Sherpur and attacked it, I fled to Ghazni. After the siege was raised I was sent for and came back with Habibullah Mustaufi. Mr. Griffin had then arrived, and he treated me kindly and asked why I had gone away. I said I fled away from fear, and that I had been seized by the Ghazis when they came, and they wanted to make me their Chief and put me on the throne, and I therefore fled. I also said I had not received justice, and had not been treated with consideration, referring to the enquiry about the papers, and I was therefore afraid, and fled with the Ghazis to Ghazni.

The statement I made before Mr. Cunningham I made as he asked me one day—did I want the horse back from Muhammad Hyat Khan, I said I did not. I do not know how the matter had come to his knowledge. He then asked me for a statement of what had happened, and I told him that, except the mare, nothing else was taken from me.

Sirdar Zakariya Khan often wished me to sell the mare, but I refused. He offered a price but I will not state the price. I understood he wished it for the Maharaja of Jummo, but he never said so. I merely heard that this was the case. The mare was originally obtained from the Darawat tract in Kandahar territory by me, when it was a year old. It would be about 6 now, or at least over 5.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I never told Muhammad Hyat Khan that I had not received the price. I had given a receipt, and did not expect payment. I had not sold the mare, but given it. It was on the fourth day after the army had gone to Sherpur that the mare was given. Three days had elapsed when my house was searched; my family were there, but they were placed in a separate apartment, the house being constructed like a serai. I saw Muhammad Hyat

Khan frequently after I gave the horse, and also frequently saw the General. I never mentioned it to the General. I never had any conversation about it with Muhammad Hyat Khan. There is a white spot in one eye.

To the Court.—I am not willing to put any price on the mare. I would not have been willing to sell it. Zakariya Khan can tell what he offered.

The Sirdar here asks Muhammad Hyat Khan what became of his (the Sirdar's) office records which were brought to the camp when his house was searched, and states that—

Colonel MacGregor said they had been made over to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and that Mr. Griffin had them searched for, but they could not be found.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—Besides Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Christie and others asked me about the mare. No one except Mr. Cunningham ever suggested to me to complain. I told no one in the Punjab that I had sold the mare. Mr. Christie at Amritsar told me I was required here. I asked for what, and Mr. Christie told me it was to make this statement.

The above is explained to the Sirdar in the Persian language, in which the evidence was given, and is corrected in accordance with his statements. It is a correct record of his examination.

The 24th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Re-examined.—The receipt shown me is mine. It was given the same day I gave the horse. The date it bears is 17th Zilhijj=2nd December 1879. I do not remember how long it was after the army went to Sherpur it was given. I only know that it was the fifth day after the day I was taken to the Bala Hissar and Sherpur it was given. I cannot say how long it was after the Amir Yakub Khan was taken to Sherpur, nor do I know whether the date is correct. I only know that this is the receipt to which I attached my seal. I know that Sherpur was besieged on the 29th Zilhijj=14th December 1879; but I will not say whether the date given in the receipt is correct. The army often went from Siah Sang to Sherpur. I know that on the day I was arrested, Colonel MacGregor left Siah Sang for Sherpur, and it was on the fifth day after I gave the mare, which was the day I was released.

The above is explained to the Sirdar, and is admitted by him to be correct. He is unwilling to commit himself from memory to an opinion as to the correctness of the date of the receipt, being apparently suspicious of the object with which the question is asked.

The 1st March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

In Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan's case Muhammad Hyat Khan states.—I bought the mare about the beginning of December I believe, and paid the money. I do not recollect at present through whom it was paid, but can ascertain by enquiry from my men. Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan was sent for to make enquiries about the letter received from the Amir, and General Hills was written to to search his house, but I do not recollect his being detained in Sherpur. He was not under any guard, and I do not remember his being told not to leave until he got permission. It was about the end of October that the Sirdar was sent for while we were at Siah Sang, and it was not until December that the horse was purchased from him. I do not know whose handwriting the receipt is in.

The above is read over to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and is admitted by him to be correct.

The 1st March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Jaikishan of Bhawan, Tahsil Challawal, on solemn affirmation.—I am Record-keeper in the Commissioner's English office. I kept the accounts of political expenditure at Kabul in Major Hastings' and Muhammad Hyat Khan's Office. I saw a mare, which Muhammad Hyat Khan got from Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan, being exercised before my tent about a day or two after, or perhaps a day or two before the Amir, was deported to India. I do not

remember the time very well. Being at leisure I went out and looked on. The Sirdar was there. Jalal Khan asked me to count the money as he was about to pay the price, and I did so, and as the Sirdar ordered the money to be paid to a man of his, it was paid in my presence to the Sirdar's servant. There were many others present—Sirdar Abdullah Khan, Abdul Samand Khan, in whose tent native visitors were received, and many others who were waiting at his tent. It was in the day-time, neither morning nor evening, but I can't state the time more accurately. The money paid was Rs. 300 English money. I do not know where Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan was living at the time, whether in the City or at Sherpur, but he was then at the tent. I know it was about the time of the Amir's departure, as that was a well-known event. The tent in which he lived was near, and I remember seeing when the guard was removed. The Sirdar ordered a man with him to write a receipt, which was done. I did not see Mirza Ibrahim at the time.

This was before the siege of Sherpur. I do not know whether any Sirdars were then in detention in Sherpur. The siege may have taken place 15 or 20 days after, but I do not very well remember how long. There was no bargaining before me. Muhammad Hyat Khan was sitting in the tent for guests. The mare was "rakki" colour, with white feet and mouth, and one eye had white in it, but I cannot say how much of the eye was white.

Jalal Khan called me to count the money as I was a friend, and he saw me standing there. I was not asked to sign the receipt. The Sirdar was in the tent. The man the Sirdar told to write the receipt was a Kabuli—I also in the tent. I went to Kurram for employment, being sent for by a brother of mine who was in the Commissariat, and I became an umedwar with Mr. Christie, who sent me to the Shutargardan on a telegram coming for some one to be sent who knew English. I joined at Khushi, and served under both Muhammad Hyat Khan and Major Hastings at first.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I often wrote to Muhammad Hyat Khan from Kabul. The three letters shown me are mine (letter dated 28th May 1880 (registered) read). I wrote this letter (letter dated 1st July to Sikandar Khan read). I wrote this letter. A servant of the Nawab's called me in the evening, and I wrote this letter the same night and dated it. I posted it next morning. I wrote it on the 1st. It must have been the morning of the 2nd when I posted it.

Question.—Do you recollect this perfectly?

Answer (after repeating his previous answer)—I may have forgotten. When sent for, the Nawab in person told me to support the charges against Muhammad Hyat Khan. No particular charge was specified. I refused. Raja Jahandad Khan and Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan were present; no one else. About others, I only know from hearsay. The Nawab promised me promotion if I supported the charges, and the Raja and Ghulam Muhai-ud-din also promised this. I did not then know that any charges had been preferred, nor did they tell me that any charges were about to be preferred. They did not ask me if I knew anything, or what I knew. Their reason for calling me was that I had been some days with Muhammad Hyat Khan. They did not suppose me to be an enemy of Muhammad Hyat Khan.

I do not remember whether Muhammad Hyat Khan had promised me any employment in Hindustan. I wrote the petition bearing Major Hastings' order of 14th June and sent it to Muhammad Hyat Khan with a letter some time after, probably that now read.

The above is read to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 28th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Muhammad Ismail Khan on solemn affirmation.—I belong to Jalalpur in Gujrat District. I went to Kabul in the Public Works Department as a Munshi in Lieutenant Cather's office. I saw a mare bought by Muhammad Hyat Khan from Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan in Kabul near Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent, the godown being near. I went to the tent where Sirdars were received, and found Muhammad Hyat Khan there. Muhammad Hyat Khan ordered a servant of his to bring money, and Jalal Khan came with money and gave it to Babu Jaikishan, who was sitting in the tent,

who counted it and gave it to Muhammad Alam Khan. He brought it to Muhammad Alam Khan, who told him to give it to his servant. The amount was Rs. 300 English money. Jalal Khan asked for a receipt, and a Mirza, who was sitting with Muhammad Alam Khan, a Kabuli, wrote the receipt. I do not know Mirza Ibrahim. I do not know the time very well, but it was in the day-time and in office hours, perhaps about 10 or 11. I went to the tent as I was a friend of Jalal Khan, and in the habit of going to see him. I had known him from the time we were in the Kurram. I knew him here previously. It was in the month of December, some days after Yakub Khan had been sent down to India. His tent was near the godown, and was removed when he was sent off to India. Five or six days from the Ed had elapsed at the time. I mean the Bakr Id. My work was in the Cantonment. The tents were near our godown. I do not know where Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan then lived. He was not in the Cantonment under surveillance. There were other Sirdars there including Sirdar Abdullah Khan, but none of them were under surveillance. There was no bargaining about the mare before me. Jaikishan was sitting in the tent before my arrival, doing nothing. I do not know whether Jalal Khan was there when I went in. I did not see him until he brought the money from outside. He was not inside.

Question.—Whom did you go there to see?

Answer.—I always went there. I went there after looking at the horse being exercised. I wanted to see Jalal Khan. It was not about any business.

I have long been in the Public Works Department. I was never turned out. I have now been for three years under one Sahib. I never absconded and fled across the frontier. I once asked for leave, when there was fighting in the Abazai country. I was under the same Sahib I am under now. The leave was refused. I was ill and went to the hospital and then home. There had been some deficiency in the accounts of the godown, but I was not blamed about it. When the Sahib went up to the Kurram he sent for me again from Thall. When the army went from Kabul to Kandahar, I was sent down. I am not now employed.

I arrived here on the 24th and have been stopping at Muhammad Shah, appeal writer's house. I came direct from home.

When I went away from hospital I went to Umarzai and Tangi, and went to a fakir at a village $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles beyond the Frontier owing to illness.

The above is explained to the witness and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 28th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Report dated 5th March 1881.

We have examined carefully a mare of the following description:—Bright bay with blaze; off fore and near coronet white; both hind legs white.

Wall-eyed on the off; height about 14—3, said to belong to Muhammad Hyat Khan. We consider her age to be about seven years; she is lightly formed under the knee, indifferent feet and tendency to sand crack on near fore. Indifferent quarter. She appears to have been well cared for.

We consider her value to be about Rs. 200.

H. A. McNAIR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
12th Bengal Cavalry.

GRAHAM BIRCH, *Major,*
Late 1st Eur. Lt. Cavalry.

J. PARSONS, *Colonel,*
Deputy Commissioner.

V.—GENERAL SAIF-UD-DIN'S CASE.

Statement of Saif-ud-din. Khan of Shewaki, taken at Kabul on 13th June 1880, on solemn affirmation.—I was a General in the Amir's army, in command of a brigade of artillery. After the massacre of the Envoy in September, I was dismissed on account of services which I had rendered for

Sir L. Cavagnari. Muhammad Jan Wardak was promoted in my place. Soon after the British army arrived, I was arrested on a false charge of having been at Charasiah fighting against the British, and with having been concerned in the massacre. After a few days I was released. I was then asked to do service, and I and my brother Khair-ud-din gave such assistance as we could to the Commissariat. I collected bhusa, &c.

I was then living in Sherpur. On the day of the Kila Kazi fight, when Daud Shah was put in arrest, I too was made prisoner and confined in the same room as General Parvez Shah and his brother Sayad Jalal. A day or two after, Hyat Khan, the Political Officer, came into our room, which was close to his. Parvez Shah besought him to procure his release, and offered to pay heavily for it; he was afraid, because a brother or other relation of his had been fighting against Government. Hyat Khan said they must give something, or they and I would be host. Parvez Shah agreed to give 100 tillas, and his brother 100 ratiskas. I had not so much money. However, after we had been some days in prison or in arrest, after the final defeat of the Ghazis, Hyat Khan sent Nasrat Jung, who was formerly in the army of the British Government, and is now at Lataband, to my village, and brought away my horses and camels. One horse only was a good one; he kept that, and returned the others. My brother, who has just died, paid 500 Cabuli rupees for my release, and I was then let out. That was after the defeat of the Ghazis.

My brother is dead; he gave the money to Musa Khan, who gave it to Mirza Taj Muhammad or to Mirza Ibrahim, dependents of Hyat Khan, who managed these transactions for him. Musa Khan can swear to this. My horse is now with Sikandar Khan; it is chestnut (surang), short-tailed, about 12 years old. It came from Turkistan. I would not have sold it for Rs. 1,000.

Hyat Khan also took another horse from me in this way. I had been told to help in doing various kinds of service. I was collecting arms, &c., and bringing them up. One day I brought several rifles and a horse which had belonged to the Amir, and which I took from the Bala Hissar when Yakub Khan went to Kushi. I brought the horse and the rifles together to Sherpur, intending to let the General know. Sikandar Khan saw the horse, and said "what have you brought it for"; I said "it was the Amir's and is now the property of the British Government". He said "give it to me", and took it away, saying he would take it before the General. I believe he bought this horse at auction afterwards. The other horse that he took from me was never paid for and was extorted as the price of my release.

F. CUNNINGHAM,

The 13th June 1880.

First Asst. to Chief Political Officer.

Muhammad Hyat Khan, with reference to Saif-ud-din's statement, says.—That the horse mentioned by General Saif-ud-din was purchased from Khair-ud-din, his brother, by me, Muhammad Hyat Khan, for Rs. 300, and given by me to Sikandar Khan. The date will appear from Sikandar Khan's books. The payment will be in my own account books. Two or three months after Khair-ud-din's death, Saif-ud-din Khan was instigated by my enemies to make this charge. The horse was taken back from my brother, who was not paid for it. The statement that I took 500 kabuli rupees from Musa Khan, given by Khair-ud-din, is entirely false, and I do not know who Musa Khan is.

The price of the horse was fixed at Rs. 300, but the sum actually paid was Rs. 295, as the price included the bridle and horse-clothing, and he did not give the horse clothing (Jhuls). The Rs. 5 were deducted for these.

The 21st February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The account books, and any witnesses bearing on this charge, can be in attendance on Saturday, the 26th instant.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The account books have not been produced. Muhammad Hyat Khan says, his wife, to whom he wrote for them, informs him they are at Jhelum. He gave the horse to his brother on or about the 28th March, which was the day before he left Kabul. "I bought it in February."

The 21st February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Baha-ud-din Khan, Rassaidar, 11th Bengal Cavalry, on solemn affirmation deposes.—One day both brothers, General Saif-ud-din and Khair-ud-din, came to General Roberts at Sherpur, and while they were waiting, Muhammad Hyat Khan came and saw their horse standing. He asked whose it was. I said it belonged to General Saif-ud-din and Khair-ud-din. He said he would like to buy it. I referred him to them. I told Khair-ud-din Khan, the Deputy Saheb said he would wish to buy the horse. He said if Hyat Khan would take it, he would give it to him without charge. I told him he must settle with Hyat Khan about the price. Hyat Khan asked him the price of the horse. He said it was worth Rs. 500. They discussed the matter. Hyat Khan offered Rs. 200, and at last Rs. 300 was fixed. Khair-ud-din Khan then told Hyat Khan to take the horse to his tent. He said he could not take it until he had paid the price. They said they would leave it, and come to-morrow, but Hyat Khan refused to take it until he had paid for it, and the horse was therefore left five days with my horses. After five days Saif-ud-din Khan and Khair-ud-din Khan came and said they were ill and wished for medicine. I said their horse was with me, and I was feeding it as Hyat Khan would not take it, and told them to take it away. They then went to Hyat Khan's tent. I was in readiness to go out with the General. Hyat Khan called Mirza Ibrahim and told him to pay them, and take their receipt. He brought money in a handkerchief, and while they were counting it, a Gurkha orderly of General Roberts came and told me the General called me, and I rode off. At 7 p. m. I returned and found Khair-ud-din Khan at my tent. He said, when I asked how he was, that they had settled about the horse.

General Saif-ud-din was in confinement twice; first after the fight of Charasiah, I do not know how many days after, perhaps ten, and after a month or 20 days he was released by General Roberts' order, and again during the siege of Sherpur. I think the sale of the horse was after the siege of Sherpur had been raised, but I am not quite sure. He was released after the siege. At that time his brother Khair-ud-din was ill at his fort about 5 miles distant. General Parvez Shah and Syad Jalal were imprisoned during the siege in the same rooms as General Saif-ud-din. General Daud Shah was confined separately. General Saif-ud-din had been released when the sale of the horse occurred, but I do not remember how long. He was coming almost daily to General Roberts, as he was employed by General Roberts in some matters.

When the money was being paid there were four or five persons present, but I do not remember any of them, except a native doctor attached to the Charitable Dispensary in the city, who had been treating me for a wound on my finger. He was then sitting in the room near. His name is Abdul Rahman. I do not know where he is. I remember him because he is married to the daughter of a darzi in Nowshera, named Golam Ahmed.

I was acquainted with Saif-ud-din and Khair-ud-din, as my village Kamarri is about six miles from Kabul, and their fort is two-and-half or three

miles from my village. It is known as Kila Akhundzada. Their uncle's son's daughter is my wife. I did not meet General Saif-ud-din or Khair-ud-din after Muhammad Hyat Khan left, as I was generally on duty away from Kabul. I was only slightly acquainted with General Parvez Shah.

There is a Turkomani horse with the Colonel of my Regiment, given, I am told, by Mr. Griffin. It is a fine horse—a flea-bitten grey. It is of about the same height with a horse of mine, which is either 15 hands $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or 15 hands $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. I do not know its age. I was not present when Colonel Prinsep got it. I had accompanied General Roberts to Kandahar. I never saw it in Kabul. I rejoined my Regiment on the 22nd November after the Lahore Darbar, and the Colonel told me to look at the horse. It was a very fine-looking horse, with good feet, and all other points excellent. It is not a horse likely to have been bought as a baggage animal, but of course it might in case of necessity be used to carry clothing. I do not know whether it has been driven. I do not know what such a horse would sell for in Kabul. Horses are at present very cheap, but such a horse could not be bought, if wanted for the Regiment, for Rs. 200. Perhaps it might sell for Rs. 250. It is of good breed. It might, perhaps, be bought for Rs. 200, if for sale at present. If horses were as dear as they were last year, it could not have been got for Rs. 400. General Saif-ud-din's horse was small, but a fine horse. The horse now with Colonel Prinsep is a large horse, and I consider it superior to General Saif-ud-din's. Its feet and its head are better. Its head is good-looking, like that of an Arab horse.

Explained to the witness in Hindustani, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 26th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Re-called.—I have not noticed any marks on the feet of the "newar." I have not noticed whether there is any mark of an old wound on the back. The hair would come again on such a mark, but the period varies. In some horses it would come in five or six months; in others not for a year or more.

Explained, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 26th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Abdul Rahman on solemn affirmation—

Do you know Saif-ud-din and Khair-ud-din? I know both these men, Saif-ud-din and Khair-ud-din.

Interrogatories for Abdul Rahman, Native Doctor, Simla.

Abdul Rahman, Native Doctor, sent for.

18th March 1881.

QUESTION.

ANSWER.

Were you present when any money was paid at Sherpur, Kabul, to Khair-ud-din? How much money, why was it given, and at what place, and by whom?

I was present in Muhammad Hyat Khan's house when money was given to the above men. About Rs. 300 were given; they were in a handkerchief tied up and given to Saif-ud-din. The money was given for a horse bought by Muhammad Hyat Khan. Mirza Ibrahim, his Munshi, gave the money over.

QUESTION.

Can you say on what date the money was paid, or do you know of any occurrence by which you could fix the date or the month?

When at Kabul did you learn what opinion people entertained about Muhammad Hyat Khan?

Did the people of Kabul regard Muhammad Hyat Khan as their friend or their enemy? If the latter, why?

After the departure of Muhammad Hyat Khan for India, what report did his enemies spread about him, and what do you know about this?

Cross-interrogatory.—For what purpose or on what business had you gone to Muhammad Hyat Khan's quarters at the time? Were you a frequent visitor to Muhammad Hyat Khan or to his brother?

D. G. BARKLEY.

ANSWER.

It was in February; I cannot tell exactly the date. I went to Sherpur in February, and went to see Muhammad Hyat Khan's brother who was ill.

After Hyat Khan left for India, people in the Dispensary said Government would punish him for getting up disturbances.

People looked upon him as an enemy, particularly because he was a Muhammadan.

Every one used to say that Government would forfeit his Jaghir and punish him.

To see his brother who was ill, I often went to the house to see Muhammad Hyat Khan, because his house was on the road, and also to see those of his household who was ill.

Taken before me this 18th day of March 1881.

J. HUTCHINSON.

VI.—PROPERTY TAKEN FROM THE AMIR'S FAMILY AND FROM THAT OF SIRDAR MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN.

Statement of Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, dated 6th July 1880.

When the ex-Amir's families were at Sherpur, a set of gold horse-trappings, an Egyptian sword with gold scabbard mountings (Tánál wa Munál), the Khúnkhár sword with iron scabbard mountings, a revolver with five barrels, having a handle of "Shir Máhi" bone, were returned by the General through Hyat Khan. Hyat Khan took a receipt for these articles from me. The next day he took the revolver and the Khúnkhár sword himself, and said that as Sirdar Hashim Khan claimed the gold horse gear, the General wanted to see it, and took it from us, but he neither gave it to Hashim Khan, nor to the General. It was worth seven or eight thousand rupees.

When the ex-Amir's family was going to be taken to Sherpur, a female slave of theirs disappeared with Rs. 500 cash, two gold bars, and ten gold leaves, weighing 300 "miskáls" (120 tolas). After twenty days she appeared herself in Sherpur. She had lost Rs. 500, but the gold was still with her. The arrival of this slave girl was reported to Hyat Khan, who told me to send her to Wali Muhammad Khan to make enquiries into her case. As she belonged to the Amir's harem, I told Hyat Khan that it was not proper to send her to the house of our enemy. Hyat then said that the General sanctioned this and had asked for the gold. He took the gold from us, but did not give it to the General.

When all other prisoners were released and I was still in prison, my mother gave a "Gul" (head ornament), worth Rs. 1,500, set in diamonds, to Hyat

Khan. On my release our horses, which were seized by Sirdar Hashim Khan, were returned to me by the General's order. I by my own free will gave an "Ablak" (piebald) horse to Hyat Khan.

Muhammad Hyat Khan took a sword of the late heir-apparent Abdulla Jan, taken away by the ex-Amir, from us. He returned the hilt set in diamonds to me, but kept the sword with him.

Nur Ali informed me that 70 chogas were taken by him, and not a single piece was paid to us. In addition to all these articles he took other numerous things, such as silk cloth pieces, postins, &c., the account of which I do not know. I saw Hyat Khan one day having a black postin of the Amir's, lined with karakul, on him. A book of Bedil called Muhit (the Amir's property) was also with him.

Mirza Ibrahim and Taj Muhammad know everything. As all the property of the Amir was in his charge, he picked up all the best articles and kept them with himself.

7th July 1880.

Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, son of Sirdar Yahia Khan, states as follows:—

Question.—It is generally reported that Muhammad Hyat Khan obtained many valuable things, horses and other property, from various Sirdars in Kabul by way of bribery, and he is accused of having taken valuable property from the Amir's *Toshakhana*. Will you state anything for certain that you may know?

Answer.—When they were taking the family of Amir Yakub Khan into Sherpur, a slave girl ran away, taking with her Rs. 500 cash, two bars of gold and 10 leaves of gold. About three weeks afterwards the girl turned up in Sherpur. She had lost or spent the money, but had still the gold. I had reported her flight at the time, and similarly reported that she had been found.

Hyat Khan told me "the General has ordered the slave girl to be sent to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan to have her case enquired into."

Seeing that the slave girl (or concubine) was one of the Amir's household, and it would have been extremely derogatory and annoying to him for her to go into the house of his enemy, I did my best to prevent what would have been a disgrace to the Amir. Hyat Khan then came to me and said the General has sent for the gold which the slave girl has with her, and has agreed to your request that she should not be sent to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan. Accordingly I gave the gold to Hyat Khan. It was about three hundred "miskáls" in weight and about Rs. 2,400 in value.

2. When I was under arrest and my family had been brought into Sherpur, and others who had been imprisoned with me had been released, and I was still kept a prisoner, my mother sent a message to Hyat Khan asking him to represent my case to the General. Hyat Khan did not comply. My mother therefore sent him a diamond ornament for the head—my own property—valued at Rs. 1,500, by the hand of one of the slaves of our household. Hyat Khan then spoke in my favour to the General and I was released.

3. At the time of my release the General ordered the following things belonging to the Amir Yakub Khan to be returned to the inmates of his house:—

- (1) an Egyptian sword with a gold mounted sheath;
- (2) the "Khúnkhwár" (blood-drinker), a famous sword which had belonged to the Amir;
- (3) a pair of gold mounted revolvers;
- (4) a revolver with a handle of some fish bone in a box;
- (5) a set of horse trappings, gold mounted, worth at least Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000. The trappings were covered with pure gold "tillas."

These things were given to the mother of Muhammad Musa Jan, wife of the Amir, from whom a receipt was taken to which her seal was attached. Two days later, Hyat Khan sent to the Amir's house and demanded the "Khúnkhwár"

sword, the bone-handled revolver, and the gold horse-trappings, saying Muhammad Hashim Khan had laid claim to them as having belonged to Amir Sher Ali Khan. They were accordingly given up to him. Hyat Khan said that this was by the General's order. Accordingly, I myself, on behalf of the Amir's family, gave these three articles to Hyat Khan.

4. After my release I was told by the slaves and servants of our household that General Roberts had told them they might take back from the Amir's property, which had been confiscated, anything which his family might specially desire, and he gave them an order to this effect for the person in charge of the property. They state that they went and took the following articles:—

- (1) several bales of Barak,
- (2) three bales of Kashmir cloth—"Abra,"
- (3) seventy chogas made up for khilluts, and
- (4) some bales of gold broadcloth, besides other kinds of cloth.

After they had carried them away, Hyat Khan took from us the "Barak," the "Abra," the "chogas," and left us only some inferior cloths.

5. There was a sword of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, which came into the possession of Amir Sher Ali Khan, and thence passed to the mother of Abdullah Jan. Amir Yakub Khan took it from her. It had a gold-mounted scabbard, and the slings were covered with diamonds. This was among the property of Yakub Khan that was confiscated, but the General afterwards restored it to us in Sherpur. Hyat Khan returned to us only the jewelled sword sling, but kept the sword.

6. On the day my family was taken into Sherpur, Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan seized my horses. When I was released I petitioned to the General, who told me I might take them back. I recovered five swords from Hashim Khan, but lost two. I gave as a present to Hyat Khan for his services in this matter a piebald "yarga," that is an ambling horse, worth about Rs. 300 or Rs. 400.

I have only stated matters which came immediately and directly under my own knowledge, and in these statements have avoided referring to other equally notorious cases in which Hyat Khan took sums of money or valuable jewels as the price of release of persons, or for doing favours on behalf of petitioners, with the British authorities.

Taken by me,

KABUL,

The 15th July 1880.

F. CUNNINGHAM.

Statement of Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan.—I made a statement before Mr. Cunningham at Kabul concerning property taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan. The property I mentioned as taken was—

(1st.) A slave girl belonging to Amir Yakub Khan ran away when the Amir's family was removed to Sherpur. She had Rs. 500 cash and two ingots of gold and 10 sheets of gold leaf in her possession when she fled. After twenty days she returned, and I informed Muhammad Hyat Khan of this, having already reported her flight to him, for the information of the General. She had with her the ingots of gold and the gold leaf, but the money had been lost. She produced them before me. I reported her return, and Muhammad Hyat Khan reported to the General, and then told me the General's order was to send her to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan for enquiry into her case, and what she had taken with her. I told him to tell the General that as she was a slave of the Amir, it would not be proper to send her to the house of Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, as he was then an enemy of Amir Yakub Khan. He went to the General, and came back and told me that the General had cancelled the order about the slave girl, and required the gold, which was in my possession. I was then living in Sherpur, and the Amir's family was there. I brought the gold from my tent and gave it to Muhammad Hyat Khan. The gold was about 300 miskáls in weight. I did not weigh it. It was for the house-ings of the Amir's elephant. The gold was worth Rs. 7 per miskál in Kabul, or Rs. 2,100 in all. I do not know what Muhammad Hyat Khan did with the gold. I gave it into his own hand in his room.

(2nd.) When the Amir's family and my own were brought to Sherpur I was under arrest, and many others were under arrest at the same time, and were being released day by day, two or three at a time. My mother gave a head ornament (gul sir) with diamonds, value Rs. 1,500, to Muhammad Hyat Khan to represent to the General that I had been imprisoned without any fault. Muhammad Hyat Khan represented this to the General, and I was set free. The head ornament was my own property, and on my release my mother told me that she had sent it by my slave girl to Muhammad Hyat Khan.

(3rd.) After my release the General was kind enough to order the return of the following property to the Amir's family:—an Egyptian sword, gold mounted, another sword called the khúnkhár, steel mounted, a set of gold horse-trappings, a pair of gilt revolvers, another revolver, gilt, with white ivory handle, in a box. Hyat Khan brought this property to me, and I gave them to the mother of Sirdar Musa Khan, and took her receipt, which I gave to Muhammad Hyat Khan. Two days after, Muhammad Hyat Khan told me the horse-trappings were claimed by Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan, and to bring them, and also the khúnkhár sword and the ivory handled revolver. The ivory is not elephant ivory, but made of the teeth of a fish (*Shir Máhi*) which comes from Bombay. Hashim Khan had not claimed the sword or the revolver. I took these things from the mother of Musa Khan, and gave them myself to Hyat Khan. The gold trappings were worth Rs. 8,000. I do not know if Hashim Khan ever received them. Hyat Khan told me that Hashim Khan had claimed them before the General. Hyat Khan did not say whether the General had ordered them to be given to Hashim Khan or not. He gave no reason for telling me to bring the khúnkhár and the ivory handled revolver.

There were two celebrated swords, one that of Dost Muhammad Khan, and another given by the Shah of Persia to Muhammad Yakub Khan. The sword belt of the latter was mounted in diamonds. When Yakub Khan was imprisoned by Amir Sher Ali, he took the Persian sword from him, and removed the diamond mountings, and put them on Dost Muhammad's sword, and gave it to Abdullah Jan, when he made him heir to the throne. When Abdullah Jan died the sword remained with his mother. When Yakub Khan became Amir he took it from Abdullah Jan's mother. Both these swords were included in the property which was confiscated. While I was in confinement, the diamond mountings were returned. I saw them on my release, and was told by the mother of Abdullah Jan and my own mother and the mother of Musa Khan that Hyat Khan had brought them back and taken a receipt. The swords had not been returned, and I do not know whether they had been ordered to be returned or not.

The khúnkhár is distinct from either of these. It was a straight, two-edged sword.

I saw no property of the Amir's in Hyat Khan's possession. I do not know what has become of the book of the Amir's called Muhít. It was amongst the confiscated property, having been in the Sandukkhana. It was a very large book, and well known. The composer of the book was Bedil by title, his name being Abdulkadir. It was illuminated, the letters being in gold. The writer was employed by Sirdar Ghulam Muhammad Khan for twelve years at a salary of Rs. 2,000 per annum. He was paid this sum for writing this book only. I was examined by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan, but I do not remember saying anything of this book nor whether it was mentioned. I never saw the book with Muhammad Hyat Khan. I find it is stated in my deposition before Ghulam Muhai-ud-din, but I do not remember having made the statement. I was asked to describe the book, and did so, but I did not say I had seen it with Muhammad Hyat Khan.

I know nothing of anything taken from the family of the Amir's slave. Nur Ali was under arrest at the same time with me. I was released ten days before him. I know nothing of any property taken from his family. The property in his possession was seized with that of the Amir. There was a watch in the Amir's Sandukkhana which was kept by Nur Ali's wife. The wife of Nur Ali gave me the watch to give to Muhammad Hyat Khan for his release, and I gave it into his hand. It was said to be Turkish. It was a gold watch without diamonds on the case, and large. There was nothing with the watch.

There was a gold chain, but it did not belong to this watch. I gave a watch of my father's, given to him by Amir Yakub Khan with a short gold chain and two rings, diamond and turquoise, to Muhammad Hyat Khan after my release. These had been sent to me by my father when imprisoned, before my arrest, the watch and chain being for my brother Asaf Khan, but as he was in Lughman I had given the watch and chain as well as the rings to my mother. The watch which was given by Nur Ali's wife had belonged to Amir Sher Ali, and had been kept in the Sandukkhana.

Seven horses of mine were seized by Sirdar Hashim Khan when I was imprisoned, of which five were returned on my reporting the matter to the General after my release. One of these was piebald, and this I sent as a present to Muhammad Hyat Khan. I sent it by a servant, whose name I do not remember. The horse belonged to the son of the Amir of Bokhara, and was sent by him to my father.

Sirdar Muhammad Asaf Khan, my elder brother, was at Lughman when these occurrences took place.

None of my servants, present in India, know of any of these things. A slave's son, named Sherin Beg, who knew of them, ran away from me at Peshawar. Dur Muhammad, a slave with Yakub Khan in the Dehra Dun, was one of my informants as to what happened during my confinement.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I was sent for by telegram, being at Lughman at the time, to come to Kabul. I was only told that I was wanted at Kabul, a telegram having come to Jalallabad for me. I was examined after reaching Kabul as to what had been taken. Mr. Cunningham told me to tell what I knew. I went to Mr. Cunningham and asked for what purpose I had been sent for. He told me that I might tell what I had seen about Muhammad Hyat Khan. I had made no statement on the subject to any one before I left Lughman. I believe I said nothing to any one, but I may have mentioned them. I do not now remember.

No one was present when I gave these things to Muhammad Hyat Khan. I gave the sword and the pistol and the gold trappings on the roof of the house. It may have been five or ten days after my release. I do not remember. The ingots and the gold leaf were given at the same place; I do not know at what hour, nor whether it was in the morning or evening, but it was by day. I think it was after I had given the sword and pistols. I never told the General or any one else about these things. I had often seen him and Major Hastings after my release. I was not told by any one that if Muhammad Hyat Khan were disgraced, Amir Yakub Khan would be released. I do not know what officers went when the property was confiscated, nor whether it was a European or a native. I was in confinement. I do not know whether Muhammad Hyat Khan was on the commission which reported in favour of the deposition of the Amir, and the deporting of my father to India. My family were taken to Sherpur by Walli Muhammad Khan, and while they were there all their expenses were supplied by Mirza Ibrahim. The arrangements for their custody were under the superintendence of Muhammad Hyat Khan, and all the General's orders were communicated through him. He held conversation with my mother from outside the purdah, but within the outer kanat, when any orders came from the General. I do not know whether they ever sent for him to speak about the arrangements. They may have done so. By General Roberts' order Rs. 120 *per diem* were allowed for the maintenance of the family, and Muhammad Hyat Khan told me of this and proposed that I should take charge of the money. I declined to do so, and asked him to arrange for its expenditure, and he did so while we remained in Sherpur. After our return to the city the money was paid to us. Ten days before Muhammad Hyat Khan went to India he told me he wished to purchase some *kalins*. I brought him a merchant, from whom he purchased three kalins for Rs. 500, one Persian and two Turkoman. Hyat Khan said he would pay. Two or three days after the merchant came to me, and I paid him. I never asked Muhammad Hyat Khan for the money, nor has it been paid. At Amritsar I have told Jalal-ud-din Khan of Rawalpindi to remind Muhammad Hyat Khan. I know that some of the articles confiscated were sold by auction, having seen them being auctioned at Sherpur. I do not

know as to the remainder. Mr. Christie has charge of all the arrangements for me and other Sirdars at Amritsar.

The above is explained to the Sirdar in the Persian language in which it was given, and is acknowledged by him to be correct. He adds:—

My brother Asaf Khan was present when I sent the horse to Muhammad Hyat Khan. He had just returned from Lughman, and was with me in my house in the city when I sent the horse.

25th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—No servants are at present sent from the Sirdars at Amritsar with messages to Dehra Dun, nor are messages received from there.

25th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—My father was under a guard of European soldiers when he sent the watch and rings. He sent them by the man who took his food to him. He was in the habit of getting food and clothes from his house. When brought, the servants were searched, to see if they brought any papers, but not when they left; only the dishes were looked at.

25th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Statement of Sirdar Muhammad Asaf Khan.—When I went from Lughman to Kabul, my brother had been released several days. On the day of my arrival at Kabul I saw General Roberts, and again next day. I then got a letter from General Roberts (produced printed copy of certificate, dated 25th January), and I left the next day. On the day of my arrival my brother and the Amir's family returned from Sherpur to the city. My brother and I, after leaving our families in their hands, went to Sherpur and saw Muhammad Hyat Khan. My brother remained with him while I went to the General.

When I came to Kabul, Hashim Khan had seized the horses of myself and my brother; how many I do not know. A few days before my arrival, my brother had received back three horses. There were still two with Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan, one of which he denied having, saying the son of Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan had taken it, and the second he had, but had not returned.

On my second visit to the General, while I was waiting until he had leisure, I began talking with Hyat Khan about the horse. Hyat Khan asked if I had got it back. I said I had not, but it was a very fine horse, and I would certainly take it from Sirdar Hashim Khan. It was a piebald horse, and I said when I got it I would give it to him; it was worthy for him to ride. He replied: "You are going away to-morrow, get it, and send it before you go." I then went home, and I sent a man to Hashim Khan. He came back in the evening, bringing the horse with him. I kept it that night in my stable, and saw it in the morning. I had never seen it before, as my father had got it in Turkistan, while I was at Lughman; but I had heard it greatly praised. When I saw it, I told the man in charge to take it to Muhammad Hyat Khan. My brother was then with me. After breakfast I went off to Lughman. I have learnt from Jalal-ud-din Khan of Rawal Pindi that the horse was with Muhammad Hyat Khan. He enquired about the horse; I said I had given it to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and described it.

Jalal-ud-din told my father, in my presence at Amritsar, that Muhammad Hyat Khan had sent him a reply that he would give him the horse. I do not know what had passed between Hyat Khan and Jalal-ud-din about the horse.

I did not mention this when called to-day before, as my deposition was not taken.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I do not know when Muhammad Hashim took the horses except from hearsay; but I have heard that when the Ghazis had retired and my brother was in Sherpur, Hashim Khan took them from our stables in the city.

The horse was a pony, but quick-paced. It was Syad Thora, son of the Amir of Bokhara, who is here, who gave it to my father. The ground of the piebald was dark bay. It was of Bokhara breed, and, when I saw it, was in poor condition. Jalal-ud-din Khan is my maternal uncle.

The above is explained to the Sirdar in the Persian language in which he made his statement, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 25th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Maulvi Muhammad Sharif on solemn affirmation.—I was store-keeper of the Amir and in charge of his horses, mules and cattle. Muhammad Hyat Khan took nothing from the Amir's property in my presence except a book named Bedil, with margins illuminated in gold, and very large. Sirdar Ghulam Muhammad had got it written at Kabul by his Mirza. I do not know the name of the Mirza. It was well known that he had spent a large sum on the book; it was said Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000. If sold in the bazar, it might bring Rs. 100 or 120, but it was not a book for people of small means. It was a book for the Amir, and could not be expected to bring its value, if sold. The book was taken 10 or 15 days after the Amir's family had come to Sherpur. It was taken out of the Sandukkhana by me and given by me with my own hand to Muhammad Hyat Khan. He asked for it saying he wished to read it, having seen it in the Sandukkhana. The Sandukkhana was at the time in charge of officials of the British Government. There was a Sahib, whose name I don't know, in charge. He was not present at the time. The family of the Amir had made a representation to the Commissioner that their clothes were there, and an order came from the Commissioner (i. e., Major Hastings) to give up such property as they might recognise. Dur Muhammad and Shirin Beg, the latter since absconded, two sarwans and two farrashes went to recognise the property, and I accompanied them. Muhammad Hyat Khan and Mirza Ibrahim also went. The goods were in a verandah, under a European guard. Dur Muhammad and Shirin Beg recognised the clothes wanted, and Mirza Ibrahim and Mirza Taj Muhammad, after our return to the female apartment, made a list of what we had taken. Taj Muhammad had not gone to the Sandukkhana while Dur Muhammad and Shirin Beg were recognising the property. I sat in the verandah and passed it out. Dur Muhammad brought out the book, and I began to read it. Muhammad Hyat Khan was sitting with me, and he also read a little of it. He then asked me for it, saying he wished to read it, and I gave it to him. It was not included in the list afterwards prepared. When the property was taken there was in addition to the guard an officer present, but I do not know whether he was a commissioned or a non-commissioned officer. He stood near and said nothing. Whether he was there on duty or not I do not know.

The book was never returned. I remained in Kabul for 7 months afterwards and came to India in the month of Ramzan with the Amir's family. I never asked for the return of the book, and Muhammad Hyat Khan left Kabul before we did.

I do not know of any sword taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan, and nothing was taken from the Amir's family in my presence. I had nothing to do with the female apartments. Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan was in charge of them. I know of nothing taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan from any one else. Dur Muhammad is at Dehra.

The book was taken about the end of the Muharram. It was in that month the Amir's family came to Sherpur, after the siege. The Amir's property had been brought to Sherpur before the siege.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—You did not leave the book in the Sandukkhana at the time you took it to your residence. I have heard that some of the books were returned to the Amir's family and others sold; I have heard about 10 or 12 camel loads. I only know of this by hearsay from merchants. The sale was after the Bedil book had been taken, some days after; I do not remember how many. They were being sold for 2 or 3 days, but I did not go to the auction.

On the above being read to him in Persian, the witness adds:—

I think the officer standing by was on duty, as nothing was allowed to be taken until he came. The Bedil book had been the property of the Amir Sher Ali, and had been given by him to the heir to the throne, Abdulla Jan, and after his death it was deposited in the Sandukkhana. On Amir Sher Ali's death it came into the possession of Amir Yakub Khan.

The above is read to the witness in Persian, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 3rd March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Extract from a demi-official letter from W. Holmes, Esq., at Mussoorie,—dated the 14th September 1880.

* * * * *

PARA. 4.—Yakub has been informed by his wives and slaves that Muhammad Hyat Khan, who I believe was removed from Kabul in disgrace, has got possession of a quantity of his private property, including two things on which he sets great store, namely, a very large illuminated book compiled by his father and himself and the sword of Dost Muhammad. The jewels were removed from the latter by somebody at Kabul and were returned to his people by General Roberts' order, but the sword was afterwards taken away by Hyat Khan. Yakub is very anxious that these things should be obtained by search or otherwise and returned to him.

* * * * *

Nur Ali on solemn affirmation:—I am a slave of the Amir's, born in his house. I was employed in making purchases from the bazar. The property in the female apartment was in my charge, but I did not go in. I only had the outside service. I was imprisoned at Sherpur on the day when General Roberts' army went there. I was sent for from the city, from the door of the Amir's house. I went to Siah Sang. Mr. Chamberlain was sent with me from Siah Sang to the city to the Sandukkhana, and he put his seals on it and took me to Sherpur. I returned to the city, and was again sent for to Sherpur next morning about 10 A.M., and was arrested. I did not know why. I was put under a guard. I was detained for three months, at first alone, and after four days, under a different guard, with others, Yahia Khan, the Mustafi and others. They were in a different tent, but there were several others in the same tent with me. Four or five days after my arrest—then says about 12 days,—I was questioned about tillas. I was taken before Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan and questioned by him. He said the tillas were short. I was not in charge of the tillas. They were first with the mother of Abdulla Jan and were afterwards taken by Amir Yakub Khan into his own charge. After counting them along with Naib Lal Muhammad, he had them placed in the female apartments. The Amir's family were then in the garden of Ali Mardan and in the house of Sirdar Yahia Khan, having come there when the troops were marching to Siah Sang. They had brought the tillas with them. When the troops reached Siah Sang the Amir sent word that the General would send for the tillas, and Mr. Chamberlain with Ghulam Nakhshband and another officer had come and removed them. They were not counted. I told Sirdar Wali Muhammad when examined that I did not know how they were short. The Sirdar said the Amir's family might have taken them. I replied that they had not. They were in a separate house. I know nothing of the tillas having been found afterwards. I remained in confinement. I was only once examined.

Muhammad Hyat Khan did not send to me, while I was confined, to ask for anything. Abdulla Jan's watch was with my family while I was imprisoned. A man of Sirdar Yusuf Khan's came to me and asked me for the watch. I asked what he wanted it for. He said he wanted it to give it to the Deputy. I told him it was at my house. My family were then in Sherpur with the Amir's family. No enquiries had been made about it from me by any one sent by Muhammad Hyat Khan. The man sent by the Sirdar was Khair Muhammad, a slave of Sirdar Yahia Khan's. After my release, when I returned to my house, my wife told me Sirdar Yusuf Khan had taken the watch. There was a

small fine chain, only about a finger's length, with the watch. The watch was of gold, middle sized, and was said to be Turkish. I do not know from whom it had been received. Amir Sher Ali had sent it into the Sandukkhana. When the Sandukkhana was removed to Ali Mardan's garden, I kept this watch in my own charge, as it was a fine one, to preserve it from injury. There were many watches in the Sandukkhana. An account had been taken of the watches when brought to the garden. The others were not of gold, and were small.

My wife told me Sirdar Yusuf Khan had himself come for the watch. My wife did not tell me that any one else had asked for it, or had asked her to give anything for my release. I told Mr. Holmes at Dehra what I have said now. I did not say that Hyat Khan had himself come to my wife.

Abdulla Jan's sword was a Persian sword which had belonged to Dost Muhammad. The Amir had given it to Yakub Khan, but afterwards took it from him and gave it to Abdulla Jan, putting gold on it, and diamonds on the belt. Amir Yakub Khan had taken it back from Abdulla Jan's mother. In Kabul it was placed in my charge, when the Amir arrived at Siah Sang, to be placed in the female apartments. I removed the diamonds, cutting them out of the strap, and placed them and the sword in the female apartment. When the Amir was sent to Hindustan I was in custody at Sherpur. The same day Colonel MacGregor sent me to Mr. Chamberlain to the city, and he told me to give up whatever the Amir's family had. I said there was nothing. Sher Ahmad, son of Sirdar Nur Muhammad Khan, said I would be hung if I did not bring what there was. Sher Ahmad mentioned the sword, and I brought it and the jewels and the gold horse-trappings and gave them to Mr. Chamberlain. I was then taken back to Sherpur. Several days after the siege was raised, I was sent for by the Deputy Sahib (Muhammad Hyat Khan), and I found him near the tents occupied by the female apartments. He asked if these were all the diamonds of the sword. I said they were all. He then sent them by me into the female apartments. There was one emerald and the rest were diamonds. Muhammad Hyat Khan then asked me where the sword was. I said I had given it to Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonel of the Gurkhas, and knew nothing further. I did not see the horse-trappings returned. I was taken back to the place where I was confined. I do not remember how many days this was before my release.

No silver vessels were taken from me. I was not in charge of the silver vessels. The Amir's family had them. I know nothing about them. No enquiries were made from me when at Kabul by the kotwal or his nails, or by any one else about property taken from me. I was never asked by any one there what had become of these vessels.

The above is read over to the witness in the Persian language, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 3rd March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Dur Muhammad on solemn affirmation.—I am a servant of the Amir's, born in his house. When the clothes were returned to the Amir's family, Shirin Beg, Maulvi Muhammad Sharif and I, and Muhammad Yunas Khan, a son of the Amir's, went. The clothes required were taken out and carried to the female apartments, when Mirza Taj Muhammad and Mirza Abdul Rahim came and made a list of them. Muhammad Hyat Khan was there; and as the list was made, sent them into the female apartments. There were several chogas which Muhammad Hyat Khan himself took, saying they were of no use to us and would be of use to the Sahibs. I do not know the number. He also took one of two pieces of red cloth, sending the other into the female apartments. I do not know who removed the things not taken into the female apartments. Taj Muhammad may have taken them, or Mirza Abdul Rahim may have taken them with him. I went to my work. By Abdul Rahim I meant Mirza Ibrahim. I saw no books taken.

I did not see anything taken at any other time. I know Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan. He is the brother of the Amir's wife. He did not ask me anything when released, and I told him nothing. Shirin Beg may have told him.

I know nothing of the sword of Abdulla Jan. I was not present when the diamonds were returned to the Amir's family.

I know of a slave girl having absconded, and I was told by Muhammad Hyat Khan to make enquiries about her. I saw her on her return, but do not know if she had any property with her; nor had I been informed of her having taken any. I was not present when she absconded.

I was not with the Amir's family when taken to Sherpur, but I went next day, and I often went there during the day and returned home at night. Shirin Beg was a slave of Sirdar Yusuf Khan's, and anything he wished to know he would ask him.

There was a large bundle of the chogas—an armful. There may have been about 30, but this is only an estimate. I cannot say that there were so many. I do not know of any abra or barak. I saw none taken from the store-room that day.

The *maghut* (broadcloth), of which one piece was taken, was red. I did not see any gold on it. Muhammad Hyat Khan said it would be of use to the Sahibs for khillut.

I saw no book brought out. I gave none to the Maulvi.

When the chogas and the broadcloth were taken, the Maulvi was standing about 15 paces off.

The servants went twice for the clothes; but I only went the second time. The first time Sherin Beg went; but I do not know who went with him. I was at the bazar at the time.

I do not know of anything taken from the mother of Sirdar Yusuf Khan.

The above is explained to the witness in the Persian language, and is admitted by him to be correct.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Statement of Muhammad Hyat Khan, with reference to the property said to have been taken from the family of the ex-Amir, of Sirdar Muhammad Yusaf Khan, &c.

[See evidence of Sirdars Muhammad Yusuf and Muhammad Asaf Khan, of Muhammad Sharif, Nur Ali, and Dur Muhammad.]

With reference to the sword of Abdulla Jan, it is true that the diamonds were returned through me. Major Kennedy, one of the members of the Prize Committee, gave them to me for the purpose of being returned. When they were returned, I was asked, on behalf of the members of the ex-Amir's family, where the sword was. I then asked Nur Ali, and he said he had given it to Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonel of the Gurkhas. I asked Captain Chamberlain, and he said that Major Kennedy had it. I asked Major Kennedy, and he said the sword had been taken by the General to give as a trophy of Kabul to Lord Lytton. I had received no orders to return the sword, and I never had it.

With reference to Abdulla Jan's watch, mentioned by Nur Ali and Sirdar Muhammad Yusaf Khan, I know nothing. I never received it. Sirdar Muhammad Yusaf did not give it to me. Nor did Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan give me a watch and chain, and a diamond and a turquois ring, as he alleges.

Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf did not report to me either the escape or the return of a slave girl of the Amir's. Nor did I give him any orders from the General about the case. Nor did I ask him for the gold brought by the girl.

I did not receive a head ornament (*gul sir*) with diamonds from Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf's mother. He was released under a direct order from General Roberts through Major Hastings, after a list had been made—I do not know whether by Captain Chamberlain, Major Hastings, or General MacGregor—of political prisoners who might be released.

The property mentioned by Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan was returned to the Amir's family through me, and a receipt taken by me. I got it either from Major Kennedy or Captain Chamberlain to return to the Amir's family. I did not afterwards take back the gold horse-trappings, revolver, and sword. If I did, I would surely have been asked for a receipt. Nor had Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan claimed the horse-trappings.

I do not know what became of the "Khunkhwar" sword afterwards. A few days after I gave the property, the Amir's family returned from Sherpur to their homes in the city. I believe the only sword plundered from my brother on his way down was an Irani sword, *i. e.*, a curved sword. He was searched at Dhakka by Mr. Merk.

I never received a horse from Muhammad Asaf Khan and Muhammad Yusuf Khan. I have been told that Muhammad Husain, Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan's *Mir Munshi*, sold a piebald horse in India when on his way to Kerhela, but I do not know that this was the same, or whether it belonged to them. The only piebald pony I brought down from Kabul was one of my son's, which I took with me when I went to Kabul and brought down again. I took it up as a baggage pony. As it was a little pony, and not up to my weight, I gave the pony back to my son on his return, and it died at Wah, I believe, last December or November. I had it with me at Jhelum. My boys went to school on it. The colour was red and white. I may have ridden it sometimes, but it was not up to my weight. I may have ridden it to kuteherry, which was quite close. I have not had any other piebald horse since I came down from Kabul.

I know nothing of the Bedil book. I know that the women's clothes were ordered to be returned, and that an order was given authorising their being removed. I do not remember having gone myself, but I sent Mirza Ibrahim of my own office, and the Commissioner's Mirza, either Taj Ahmad or Taj Muhammad, to see them taken out, and have a list made and take a receipt. On the order given no book would have been allowed to be taken out. I do not know if I went to the spot while they were being counted. As to the chogas, they were taken out—I do not know whether on the same day or not—under a *chit* from Major Hastings or some officer of the General's staff, and were made over to Sirdar Wali Muhammad, whose receipt was taken for them. This receipt must be in Major Hastings' Office. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan might also be asked about them.

I did not order any broadcloth or anything else taken for the female apartment to be removed for khilluts. The property was in the stores of the Prize Committee, and nothing would have been allowed to be taken, except on their order. The list made of property taken out probably would be in Major Hastings' Office also.

I had never any communications with Sirdar Jalal-ud-din Khan about the piebald pony. The ground was a bright bay, with white spots.

I only sent down horses twice, once with Jalal Khan, and the second time I came down with them. I can give a list of all the horses I bought at Kabul, Kurram, &c., and I believe I have receipts for all I bought at Kabul, though not for those purchased before I got there. In Khair-ud-din's case I have not been able to find the receipt, but will enquire from Jalal Khan whether a receipt was taken.

Taken by me, 12th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Shirin Beg on solemn affirmation.—I was a slave's son of Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan. I did not run away from him. He allowed me to leave him when he came from Kabul. My wife and family are also with me here. I support myself by the sale of property coming from Kabul. I have been to Amritsar to sell such property. I earned the capital by labour here. I was employed by Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan as a general servant. I was employed in connection with the female apartments. I went to Sherpur with the family of Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan and of the Amir. No slave girl ran away from either.

I was present when some property was returned to the Amir's family from the Sandukkhana at Sherpur. It was ordered to be returned owing to a petition to the General about their clothes. A Mirza of the Commissioner's was sent, and Maulvi Muhammad Sharif and Dur Muhammad and I went on the part of the Amir's family. There was an officer present, and the Mirza had got a pass. I received orders to go from Sirdar Yahya Khan's wife. The order was to bring the women's clothes. I only went once. Dur Muhammad and I went in and brought out the things wanted, and showed them to the officer, who

allowed them to be passed out. Only women's clothes were allowed to be taken out. The Maulvi stood at a distance looking on. There were many books there, but they were not allowed to be taken out. I did not see any book brought to the Maulvi. No book was taken out. What the Maulvi says is false. He was in charge of the Amir's mule establishment. The property taken was brought to the door of the female apartment, and after the Mirza made a list of them, they were all taken in by me and Dur Muhammad. At the same time the Mirza by the Commissioner's orders took out some chogas. These were brought direct to the Mirza's tent, which is near the female apartment, not to the female apartment. I did not hear the Mirza's name, but he was the Mirza who paid out the money for the expenditure of the Amir's family which was received through the Commissioner. About 30 chogas may have been taken. I saw no broadcloth taken out, but the chogas were of broadcloth. The borders were embroidered with gold. The Mirza took these out himself. Five soldiers went inside when the things were taken out. Muhammad Hyat Khan was not at the Sandukkhana when the things were taken out, nor at the female apartments when the list was being prepared there.

After the release of Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, he made no enquiries from me about any property. I told him about the chogas and about the return of the clothes to the family. This was merely by way of information, it being the Amir's property.

I returned from Amritsar only yesterday. I stop here in the Bazari-Ganj. I don't know the name of the Ganj. My house is hired from a widow woman whose name I don't know. I was 20 days or a month at Amritsar. I stopped at the sarai to which Kabulis resort. I don't know its name. I bought gur which is now coming here, 5 or 6 maunds.

I do not know either Mirza Ibrahim or Mirza Taj Muhammad. Only one Mirza was there, who was the Commissioner's Mirza, a Kabuli. I do not know whether he was a Kizzilbash or not.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I know the piebald horse Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan had. It was not one of those taken by Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan. It was taken at the same time by Muhammad Hassan Khan, a Munshi of the Amir Sher Ali Khan. It was not recovered. Muhammad Hassan came here seven or eight months ago, and had the horse with him. Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan was then here and I was in his service, and told him I had seen it. He said nothing. I don't know where Muhammad Hassan is now. When the Khunkhwar sword was received back from Muhammad Hyat Khan by Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, and before the Amir's family came down, it was given to the tutor of Sirdar Musa Khan. Sirdar Yusuf Khan was at Jallalabad at the time. At the same time the mother of Sirdar Yusuf Khan sent the gold horse-trappings, in presence of Abdullah, a merchant, to a goldsmith named Aslam, and had ornaments made of them. This was 10 or 15 days before their departure for India.

Re-examined.—Muhammad Hassan Khan remained at Kabul after the mutineers left. I do not know why Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan did not demand the horse back. They are enemies. Muhammad Hassan Khan and Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan were friends. I do not know if Muhammad Yusuf Khan complained to any British officer about this horse. It was not much valued by Sirdar Yusuf Khan. It had been given to Yahya Khan by the son of the Amir of Bokhara.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—There was only one piebald horse in the stable. I went back from here to Kabul three months ago and made my purchases there with the money earned here by labour. I had been working here for three months and had earned Rs. 35. After some stay here I went to Amritsar to sell them. I spent Rs. 2 going to Kabul, and returning I had Rs. 4 left. When I made my purchases I carried the goods down on my back. I paid Rs. 1-8 customs at Jallalabad, nothing at Dhakka.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 24th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Hashmat Ali Khan on solemn affirmation.—I have been Deputy Inspector of Hassan Abdal Police Station since August 1878. Wah is two miles from the station. In April 1880, on the Grand Trunk Road, I met Muhammad Hyat Khan's horses coming back from Kabul. I knew them to be his, as the men with them were wearing arms. I asked on this account who they were, and where they were going. They said they were the Khan's servants returning from Kabul and were going to Wah. One of the horses was a piebald horse, with a saddle on it, and led by a man. The piebald was a white and bay horse. The bay was not bright bay. That would be called *rakka*. This was *kumaid*. I observed only these two colours. It was of middling height, neither very large nor very small, and of stout body. I did not observe of what breed it was. While the Khan Sahib was at Wah, his brother, Gulab Khan, rode this horse about twice to the police station. I did not see the horse again after he left Wah. He may have remained there somewhat less than a month. I never saw the horse back again at Wah after he left. I never saw it before he went to Kabul. I did not see it when he returned from Kurram after the first campaign. Where his stables were there was a porch on high ground overlooking them, and I have often sat there and seen his horses. I never saw any piebald pony in his possession but this. It was a good-tempered horse, therefore fit for children to ride, but it was also strong enough to carry heavy men. Before the Khan Sahib went to Kabul, his children were at Wah. When they came to Hassan Abdal, I have seen them riding *tattoos*, chestnut or bay in colour, never piebald. A horse like the piebald I saw would ordinarily be called a yaboo, not a *tattoo*. If of full height it would be called a horse; if smaller, a *tattoo*. If of this country, it would be called a *tattoo* also, if of middling size; but if from the Kabul direction, a horse of that size would be called a yaboo. I know nothing of any horse of Muhammad Hyat Khan's having died at Wah this winter.

Of the witnesses I have brought, Alfa saw the horses going up, having met them on the road.

When I met the horses returning, I saw 11 or 12 in all. Three were not laden; the others were. I do not know the names of the men I saw with them.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I cannot state the colours of the others. I noticed the piebald, as it was of a peculiar colour. I do not know where Muhammad Hyat Khan got the piebald except from hearsay. I was transferred on 5th August 1880 to the City Police, Rawal Pindi, and retransferred in September to Hassan Abdal; but it was not stated in the parwana transferring me that Muhammad Hyat Khan had made any complaint against me; nor did Mr. Drysdale ever tell me so; nor have I heard that Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Muhammad Hyat Khan's brother, complained of my partizanship with their enemy, Muhammad Khan. I do not know that a deputation from Hassan Abdal went to Muhammad Hyat Khan at Wah, on his return from Kabul, to complain of me. I did ask Karam Khan, Bostan Khan, Khairuddin Khan and Fatteh if they knew anything, and they said they did not. This was because I was instructed to bring with me any witnesses who knew the facts. I sent for Sawan Khatri, as he was mentioned in the order I received, but I did not tell him not to mention the piebald horse. I did not go inside the stable; when I saw the horses at Wah, I saw grays, chestnuts, &c.

There is some enmity between Muhammad Hyat Khan and his cousins, Muhammad Khan and Maddat Khan. I made no report before I received orders to enquire. It was owing to these orders I made enquiries. I asked Muhammad Khan and Maddat Khan, as well as others.

Muhammad Khan did petition, on Muhammad Hyat Khan's return from Kurram, that security might be taken from Ghulam Muhammad Khan and servants of Muhammad Hyat Khan. In the petition he mentioned Muhammad Hyat Khan as instigating them.

Nawab Khan, who appeared yesterday, is the son of a man residing in Muhammad Khan's division of the village, and now works for wages in that quarter. I mean that he lives in that quarter of the village, but I do not know whom he works for.

The above is read to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 7th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Alfuddin on solemn affirmation.—I reside at Lohsar. I am lumbardar. It is about a koss and a half from Wah. In the month of Ramzan, I saw Muhammad Hyat Khan's horses near Brahma village on the road going up to Kabul, Jalal Khan and Sawan Khatri being with them. I saw four mules, three sawans, and a yellow one, whose I didn't know, and three horses going up. Jalal Khan was riding one of the horses, and the other two were led. That Jalal Khan was riding was bay, and the other two were gray. I saw no laden ponies; two of the mules had boxes, and the others bundles and clothes. There were eight or nine men with them. I recognized no one but Jalal Khan and Sawan. In Baisakh last year, at the present season, I saw five horses of the Khan's at a *baoli* on the road near a field of mine. There were six men with them, and they told me they were the Khan's horses. I knew none of the men. The horses were a piebald, a dun, and three others, one bay and two gray. The dun was a mare with a foal. I never saw the piebald before this, or since.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I was imprisoned for a month some six years ago, one of my enemies charging me with insulting a woman. The road past Brahma goes to Fattahjang, and the horses were going in that direction. I have never been to Kohat, but that is the road to Kohat. I was sent for by the Deputy Inspector at the same time that Sawan Khatri was sent for. I do not know which is the direct road from Wah to Bathar. I have no familiarity with Muhammad Khan. I do not know of his enmity with Muhammad Hyat Khan. They are near relatives.

Explained to the witness and acknowledged by him to be correct.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Nawab on solemn affirmation.—My father's name is Jallan. I am a zemindar of Wah. I went with Muhammad Hyat Khan to Kabul as a syce when the expedition went up. I went with the horse named Moti. There were two others,—one named Logar, iron-gray, and one bay. There were no ponies; mules only were taken for baggage. There were three mules of Sawan Khatri's and one of Muhammad Hyat Khan's. There was no pony for baggage. There was no piebald pony with us. I returned from Kabul when Muhammad Hyat Khan came down. I was then in charge of a piebald horse; he got this at Kabul. I do not know from whom he got it. About a month before he came down, a Khan brought it to the stable. It was not laden when I brought it down. It had only the saddle on it. I went with it from Wah to Jhelum, and remained two months. I then took leave, giving up the employment. I have not seen it since. It has not been in Wah since then. I never saw any other piebald horse in the possession of Muhammad Hyat Khan. It was a good horse. When I came down there were 3 or 4 unladen horses and 8 laden. It was a white piebald with red spots.

When I went up, Abbas, Burban, Attanya, Karma, Bakhsha Malliar, and another, Bakhsha Nura, a zemindar of Wah, Gholam Hassan and Juma went up, besides Jalal Khan and Sawan, to whom the mules belonged. Sawan is now here; Bakhsha Musalli was in charge of the horse named Logar. The third had no syce; we attended to it. We overtook Muhammad Hyat Khan at Ali Khel; we remained there 6 or 7 days. We then went to Khushi. We got there in one day. We then went to the "parao" on this side of Logar, then to Logar (says this is the name of a village), then to the Wazir's Kila, the "parao" beyond Logar where the fight occurred, and then to Siah Sang. It is a high place near Kabul; we remained there 1½ month or 2 months, and then went to Sherpur, where we remained 6 months. I never went out from there. Muhammad Hyat Khan went out when there was fighting. Moti was never taken out. It was a very fast horse. He rode a bay horse, the one taken up from Wah. When Jalal Khan came down he brought with him 18 laden horses and 17 unladen. When I came down with Muhammad Hyat Khan, 8 were laden and 3 unladen. Moti went down with Jalal Khan; Logar was sold to a merchant. I do not know from whom all the horses were got. Horses were brought and described for the Khan Sahib. The horses were tied in 3 lines when at Sherpur. These were the Khan's horses only. When he went away when there was fighting, he took his own horses to carry baggage.

At Wah I am Muhammad Khan's tenant. I have no land. I live by selling grass. I was in his division of the village, but I have since served Muhammad Hyat Khan for a year. I was once imprisoned 3 or 4 years ago for 4 months for a quarrel with my uncle, Mehr Muhammad. I did not state in my answer in that case that I was Muhammad Khan's servant, and that Gulab Khan and Ghulam Muhammad Khan wished to get me imprisoned. I am not a servant of Muhammad Khan. My brother Alfa is servant of his brother Ahmad Khan. Muhammad Khan and Ahmad Khan have also come here, but it was the Deputy Inspector who brought us.

The horses at Kurram put up with Shahzada Sultan Jan, who was in camp there at the time. The Shahzada had no horse then.

The 6th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

There is a stage at Shutargardan between Alikhel and Khushi. We did stop there for 2 days. Muhammad Hyat Khan was in a tent; he was not with any Sahib. I went with him to the Shutargardan and left it with him.

We went from Wah to Campbellpur in one day, and in one day from Campbellpur to Kohat, then to Hangu, then to Malik Bhangi's village, then to Balesh Khel, then to Kurram. We did not stop at Bathar or at Khushialgarh; we went right through. We did not go five stages in one day. It is not five stages from Campbellpur to Kohat.

I did not tell Muhammad Khan the name of any stranger who had come to Wah about a week ago. I saw no foreigner there.

Re-examined, after being confronted with Muhammad Khan.—There was certainly a Kabuli Munshi at Wah for several days, named Ibrahim. Having been at Kabul, I knew his name, and Muhammad Khan asked me who he was.

The 7th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Nawab on solemn affirmation.—I live at Wah. I am a zamindar. I am a tenant both of Muhammad Hyat Khan and of Muhammad Khan. I do not know what horses Muhammad Hyat Khan took with him to Kabul, nor how many horses he had before starting. I saw no piebald horse either before he went to Kabul or after my return. I was told to come here by Muhammad Khan. I am his servant.

The 7th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Mehr Bakhsh on solemn affirmation.—I am a zamindar of Wah, a hereditary cultivator. I cultivate Muhammad Hyat Khan's land. When his horses started for Kabul, I only saw two horses and four mules going. There may have been others gone before. Jalal Khan, Laddha, Bakhsha, Juma Burhan, and Sawan Khatri were with them. I saw four or five men. One was a red horse and one gray. He had no piebald horse before he went. There was never one in the family. In Baisakh a piebald horse was brought down after Muhammad Hyat Khan's arrival. Jalal Khan was with the horses then. Six or seven came then. I asked Nawab of Wah, who was one of the men with them, whose they were. He said they were the Khan's. This was Nawab, who appeared here yesterday. When the Khan Sahib left for Jhelum, he took it with him. I never saw it in Wah afterwards. I do not know of its having ever returned to Wah. He left no horses in Wah except one or two of inferior value. I do not know of any horse of his having died in Wah last winter. Jalal Khan came down thrice, once about Magh with 35 horses, again about the month before last with 14 horses, and, lastly, in Baisakh, about this time, with 12 horses, a few days after the Khan's arrival. I went to see the horses, as they were wonderful horses and had wonderful boxes with them. Everybody counted them.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I am not a servant of Muhammad Khan's. Many of the horses were sold. Some of them were sold to road chaukis, and one fine horse presented to the Arbab at Attock (Extra Assistant Commissioner Arbab Lashkar Khan). Some were sold to the Hattian Chauki,—I don't know how many. Names also several other chaukis.

Explained to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

Fuzla on solemn affirmation.—I am a zamindar of Wah, by caste a Mallian. I cultivate land of Muhammad Hyat Khan's and also land of Muhammad Khan's. I live in Muhammad Khan's patti. I am a hereditary tenant in both divisions of the village. When Muhammad Hyat Khan went to Kabul he had with him three horses, one bay and two grey, and three mules; two Sawan's, and one his own. He himself went by dak, and his servants followed with the horses by the Fattehjang road. Three ponies also went,—two grey and one bay. These are the horses already mentioned, not different. The horses were not laden, but Jalal Khan rode one. Juma, Nawab, Karma and Burhana and Attaya also went with the horses. Others may have gone with the Khan. Nawab was of Wah. There were one or two Punjabi servants, but I don't know their names. I never saw a piebald horse in Muhammad Hyat Khan's possession until last year, about this time, when he came back from Kabul. It remained a month, and when Muhammad Hyat Khan went to Kangra, it and four other horses went after him. This horse never returned. I heard this winter that a horse of the Khan Sahib's had died at Wah. I did not see it, and I don't know what it was like. The Khan Sahib had then 2 or 3 old horses in Wah and two others. I did not see them. I know how many there were only from hearsay.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I know of no enmity between you and Muhammad Khan. People do not call me his Wazir, nor am I his Wazir. Muhammad Khan's father killed Muhammad Hyat Khan's father in Rajah Chattar Singh's time. There are two roads to Bathar, one the Fattehjang road and another. Both are straight roads. I have not been in Muhammad Khan's service for a year and a half past.

The 7th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Muhammad Khan on solemn affirmation.—I am a resident of Wah. I am cousin of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I am not a particular friend of his, nor am I a great enemy. I am proprietor in one division of the village and he in the other. When Muhammad Hyat Khan went to Kabul, he took three horses with him, two grey and one bay; the latter a small pony. Four mules went. No laden ponies went. Of the mules, one was dun, the Khan's own, and three Sawan Khatri's of Lohsar. I saw Jalal Khan and the servant of Muhammad Hyat Khan start with the horses by the Fattehjang and Kohat road. Muhammad Hyat Khan and Sikandar Khan having gone by the Peshawar road, Nawab, Burhana, Attaya, Juma, Sawan Khatri, Nur Muhammad, Karma and one or two others went. There were no Punjabi servants. He had none. All were of Wah. One of the others was Ghulam Hassan. Nur Muhammad has not come with me. None were of the Gurdaspur District.

Muhammad Hyat Khan had no piebald pony at the time. His children rode two small bay ponies. When he came down from Kabul, Muhammad Hyat Khan brought a piebald horse, which remained a month at Wah, and was taken away by him; and I have heard that his children afterwards rode that. It came in April. It was white, with red spots. The spots were bay; they were pure bay; no other colour mixed with it. It was a valuable horse, swift and gentle, and well-looking; it was of middling height and strong in body, and of foreign breed. I have seen Gulab Khan riding it. It was fit to carry any one, however heavy. When the Khan Sahib went away to Kangra he took it and a dun horse with some white in the eye, which foaled at Wah, and two or three others. It was with him at Jhelum, until the order came for his suspension, but I only know of this from hearsay.

Thirty-five horses came down in December towards the end of the month, 11 in February, one of which was the Jamshidi horse, besides two asses of foreign breed and a mule of Sawan, and 12 in April, after Muhammad Hyat Khan's return. Several small horses were sold to the dak. The Jamshidi horse was a fine horse, fit to ride. It was never sold to the postal department; it was made over to Nadir when Sikandar Khan wrote down from Kabul that there was a case about it, and afterwards taken back and sent to Kabul. If it had been sold, I would have heard the price. Nadir had the chauki at Hattian, but whether it was ever driven in the dak I do not know. I know Durga

Parshad. He was appointed to the dāk on the security of Purdel Khan, a relative of Muhammad Hyat Khan's. He bought 12 or 14 horses of the Khan's for the dāk. It was, I think, after the Khan's return that I heard there was a case about the horse. Muhammad Hyat Khan remained perhaps 20 days at Wah. When he came down from Kabul, he remained 15 or 20 days. His family were at Wah, and when he went to Pahlampur he took them with him. When he went to Lahore from Wah, I do not think he came back; I know how long it was, as about a week after he came, Mr. Drysdale, District Superintendent of Police, came with Hashmat Ali Khan and enquired if he was there, and I said he was, and then I went with them to Muhammad Hyat Khan. After this he remained eight or ten days at least.

I do not know of any horse of Muhammad Hyat Khan's having died at Wah during the winter.

I sent a registered letter on the 1st April, stating that I saw a man named Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim at Wah from the 28th March. I asked Nawab, who had gone to Kabul, his name, and I also heard his name from others. He remained five days, and was said to be making out accounts for Muhammad Hyat Khan. Muhammad Hyat Khan came on the 30th and left on 31st. Mirza Ibrahim remained at Wah till the evening of the 3rd. Muhammad Hyat Khan returned on the 4th. Babu Jaikishen I met on the 2nd, and he gave his name and said he was going to see the Khan. He remained at Wah till the 5th. He was two days with Mirza Ibrahim. I was here yesterday. I did not see Mirza Ibrahim yesterday. I only remained here a short time, and in the afternoon went to the city.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—We have had quarrels about property, but there is no special enmity. My father killed Muhammad Hyat Khan's father when I was two years of age. When Sikandar Khan killed a servant of mine, I went to Mr. Melvill about it. I did not give evidence. I afterwards went to Murree with Muhammad Hyat Khan and joined in asking the Lieutenant-Governor to pardon him, as I was satisfied. This was after a jirgah had asked me to interfere. I took a written Razinama to Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor. I gave the application for revision to Mr. Melvill, in the name of my brother Madat Khan, who had given evidence and had been fined Rs. 50 by Colonel Hall, while Sikandar Khan was acquitted. Mr. Melvill sentenced Sikandar Khan and six servants to transportation for life, but the Chief Court had reduced the sentences before we went to Murree. I never sent petitions of complaint to the Lieutenant-Governor against Muhammad Hyat Khan. I represented my own services two months ago. After Muhammad Hyat Khan returned from Kurram, I gave a petition to the Deputy Commissioner, asking that security should be taken from his brothers, as they were troubling me about land. I also mentioned Muhammad Hyat Khan's name. I did not offer to bribe Sawan Khatri, to say nothing of the piebald horse. He is Muhammad Hyat Khan's servant still. Nawab left Muhammad Hyat Khan's service at Jhelum two months ago, and now works at Hassan Abdul and Wah. His brother Alfa is not now servant of my brother Ahmed Khan; he was his servant up to six months ago. I met a Sahib at the Hassan Abdul Station and asked him if he knew how Muhammad Hyat Khan's case was going on. He said he did not, and asked me why. He asked if I wished to give evidence, and I said I would do so if Government wished me to do so. I did not know who he was, nor did I ask him if he was Mr. Cunningham. I did not tell Karma, Bostan Khairuddin and Faltha to give evidence in the case. I did not offer to give evidence in the Jullundur case, nor sent a letter saying I was coming. I sent no telegram. I did reply to letters, both from Muhammad Hyat Khan and from Sher Muhammad Khan, both having written to ask me to come and give evidence. Muhammad Hyat Khan wrote to me to come, as it was a question affecting our caste. I now remember that I did send a telegram to Sher Muhammad Khan. I sent no petitions about this case to Government. I only sent the letter addressed to this Court. I was at my deorhi when I saw the horses starting for Kabul. I saw them going at Rarrian. The road to Rarrian is visible from my deorhi. It is as far away as the barracks in front are from here. Muhammad Hyat Khan started for Peshawar the same day, after sending his men off.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 7th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Sawan on solemn affirmation.—I am of Lohsar, a Thapar Khatri. I keep mules. When Muhammad Hyat Khan was going to Kabul, a Tahsil chaprassi seized me and took me with my mules to Wah, saying they were wanted as the Khan Sahib was going. I had three mules. These were laden, and also a mule and three ponies of the Khan Sahib's. The mule was yellow, and the ponies, two red and one piebald (white and yellowish red, not dark bay), it was strong, but small, it was fit for baggage, not for riding. (The height he points out would not be more than 12 hands.) I was with them to Alikhel, and from there I was sent with General Roberts' treasure. The men with the horses were Juma, Bakhsha, Musalli, and others whose names I don't know. We stopped at Bathar the first day, next at Campbellpur, then at Khushulghar, and thence went to Kohat in a single day, then to Hiangu Sarai, then to a stage on this side of Thall, then to the stage beyond it, then to Kurram, and then to the Paiwar. We stopped at Kurram at a Katra where the Commissariat mules were kept. I have never seen the piebald since my return from Kabul. I saw it at Kabul. I returned from there in Magh with three mules at the same time with Jalal Khan. My mules were not laden, and I sold two at Pabbi in order not to have to go back to Kabul.

Four riding horses went up with us to Alikhel, three grey and one red. There was Punjabi syce from the Lahore direction, whose name I don't know.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—When Jalal Khan came down he had four ponies laden and four horses with him. I now keep a grain shop in my own village. Jalal Khan never returned home while I was at Kabul.

I got away from Kabul on the Khan's representation. When the army went to Maidan, I was with it. There were then three horses carrying Muhammad Hyat Khan's baggage, two of which were grey. One, a flea-bitten grey, was a large horse. They were private property.

I did not meet Alfa, Lambardar of my village, on the way up. I did not go the way he says. I know Nawab, who is present, by appearance. He was not with us.

The above is explained to the witness and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 7th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Dulla Khan on solemn affirmation.—I am Lambardar of Bathar. I know that when Muhammad Hyat's men went off with his baggage towards Kurram, they stopped a day with me at Bathar. There were Jalal Khan, Sawan Khatri, Burhan, Bakhsha, &c. There were six or seven horses and three or four mules. Three of the horses were tattoos, and three or four large horses. One of the tattoos was piebald and two bay, and two of the large horses were grey. The piebald was strong and middle sized, it was fit to ride, but not fit for a Sirdar. It was then laden. Of the large horses, Jalal Khan rode one, and two were led. Bathar is five or six koss from Wah, and Campbellpur is 14 koss further on. I saw the piebald horse bought by Gulab Khan at Pindi three years ago from a man from the Peshawar or Kabul direction. The price was Rs. 80.

Explained to the witness, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 7th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Mirza Fatteh Muhammad Beg on solemn affirmation.—I live at Kasur. I have often visited Wah. I had gone to Muhammad Hyat Khan at Lahore, where I had gone about an address the Kasur Anjuman wished to present to the Viceroy, and I went with him to Wali. I remained there a

day or two. He showed me a piebald horse he wanted to send with his son to the Aligarh College. He had to go soon after to Kabul, and this plan was therefore given up. The idea then was that I should take the boy to Aligarh and leave him there. It was middle sized, fit for a boy to ride, but a man could only ride it occasionally. It was white and red, not dark-red, but with light red spots (kākka colour). I rode it from and to the railway station when I visited Jhelum; afterwards once or twice. I came to Jhelum two or three times; the last time more than three or four months ago, and saw it each time. I am Secretary to the Kasur Anjuman.

I visited Wah two or three times, the second time when the Khan Sahib had taken leave, being ill. This was last December after the Lahore Durbar. I did not see it then. Nawab Inayat Ali Khan of Maler Kotla was then with me. Gulab Khan had died, and I went on that account, as well as on account of the Khan's illness. I suppose the Nawab went for the same reason. He left at the same time I did. He accompanied me as far as Lahore on the way back. We both stopped at Wah—not at Hasan Abdal:

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 7th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Ramji on solemn affirmation.—I am a Khatri of Wah. I take contracts. I was called in by a servant of Muhammad Hyat Khan's sent by Ghulam Khan, I don't remember the name, to see a piebald pony of his of middle size, which was ill. This was four or five months ago. Muhammad Hyat Khan was at Jhelum then. It was in the earlier part of the cold weather. I do not know how long the horse had been at Wah at this time, as I am often absent on business. I prescribed for it, and, after getting the medicine, had it walked about. Three or four days after I came back and heard that it was dead. There were four or five horses there at the time. Muhammad Hyat Khan came from Jhelum to Wah, perhaps a month later. I saw the horse three years ago when Gulab Khan had brought it from Pindi. It was then ridden by Gulab Khan's son, and was afterwards sent to Gurdaspur for Muhammad Hyat Khan's son. I had perhaps seen it when Muhammad Hyat Khan went to Kabul. I went to pay my respects to Jalal Khan, and saw this pony and two others and a mule and some horses standing there. This was at the house in Wah; they were laden. The son of Muhammad Hyat Khan was at Jhelum when I was called in to see the pony at Wah. I did not hear whether the pony had come from Jhelum or not. Gulab Khan may have died 15 days, a month, or a month and a half after the death of the horse.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I am not sure about this.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 7th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Reply of Jalal-ud-din regarding the piebald horse of Yusuf Khan.—Yusuf Khan, when on his way from Kabul to Amritsar, stopped with me at Pindi, and laughingly told me of the piebald horse which Muhammad Hyat Khan had taken from him at Kabul, and said it was a magnificent horse and a splendid goer. I am very fond of fine horses, and I said to Sekandar Khan that if his brother would sell this horse, I should be very glad to buy it for my own riding. Muhammad Hyat Khan was at that time at Jhelum, and Sikandar Khan said he was just going down to see him, and that he should ask him about it and bring me back his answer.

After several days Sikandar Khan came back and told me that his brother had said that he was soon going to Peshawar to answer a few questions, and that after his return from there he would bring me the horse himself.

That is all I know about the horse. I never heard anything more about it.

Questions for the examination of Captain Burton, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Captain Burton having been sworn, deposes as follows:—

Questions.

Answers.

Have you seen any, and what property, which you have reason to believe belonged to the Amir of Kabul, in the possession of Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., late Assistant Political Officer? If so, describe the property as well as you can, and state when and under what circumstances you saw it.

State any fact within your knowledge as to how Muhammad Hyat Khan got possession of the property mentioned in your reply to the previous question, and how these facts became known to you.

I have not seen any property in the possession of Hyat Khan which I could swear belonged to the late Amir.

Though I did not see any property, sometime about the beginning of February 1880 Niaz Muhammad Khan and Baz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai Chiefs of Tezin, informed me that property then passing through the Ghilzai District, belonging to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and which was in charge of his servants, was property taken from the Amir.

Have you seen any such property in the possession of Sikandar Khan, brother of Muhammad Hyat Khan? If so, state its nature, and when and under what circumstances you saw it, describing it as well as you can.

When Sikandar Khan was looted at the foot of the Jagdallak Kotal, I saw some gold-laced coats and a pair of gold-laced overalls, also a sozni or bed coverlet in embroidered gold-work, also a cloth worked in silver-thread and worsted. These I was told were belonging to the Amir, but I have no proof to offer beyond the word of the Ghilzai raiders; also a sword, viz., an ordinary Kabul tulwar.

State also any fact within your knowledge as to how Sikandar Khan became possessed of such property, and how these facts became known to you.

I am unable to say how Sikandar Khan came by the property, unless it was through his brother Hyat Khan.

Mention any witnesses whom you believe to be in a position to give direct evidence on the matters on which you have been examined, and if you know where they are likely to be found. State this.

Khan Muhammad Khan, Babukur Kheyl, of Tezin, and his brothers, Mazulla Khan of Hissarak; Akram Khan Sehak Ghilzai, Khan of Sarobi; Azmuddin, Kizzilbash of Jagdallak; Belooch Khan, brother of Padshah Khan, whom I suppose will be found in their homes.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 25th February 1881.

F. C. BURTON, Capt.,
1st Bengal Cavalry.

This evidence was read over to the witness in English, a language he understood, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

H. C. BARSTOW,
Magistrate, Cawnpore.

The 1st March 1881.

Dated 5th April, 1881.

Demi-official—From Brigadier General D. Massy,
To—Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.

Yakub Khan's State sword was sent by Sir Frederick Roberts to the Viceroy of India (Lord Lytton) as a present from the British army at Kabul.

Dated 26th May, 1881.

From—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Kennedy, London,

To—The Adjutant General in India, through Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., G.C.B.

In reply to your No. 1548, dated Simla, 30th April 1881, giving cover to Military Department No. 10161 K., and Foreign Office Memorandum No. 654 E.P., dated 8th April 1881, asking for particulars which may be known as to the property returned to the family of the ex-Amir of Kabul, and more especially with reference to the sword of the late Amir Dost Muhammad, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. When the State property was attached at Kabul, Sir Frederick Roberts gave directions that the agents of Yakub Khan (the then Amir) should have access to everything there was in my charge, and that anything they wished to be restored to His Highness should be at once given up to them.

3. This order was rigidly obeyed, and numerous objects of value were thus reclaimed. I may mention that Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., Assistant Political Officer, was the medium of communication between myself and the Amir's representative.

4. With regard to the late Amir Dost Muhammad's sword, I regret that I am unable to give any specific information about it, for the simple reason that amongst the numerous swords which came into our possession, its identity or even existence was not made known to me.

5. In conclusion, I would beg to point out that the Military Department, in their No. 10161 K, err in describing myself and the officers who were associated with me in taking charge of the attached property, as "Prize Agents." It has been decided by the Government of India that we officiated in no such capacity, and the authorised agency fees have not been awarded to us; therefore, on behalf of myself and colleagues, I must respectfully protest against its use, as the term involves a pecuniary responsibility which we feel that we cannot, under the circumstances, be expected to accept.

6. I may add that certified copies of all the pecuniary transactions, together with lists of the articles sold at Kabul, have already been forwarded to the Government of India, and that I am quite prepared to forward the originals whenever they may be required, if intimation to that effect is conveyed to me.

Memo by—Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B.

I submit this as the letter from the Adjutant General, to which it replies, was sent to me.

I gave orders, while commanding at Kabul, that everything the family of Yakub Khan wished for should be made over to them, and I am under the impression that I sent to the Foreign Secretary at Simla a letter from the wife of Yakub Khan, saying that the family had got everything they wished for. I never heard about the sword in question.

No. , dated 7th July, 1881.

Memo. from—Major-General G. R. Greaves, Adjutant General,

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

Forwarded for the information of Government, with reference to Military Department No. 10161 K., dated the 16th April 1881, ^{Kabul} Prize.

No. 10569 K., dated 18th July, 1881.

Endorsed by the Military Department.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Foreign Department for information, in continuation of this Department No. 10497 K., dated 24th June 1881.

VII.—SIRDAR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN'S CASE.

Nasrat Jang, son of Naib Abdulhak Khan, of Kabul, on solemn affirmation states—I was employed by the Amir Sher Ali Khan, and he appointed me to act as deputy under his son Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, while Ibrahim Khan was

governor (hakim) of Kabul. Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan held that post for 11 years. When General Roberts went to Kabul, I joined him at Kulingar in the Logar Valley one day before the battle of Charasiah, and I was from that time employed under Major Hastings and sometimes under General Roberts. A month or a month and a half after the battle, I do not remember exactly, Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan in my presence gave his Dewan Hira two abras, one for Sikandar Khan and one for Muhammad Hyat Khan, and told me also to go with him. This happened in the city after Major Hastings had paid a visit to Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, accompanied by Sikandar Khan. Abras and a number of other articles had been brought out before Major Hastings and offered to him, but he had not accepted them, and after he left, Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan proposed to send these abras to Sikandar Khan and Muhammad Hyat Khan. I went with the Dewan Hira to Sherpur. We found Muhammad Hyat Khan in his tent, and Sikandar Khan with him. There were 4 or 5 others present, people of the country. Hira and I both said the Sirdar had sent these abras, according to the custom of the country, as Sikandar Khan had visited him, one for Sikandar Khan and one for Muhammad Hyat Khan. Muhammad Hyat Khan refused to take them. I said the Sirdar would be angry if we brought them back, and it was the custom of the country. They were laid down before them, and Hira remained there, while I went away to my work. I only know, by hearing from Hira, that they were accepted. He is in Kabul. The value of that intended for Muhammad Hyat Khan would be about Rs. 170 or 180, and of that intended for Sikandar Khan about Rs. 120 or 130. I remained about 20 or 25 minutes after Muhammad Hyat Khan at first refused to take them. There had been no conversation after Muhammad Hyat Khan, in reply to what I said, had answered, "It is not our custom," as he was busily engaged in Government work.

One day, some time after the siege of Sherpur was raised, the Sirdar Sahib visited Muhammad Hyat Khan in my presence. Muhammad Hyat Khan was drinking tea at the time. He gave some to the Sirdar and I also had some. He then ordered in breakfast (khana), and I ate and the Sirdar ate. It was about 8 A. M. When we went out, and the Sirdar came home, he said he was greatly ashamed, as since the Khan Sahib had come to the country, he had not given him an entertainment, and he had now eaten his food. He must give him an entertainment (ziafat). Five or six days after the Sirdar in my presence counted Rs. 400 English currency, and put it in a handkerchief, and went to the Khan's bungalow, taking me with him. The Khan Sahib was busy writing. After ten minutes, the Sirdar said to him that he had brought Rs. 400 to him as ziafat, for a dinner. I repeated this in Hindustani. He answered me that it was contrary to orders, and was not our practice. I explained this to the Sirdar in Persian. The Sirdar said he must follow the custom of the country, and he laughed and the Khan Sahib laughed. The latter was then called to the General, and we all went out. The Sirdar pressed the money upon him and he again refused. He went out, and I gave the handkerchief containing the money into the hands of a servant of his, a Punjabi. This was a private servant. The Khan Sahib must have seen me give it. It was in the verandah, outside the door. Ten or twenty people were present. The Khan gave no orders to his servant in my presence. He must have given an order, but I did not hear it. Muhammad Hyat Khan was talking to the people in the verandah, and Ibrahim Khan had gone on about 5 minutes before. I remained behind to give the money. The servant told me to give him the *amanati*, i. e., the money I had with me, and I gave it. It was not counted. Muhammad Hyat Khan was there, but there was quite a tumult, so many people were talking.

I was formerly Wurdi Major in the 9th Bengal Cavalry. I knew that Government officers were not allowed to receive money. I could not have dissuaded the Sirdar from offering the money. When the Sirdar pressed Major Hastings in my presence to take what he offered, Major Hastings was angry with me and said to me—"You know we are not allowed to take such things, why did you not explain it to the Sirdar." I told the Sirdar at the time I had already told him the Sahibs would not accept such things, and that Major Hastings was angry at the offer being made.

I do not know of anything else having been given by Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan to Hyat Khan.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—The servant to whom I gave the money was not further from the Khan Sahib than Mr. Silcock is sitting from me (not more than a yard and a half.) I cannot say whether Muhammad Hyat Khan actually saw the money being given. I do not remember this. I believe I could recognize the servant who took the money from me. I never told Hyat Khan I had given the money to his servant. I frequently met him afterwards. I do not know whether any of the other Sirdars gave Hyat Khan an entertainment, but I have heard that Hashim Khan once gave him an entertainment, and Hyat Khan went.

The persons present when Hira went with me to give the abras, were traders. When I got up, the abras were lying where Hira had put them down.

The above is explained to the witness in the Hindustani language in which it was given, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 26th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Re-called.—I was sometimes sent out on duty by Muhammad Hyat Khan. I was once sent to General Saifuddin's village by him to see if there were any Government arms, camels, mules, &c.; there I found none. I brought his brother Khairuddin and two or three men of his, and produced them. I do not know whether General Saifuddin was then in Sherpur or not. I brought no horses from the village with me, but Khairuddin rode a horse of his own. I do not know what it was like—perhaps it was bay, but I do not know. I know nothing of any horse having been sold by Khairuddin to Hyat Khan. I am the Nasrat Jang who was afterwards employed in Lataband. I do not know of any other Nasrat Jang having been under Muhammad Hyat Khan's orders at Kabul. Of the four servants produced by Hyat Khan now, I recognize two as having been at Kabul, but neither of these was the man who took the money. He was of middling height, but I cannot describe him further. I do not know whether these two men were then present, nor whether the man who took the money was a Hindu or a Mahomedan. I do not know the man now produced as Ghulam Hassan.

The above is read to the witness in the Hindustani language in which he gave his evidence, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 26th February 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Hyat Khan says he has only one other man, at present at Wah, named Juma, who was with him in Kabul. He was a chaprassi. Recollects also another Ghulam Hassan. He is here.

Witness told to remain until Tuesday.

Re-examined.—I have not been here since I came for a wedding which was to have taken place here, but was postponed as Muhammad Afzal Khan was unable to get leave. I remained here six days and went home from here about 20 or 21 days ago. I heard no mention of this enquiry at the time.

The 1st March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Juma not produced.

The 1st March 1881.

To be produced on 3rd instant.

The 1st March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Juma produced; witness cannot recognize him.

The 3rd March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

In Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim's case, Muhammad Hyat Khan says.—The Sirdar, when I went to call upon him, placed abras before me, and I refused to accept them as it was not our custom, though he pressed them on me. My brother, Sikandar Khan, called on him with Major Hastings. I called separately. No abras were sent to me after my brother had called. Hira and Nasrat Jang brought no abras to my tent on behalf of Sirdar Ibrahim Khan that I can recollect. I was busy at the time, and cannot recollect every one who came to me. Many people came and asked me to accept this or that, and I always refused to accept dumbas, ghi or rassad.

Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim several times asked me to dine with him, but I said I had no time. I do not recollect his even offering me money in lieu of a dinner. I always refused rassad when offered, and would not have taken money. It may have been brought, but I do not remember it. Nasrat Jang was Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim's right-hand man, and only left this for Bannu a few days before my arrival here for this enquiry.

The above is read over to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 1st March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan on solemn affirmation.—The first complaint against Muhammad Hyat Khan, of which I heard, was that of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan. I heard that he was going about in the city with a petition he had written, but I do not remember in what month this was. It was before Mr. Griffin's arrival. I do not know whether he had presented that petition to any officer, and I made no enquiry about the matter from him, or from any one else likely to know the facts. It was not my business. Naib Lal Muhammad did speak to me about it. His object was to get my assistance. He had the petition then, and I may have seen it, but do not remember. He said Rs. 6,000 had been taken from him and some other property, and he wished me to present the petition on his behalf, but I refused, telling him to apply himself to the *hakims*. Many people had come with him. Among them was Ishar Das or his son. I do not know whether Ishar Das was the name of the father or the son, but it was the Dewan's son who came. Muhammad Afzal Khan was present, as he lived with me at the time. I do not remember his having made any record of what Naib Lal Muhammad said. Muhammad Afzal Khan is of Gandapur, near Kulachi, and is now employed at Delhi. Muhammad Afzal did not take down any deposition of his before me. Major Hastings was the proper officer at the time to make any such complaint to. I did not ask Naib Lal Muhammad for witnesses, as I was not making enquiry into his case. I believe this was subsequent to the fighting at Sherpur. I believe it was a short time after this that the Mustaufi's servants or connections told me that money had been taken from him also. I asked the Mustaufi's son, who said it was true, and afterwards the Mustaufi who also confirmed it. It was the son of the Mustaufi who is with him in India whom I asked. When I asked the Mustaufi, Mr. Griffin had arrived. When I asked his son, he was either about to arrive or had arrived. This was about the time of his arrival. I think that Muhammad Hyat Khan had left Kabul before I asked the Mustaufi. When I asked his son, I believe he was present. When I first heard of the matter, the Mustaufi was absent from Kabul, having gone to Ghazni. He had not presented a petition when I asked him, but he intended to do so. I do not remember ever having heard the amount stated at Rs. 3,000. When I was first told of it, I think one man said it was Rs. 10,000 and another Rs. 16,000. The Mustaufi's son and the Mustaufi himself mentioned the latter amount.

I once told Muhammad Hyat Khan in conversation that there were complaints against him of malpractices in the city, and that as a Government servant he ought to be careful to give no reason for them. He replied that they were not true. I do not remember whether I specified any particular report. I am not quite sure when this was, but I believe Mr. Griffin was then expected to arrive soon.

About the same time that Naib Lal Muhammad complained to me, perhaps two or three days after or a day or two before, Khan Aga Jamshidi complained to me about his horse having been taken. He went to complain with a view to get the horse back, or its price. He did not say how it had been taken, but only that it was a valuable horse, and he had not been paid for it. He had been in the habit of visiting me.

Every one used to come to see me, and Ishar Das often came. He made no complaint on his own part, and I do not know that he brought people to me to make complaints. I was making no enquiry into such cases.

Mir Ahmad Shah made no complaint to me. I do not know who Narinjan is. I may have known, and not remember him now. One or two Hindus came with Lal Muhammad, but I do not remember any one making a complaint to me on his own part.

Ishar Das certainly came with Naib Lal Muhammad, but I do not think it occurred to me that he was bringing him forward to complain. I certainly did not tell him to bring people who had complaints of this nature to me.

I may have asked people about the truth of reports I had heard, though I do not remember this now, but it was merely to satisfy my own mind and not to investigate the matter.

Muhammad Afzal was in political employment, and may have taken a note of what Lal Muhammad said in order to inform some of the sahibs. He did not make a record of it for me, and I do not remember whether he took down any statement of Naib Lal Muhammad's in my presence or not.

The Mustaufi was released from custody on condition of living with me on security being given for him by Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan, some merchants, and myself, the General consenting to my being surety for him. He thus lived with me for three or four days before the siege of Sherpur, and went with me, when the siege took place, to Muhammad Hyat Khan's house in the fort. He was allowed to go to the city and live, not with me, but in a house taken for himself, after the siege was raised, and was after some time sent to Ghazni on duty. Mr. Griffin had not come when he went, but was at Kabul when he returned from Ghazni. He did not, when living with me, mention to me that anything was being demanded from him. There is no doubt that he was afraid of what might happen to him as he was in detention, though no longer imprisoned. He probably feared that he might be deported or even hanged, but he did not mention his apprehensions to me. Every one, who was confined in any way, had such fears, though Government had no intention to hang them. I believe he was ultimately released with a view to obtain his services in the direction of Ghazni. It was not done by my advice, but I was asked my opinion, and said that I thought he would render service, and that he would not flee.

There was no special friendship between us before, but I was acquainted with him.

Rs. 70,000, or perhaps more, was given to the Mustaufi for expenses when he went to Ghazni. It was not by my advice, but by Colonel Tweedie's. I advised against a large expenditure. Rs. 10,000 was given before he left, and the balance afterwards to his son, who is now in India. The accounts were kept by Kazi Muhammad Aslam. I was ordered by the General to get him tillas for the money. I afterwards received orders to tell him not to send the money to his father, as it might be stolen on the road, and to keep it with him. This was after Mr. Griffin's arrival.

Syad Jan is a large merchant. I do not know if any relative of his was hanged. I know that Khwaja Nasir, Mulla of the shrine Ashikar Arifan, was hanged, but not if he is related to Syad Jan. Syad Jan often came to me on business. He never made any complaint on his own part to me about Muhammad Hyat Khan.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I do not remember whether the Mustaufi told me that the money was taken without his knowledge. He told me it was taken from his servants. I understood that Abu Bakr, who acted as a sort of gomashtha of his, arranged for payment. When Muhammad Hyat Khan wanted leave, before Mr. Griffin's arrival, the General asked me whether he should be allowed to go, saying he heard there were complaints about him. He did not

say what they were, nor asked my opinion about any particular complaint. I said he should not be prevented from going. There was at the time a current report about a marriage with the wife of Munshi Bakhtiyar or some one else. I do not know whether there was any foundation for this or not, but the marriage did not take place. The report was that it was about to take place.

I know that people were dissatisfied with Muhammad Hyat Khan. The reasons for this were mixed. One was, no doubt, that his position as political officer made him liable to give offence by things done in the discharge of his duties, such as the hangings. In addition to this, there were the reports about his marriage, and any private causes of complaint that Naib Lal Muhammad, the Sirdars or others, may have had against him. I know that Khwaja Nasir's execution gave offence. It was said that he had been unjustly hanged, without proper enquiry. It was after the siege was raised that it came to my ears that there were complaints against Muhammad Hyat Khan. I had been ill previously. People believed that he had special opportunities of enquiry into the cases and ascertaining the truth, as he collected the witnesses and could have examined them. Whether he was a member of the Court which ordered the executions I do not know, but he was believed to be a member of it. The complaints of unjust executions must have begun before they came to my knowledge. I heard of complaints about the executions before the siege, but it was not until afterwards that I heard they had become general.

I did make a representation to Major Hastings about a Kazi and a Mirza of mine who had not got khillats when the other Government servants, who were in Sherpur during the siege, got them. I had spoken to Muhammad Hyat Khan about them, and he said he had forgotten them. They afterwards got Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively by the Government order. This was not intended by me as a complaint against Muhammad Hyat Khan.

I have no doubt that we differed in opinion about a proposal to appoint Muhammad Said Governor of Ghazni. I was in favour of it, but Muhammad Sirdar himself would not have accepted the appointment at the time. This was a mere difference of opinion, such as might occur in regard to any matter about which our advice was taken.

I did not instigate any one to complain against Muhammad Hyat Khan. I certainly advised him to be careful.

I did not hear in Kabul that Muhammad Hyat Khan had been imprisoned on his return to India.

I had no enmity with Muhammad Hyat Khan, and there was nothing for me to quarrel about with him. He asked me to take care of Sikandar Khan when he himself went to India.

I considered Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Hyat Khan to be friends. I know nothing of Sirdar Wali Muhammad having made any complaint against Muhammad Hyat Khan about Sirdar Yahiya Khan.

The above has been explained to the witness in the Hindustani language in which it was given, and is acknowledged to be correct.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 9th March 1881.

Muhammad Ibrahim on solemn affirmation.—I am known as Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim. I was employed under Muhammad Hyat Khan at Kabul. I went with General Roberts to Khost and served under him and Colonel Waterfield. After their return my brother, Sultan Hassan, was appointed Superintendent of Measurements under Mr. Christie in Kurram, and I was appointed Deputy Superintendent. When the second war commenced, Mr. Christie received a letter from the General from Alikhel, asking him to send my brother. As he could not go, I was sent; and after two nights at Alikhel, I was sent on to Khushi. After I had been a few days there, Muhammad Hyat Khan arrived, and I was told to work under him. I remained under him until he left for Hindustan.

I know Khairuddin, brother of General Saifuddin Khan. I know about a horse received by Muhammad Hyat Khan from Khairuddin. I was sent for from my tent which was near that of Muhammad Hyat Khan. This, I remem-

ber, was in the month of February. I cannot say how I remember this, nor do I remember in what part of the month it was, the beginning, the end, or the middle. General Saifuddin Khan and Khairuddin Khan were both in Muhammad Hyat Khan's room. General Saifuddin Khan was, I think, then living in the town. He was not imprisoned at the time. He had been imprisoned in Sherpur, but I cannot say when he was released. It was after the troops were shut up in Sherpur that he was arrested. When I was sent for, there were some men sitting there, and Muhammad Hyat Khan told me to tell Jalal Khan to bring Rs. 300, the price of the horse. I told Jalal Khan, who brought the money. I took it from him, as he did not know Persian very well, and counted it over to Khairuddin. There were Rs. 4 or 5 short. I asked Jalal Khan the reason, and he said this had been deducted for the horse trappings. I asked Khairuddin to give a receipt and he agreed. He said, when we went out, that he had no pen or paper. I went away, and do not know whether a receipt was given or not. There were paper and pens in the room. I do not know why the receipt was not written then. Bahauddin, Ressaldar, was one of the persons in the tent at the time. There were also General Saifuddin and Khairuddin and two or three others, but I do not remember who the others were. I did not see the horse. Muhammad Hyat Khan had given me no order at the time about the receipt, but he had given general orders to me to take receipts for whatever he bought. I asked Khairuddin for a receipt, but I took no receipt. I merely told Jalal Khan to take a receipt. Receipts were taken either by me or by Jalal Khan according to whether one or other of us had time. The people who were present remained until the money was paid, except Bahauddin, who was sent for by the General and went away while it was being counted. When asked how he remembers this, answers only, I remember it. I never wrote receipts myself on any occasion.

I know Sirdar Muhammad Alam who went to Ghazni. I know nothing of any horse received from him by Muhammad Hyat Khan. I never took any receipt from him for money paid for a horse. The receipt now shown me is not in my writing. I do not know whose it is. (The receipt of Muhammad Alam Khan).

I know Naib Lal Muhammad Khan. I know he came to Siah Sang. He often came and went. I never went for him. I never saw him imprisoned. He never stopped at my tent. He did come there sometimes. I never received any money from him. It is not true that I received Rs. 80 and 8 tillas from him. I know Said Sarwar. It is not true that he ever saw Naib Lal Muhammad at my tent in the morning. I never demanded any money from Naib Lal Muhammad. Taj Muhammad never came to see me in order to get his brother released. I never had any conversation with Naib Lal Muhammad Khan except ordinary compliments when he came to my tent. I do not know why he used to come.

I know the Mustaufi Habibulla. I never went to him for money to be paid to Muhammad Hyat Khan. I never went to him at all for any purpose. I always remained at Sherpur and only went four or five times to my own house at Chandawal while I was there. I do not know the Mulla Abubakr who was one of the Mustaufi's sureties. I do not know who the sureties were. I know the Mustaufi was confined, and that he gave security, but I never saw him in confinement, and only know of it from hearsay. I do not know where he was confined. When Sherpur was beleaguered, the Mustaufi was at Muhammad Hyat Khan's house. I saw him there then. There were many others there then. I do not know whether it was before this or after this that he gave security. I do not know whether it was before or after this that Kazi Aslam told me he had given security. It was before the siege that he was released from confinement.

I was not present when property was taken out of the Amir's property in store at Sherpur and returned to the Amir's family. I know property was returned, as my tent was near, and I saw the clothes being brought to the tent occupied by the Amir's family. No list was made by me, but Mirza Taj Muhammad made a list, and I was present during part of the time, but was called away. No chogas were brought to my tent at the time, but I saw chogas there. I do not know what became of them, except that I was told by Taj

Muhammad that he had given them by the Commissioner's order to Sirdar Wali Muhammad and taken his receipt.

I know Khan Aga Jamshidi. I gave him Rs. 100 once from Muhammad Hyat Khan for a horse. This was when we were on the top of Siah Sang and Muhammad Hyat Khan was buying horses for the Commissariat. The Khan Aga in person brought three horses at the same time, one of which Muhammad Hyat Khan bought himself as a baggage animal, and he sent the other two to the Transport Officers. Abdul Samand, Mir Murad and several others fixed the price in my presence, but the price was not paid that day; the Khan Aga wanted him to take it without payment, but Muhammad Hyat Khan refused. He then asked for a pistol or a watch, or some other valuable article for it instead of money. Muhammad Hyat Khan said he had only the pistol he was wearing and could not give it, and that he had no watch. He refused to take the horse until a price was fixed; Khan Aga then asked Abdus Samad to fix a price, and he valued it at Rs. 100. This price was agreed to, but Khan Aga went away leaving the horse, and two or three days after his Mirza came for the price. Muhammad Hyat Khan told me to go to Jalal Khan and get the money, which I did; I paid him the money, and asked him for a receipt. He said he had not the receipt with him, but would bring it, and I kept the money and told him first to bring the receipt. Two hours or two and half hours afterwards he brought the receipt, and I gave him the money, and gave the receipt to Jalal Khan, who took it to Muhammad Hyat Khan. When the price was being fixed the Khan Aga asked Rs. 140 or Rs. 150 for the horse, but at last agreed to Rs. 100, as horses were then cheap. This was in Muhammad Hyat Khan's presence. I know the Mir of Maimena. I do not know that he ever made any complaint about this horse. I do not know where he was when this occurred. The place where he lived was outside the city. I only know the Khan Aga brought the horses for sale. I do not know why he wished to sell.

I heard of the death of Khairuddin, brother of General Saifuddin. I do not know when or where he died, or when I heard it, but I heard it in Kabul, I do not know whether before or after Muhammad Hyat Khan left.

The letter of 17th April 1880 is mine. I wrote it, because one day a man of Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan came and told me the Nawab wanted me. I went to the Nawab in the city; the Mustaufi's son was sitting with the Nawab and four or five other men. This was 10 or 16 days after Muhammad Hyat Khan left in April. I remained for about an hour, and then the other men went away, and I was left alone with the Nawab and the Mustaufi's son. I was told to sit down near the Nawab, and the Mustaufi's son went away to some distance, and the Nawab asked me whether I was a servant of Government or of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I said that for two years I had been a servant of Government. He asked what Muhammad Hyat Khan had ever done for me. I said I had always got my pay from Government for my work, and expected no more. He promised to do a great deal for me, if I learnt what he would instruct me to say. He told me that I was to say that the Mustaufi had paid Rs. 10,000 to Muhammad Hyat Khan through me, and Rs. 3,000 through Mirza Jalal-ud-din. I was to write this down so that I might not deny it afterwards. I refused this. He tried to persuade me, and I continued refusing. The Mustaufi's son then came and sat by me and told me that he would give me Rs. 2,000 in cash if I did what the Nawab told him. I refused to do it if he gave me Rs. 50,000. I would not sell my faith. I went away, and a day or two after I wrote this letter. The son of the Mustaufi I refer to, was Abdul Ghafur Khan. It was after this the Mustaufi was sent down to India. I do not know how long after, as I was away from Kabul with Captain Ridgeway. It was about the end of April or beginning of May that I went to Logar to Captain Ridgeway; when I went to Logar the Mustaufi was either at Kabul or in Maidan. He had gone to Muhammad Jan, and I do not know where he was when I left. He was not at Kabul when the money was offered to me.

I know Abdul Rahman, Native Doctor, who had the dispensary in the city. He was in the habit of coming to Sherpur. He sometimes visited the Khan Sahib (Muhammad Hyat Khan) and sometimes me, as I knew him at Kurram.

I went to the place where the clothes returned to the Amir's family were being returned. I saw no books there. Muhammad Hyat Khan was not there.

The people of Kabul were enemies to Muhammad Hyat Khan on account of his duties, and because people were killed. They were enemies to all of us who were in Government service; to me, amongst others, I know nothing of any special enmity on the part of the Mustaufi or his son.

The horse purchased from the Khan Aga was used by Muhammad Hyat Khan for baggage. He had it with him carrying baggage in Maidan. When it was brought Muhammad Hyat Khan had 7 or 8 horses at Khushi; he had 3 or 4 horses and 4 or 5 yaboos. When he went to Maidan he had 5 or 6 riding horses and 5 or 6 yaboos. I only know of the purchase of the two I have mentioned. Jalal Khan kept Muhammad Hyat Khan's accounts. One of the baggage ponies I saw at Khushi was piebald (red and white). The red was a bright red, not dark.

I know the English months. This (after a little hesitation) is April.

The chogas I mentioned were mixed with gold thread.

At Siah Sang the horses were kept at one place, perhaps 50, 60 or 80 paces from the tents we occupied. When the money was paid for the Khan Agha's horse, the horse was not at the tent, but with the stables of Muhammad Hyat Khan. There were 4 or 5 others present when I paid the money. I do not know who they were. Muhammad Amin Khan may have been there. There were 4 or 5 Kohatis there.

I do not know how often Jalal Khan went to India. I heard of his going after the siege on one occasion. I don't know why he went. His tent is near. He did not go before the siege.

The chogas were not brought to the door of the tent occupied by the Amir's family. They were brought at the same time as the clothes, but were sent away by the Mirza before the clothes reached the tent. I did not see who brought them there. They were sent away with Abdur Rahim. I did not see them taken away.

I was at Logar when I heard that the Mustaufi was deported to India.

I returned to Kandahar from here. I do not know who Musa Khan is. I never saw him. I received no money for the release of General Saifuddin.

On my way here I hired an ass to Sibi, and thence I travelled by railway to Amritsar, stopping at Sakkar and Multan on the way. I had got a hundi of Rs. 1,000 to deliver at Amritsar, entrusted to me at Kandahar for the purpose. I travelled without halting from Amritsar to Attock, and thence to Peshawar. I was two or three hours at Lahore between the arrival of the train from Amritsar and the departure of the train from Attock, and I went to see Sher Ahmad Khan, son of Nur Muhammad, and he returned with me to the station.

I know Syad Jan, merchant of Kabul. He is an enemy of the Government, because Khwaja Nasir was killed as being a Ghazi. He is an enemy of Muhammad Hyat Khan and an enemy of mine. He was an enemy of my father's. The reason he is an enemy of Muhammad Hyat Khan is that the friends of every one who was killed blamed him as being a Muhammadan, and knowing Persian and Pushtu. Sayad Jan was a cousin of Khwaja Nasir.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 6th April 1881.

Jalal Khan on solemn affirmation.—I am sister's son of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I followed him to Kabul with his baggage. Kazi Ghulam Hassan, Karma, Bakhsha, Juma, Abbas were the servants with me. There were others, but I forget the names. There was no Nur Muhammad. There was a Burhan. There was a Punjabi, whose name perhaps was Nawab. One Attaya went after I returned here, but not at first. I think there were two Bakhshas.

The horses I took with me were a large grey, called Moti, and two others, small, both grey, one bay, and for baggage there were one mule and 3 ponies,

Muhammad Hyat Khan's own property. There were also 3 mules of a Hindu, named Sawan. The ponies were two bay and one piebald, white and bright bay—not dark bay. It was taken for baggage, though it was also used for riding. The latter died at Wah, about 3 or 4 months ago. It died of an illness, after being 2 or 3 days ill. It had been bought by Gulab Khan about 3 years ago. It had been used for the children to ride, and was taken on this occasion as it was very difficult at the time to get baggage animals.

I overtook Muhammad Hyat Khan at Alikhel.

The piebald pony returned with Muhammad Hyat Khan. I do not remember very well whether it was then laden or not.

I remember the mare received from Muhammad Alam Khan. I do not remember when it was bought. It was perhaps before the siege of Sherpur. I think it was in December. I brought it down with me after the siege. I do not know how long after. When it was brought, Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan came himself with it. I do not know what price he asked. The price was fixed by the arbitration of Sirdar Abdullah Khan, Samand Khan and other Sirdars. I do not know whether he offered it for sale or was asked if he would sell it. I was told to pay the price, which was Rs. 300. The receipt was written by some Mirza who was with the Sirdar, I do not know whether the Sirdar's Mirza or another. The Sirdar told a Baboo, to whom I gave the money to count, to pay it to his servant. I do not know whether the servant was the man who wrote the receipt. Perhaps he was. The Baboo was one of the Commissioners.

Question.—What was he doing there?

Answer.—All the tents were near in one place. That mare is at Jhelum.

I know General Saifuddin Khan. I was present when he and his brother Khairuddin Khan received payment for a horse. The price was fixed at Rs. 300 through Bahaiddin Khan Rissaldar, and Rs. 295 were paid. The deduction was made, as I asked, for the jhul, and he said there was none. He agreed to the deduction. A receipt was taken for the price. What has become of it I don't know. Khairuddin wrote it himself after coming out. He asked us for pen and ink and wrote it. I do not know whether we brought it from the tent or got it from the Mirza's tent. I do not know whether he had the paper or we gave it. This was 8 or 10 days after the Id, in the month of February. The greater Id occurred when we were at Alikhel. I do not know whether it was before or after I came down from Kabul and returned there. I may have been 8 or 12 days coming down, 4 days at home and a shorter time returning. I do not know in what month I got back. I was in Kabul in February. It was perhaps after my return that the horse was paid for.

I was present when Khan Agha Jamshidi's horse was bought. It was at Siah Sang. He perhaps asked Rs. 150. The price was fixed by some Sirdars, who were present, at Rs. 100. This sum was not paid at the time, but was paid 2 or 3 days after. It was not paid at the time, as the Khan Agha was unwilling to take money, saying he would like a pistol or watch or something of the sort, and it was not quite settled whether he would give the horse for Rs. 100 or not. I do not remember whether he left the horse or took it away with him. He came himself the first day, but did not come the day the price was paid. The day he came he brought 3 horses, 2 of them smaller than this was, and they were perhaps sent to the Transport Department. I brought it down at the same time with Muhammad Alam's horse, and made it over to Gulab Khan at Wah. I was told at Kabul to tell him that it might be sold to the Rissaldar of the dak if he would take it. Sirdar Muhammad Alam's horse was to be kept. I also got a letter for Gulab Khan. It was never ridden when at Kabul. Large and fine horses were often sold for baggage, as the Amir's cavalry had been broken up. It was often used for baggage. It was so used when the army with General Baker went to Maidan, and also on the journey down here.

I do not know when I reached Wah. It was perhaps in January. I went down quickly by dak from Peshawar, leaving the horses and the men with them to follow. I may have remained at Kabul 10, 15 or 20 days after the siege of Sherpur was raised. It was not so much as one month.

I can read and write. I kept Muhammad Hyat Khan's accounts. I usually got Kazi Ghulam Hassan to write them, and sometimes Baboo Jaikishen, but

sometimes wrote them myself. I do not know whether Kazi Ghulam Hassan was in Government service or in Muhammad Hyat Khan's service. He is now at Wah. The accounts were in a book. I do not remember how much money I took up. It is entered in the book. I had notes and cash. At Kabul I had sometimes Rs. 100, sometimes Rs. 200 or 500 in my hands for expenditure, and Muhammad Hyat Khan himself kept the balance, and when I wanted more I showed him the accounts and got from him.

I was sent down from Kabul, as a letter came saying that my mother was ill. Including ponies, I had 8 or 9 horses with me when I came down. Four of these were not laden and 4 laden.

The above is read to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 6th April 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Re-examined.—Nawab, the witness, I know. He is of Wah. He did not go up with us. He was not *Moti's* syce; Bakhsha was. The other horses had the other Bakhsha and Nawab, a Punjabi, as syces.

I saw Nawab at Kabul. He was in uniform which showed that he went up with mules. He often came to see us, being of the same village. He would not be an enemy of ours except tutored.

Ghulam Husain on solemn affirmation.—I am Subadar-Major in the 28th Punjab Native Infantry. I was with my regiment at Kabul. After the review of the army on the 13th October, my regiment was stationed in the city of Kabul, and occupied it on the 14th. The head-quarters remained at Siah Sang, but the guard required in the city were supplied from my regiment. I was myself employed in making purchases in the city for regimental clothing. On the 22nd, when I was so engaged, one Khwaja Haidar told me that Muhammad Hyat Khan was regarded, not as a Muhammadan, but as a concealed Farangi, with reference to the execution of one Fokhruddin and of Khwaja Nasir, who was head of a religious institution, and a relative of Syad Jan; and if an opportunity arose, he would be killed. I informed Muhammad Hyat Khan.

I know Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan. In April, between the 18th and 24th, when I was on political duty under Brigadier Hudson, near Lataband, I met him with about 12 men and 2 or 3 hawks. The men with him informed me that he was Sirdar Yahya Khan's son, and was going to Lughman to assist his brother, Sirdar Muhammad Asaf Khan. I made an opportunity of getting into conversation with him, and spoke to him about his appointment. He said he had been ruined, and his father had been sent to Hindustan. I said this did not matter. If he gave satisfaction by his services, he would be rewarded. He repeated that he had nothing left, and that General Roberts and Muhammad Hyat Khan had ruined him. He also spoke ill of British Officers generally, but about General Roberts he said that he would do nothing of himself, but would do whatever Muhammad Hyat Khan told him.

Cross-examined.—Muhammad Hyat Khan had gone down to his home before this occurred. It was with reference to what had already taken place that he spoke ill of Muhammad Hyat Khan. He appeared to have been much dissatisfied with the treatment he had received. He always referred to his father as "kaka."

To Muhammad Hyat Khan (in answer to a leading question about Syad Jan).—Syad Jan was one of the Muhammadans mentioned by Khwaja Haidar, who said that Muhammad Hyat Khan was not a Muhammadan, and would be killed if an opportunity offered. I never heard Syad Jan say so.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 29th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Examination of Dr. H. W. Bellow, C.S.I., as a witness for the defence of Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.

The evidence of Surgeon Major H. W. Bellow, C.S.I., in answer to interrogatories from the office of Mr. D. G. Barkley, Peshawar.

INTERROGATORIES FOR THE DEFENCE.

1. Please state your opinion as to the manner in which Muhammad Hyat Khan discharged his duties as a member of the Commission appointed by Government to enquire into the massacre of the Kabul Embassy?

2. Have you formed any, and, if so, what opinion, as to the services rendered by him?

(a) When the army crossed the Shutargardan?

(b) During the fighting before the city of Kabul was occupied?

(c) During the fighting under General Baker at Chardeh and in the Maidan district?

(d) During the siege of Sherpur, and in particular with regard to communications with Chiefs in the enemy's camp, and to obtaining early information of the attack on Sherpur intended to take place on the 23rd December 1879?

Dr. Bellow having been put on his oath, deposes—

1. In my opinion, Muhammad Hyat Khan discharged his duties, as a member of the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the massacre of the Kabul embassy, very well. And further, I think, that any remarks made by General Roberts in his report to Government on the labors of the Commission, applies as much to Hyat Khan as to the other members.

2. It never occurred to me to think of the subject before. But now the question is put me, I can only say that whilst at Kabul, I never heard a word said against Hyat Khan, but on several occasions I heard him praised in conversation with officers for his assistance to General Roberts.

(a) I was not with the army when it passed the Shutargardan; but, on my arrival there, I heard Hyat Khan spoken of in terms of praise as having made arrangements with the tribes which enabled the army to get through without opposition.

(b) I have no information on this subject, as I was not with the army during these operations; and do not remember hearing anything particular about them at Kabul—at all events in connection with Hyat Khan.

(c) I heard at Sherpur that Hyat Khan was the means of saving General Baker and his party from being surprised by the enemy whilst they were resting at a village, the name of which I forget, in either the Chardeh or Maidan district.

(d) On this subject I have no information, more than that I know that Hyat Khan was employed confidentially by General Roberts to communicate with Chiefs and others outside our camp; neither General Roberts nor Hyat Khan ever told me anything of what was going on, or ever asked my advice on the subject. I can therefore form no opinion of Hyat Khan's services on this occasion.

3. Did the Commission recommend that Amir Yakub Khan, Sirdar Yahiya Khan, the Mustaufi Habibullah, and Wazir Shah Muhammad should be deported from Afghanistan, and did Muhammad Hyat Khan join in this recommendation?

4. Was the Mustaufi examined before the Commission as an accused person or a witness?

3. The Commission certainly recommended the deportation of Amir Yakub Khan and certain others—I believe these named—to British territory, and Hyat Khan as a member of the Commission joined most assuredly in the recommendation.

4. I cannot answer this question decisively, but my impression is that the Mustaufi was first examined as a witness and later on as an accused man. The examination of other witnesses having implicated him.

H. W. BELLEW.

Read over to Dr. Bellew, who admitted its correctness and signed it as correct.

Taken by me this 28th day of March 1881.

C. BEADON,

Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

Lahore, 28th March 1881.

Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham on oath states.—The list now shown me appears to be the list Sayad Sarwar Kotwal and Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan had prepared of property believed at Kabul to have been extorted or taken as bribes by Muhammad Hyat Khan, and perhaps also by his brother Sikandar Khan. So far as I remember, the circumstances under which the list was prepared were as follows. One day Sirdar Wali Muhammad was in my rooms at Kabul, and the conversation turned on the charges against Muhammad Hyat Khan, the Mustaufi's amongst others, and I asked him whether he thought they were true. He told me that it was a matter of common report that Muhammad Hyat Khan had looted every Sirdar that he could, and I asked him to give me any information that he could. He said that he would, if I liked, have a list drawn up. I said very well, and I told Mr. Griffin, and I think he approved of the proposal. I do not remember the month, but I think it was June or July. Sirdar Wali Muhammad said he was not personally cognizant of the fact, but that he would have the list drawn up by his officers of police and would attach his seal. He mentioned one case to me of which he was cognizant, but I do not think it was included in the list, as he almost made it a private matter. This was money given by Mir Ahmad Shah, a subordinate of his own, and the giving of which he had himself ratified. Syad Sarwar and his Naibs prepared the list, and I think, but cannot be quite certain, that Sayad Sarwar brought it to me. It reached me a few days after the conversation with Sirdar Wali Muhammad, I think within a week. It was not then attested by Sirdar Wali Muhammad, and I sent it to him, and asked whether he, as the Governor of the city, considered the charges which were contained in this list true, and if so, whether he would attest it. It was by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din that I sent the list, and he brought it back to me bearing Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's seal. The next time I saw Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, I showed him the paper and he acknowledged his seal. I also asked Syad Sarwar, and he verified the paper, and said he and his Naib had superintended the preparation of it.

I am under the impression that all the charges against Muhammad Hyat Khan with the file were made before this list was received. I do not think I examined any one in consequence of the information contained in the list. Some of the persons whose statements were not taken on petitions were examined in consequence of what I had heard; some of them very likely owing

to what Sirdar Wali Muhammad had told me, and Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan, I believe, owing to a statement he had made to Mr. Griffin.

I believe that the first formal complaint received against Muhammad Hyat Khan was either the Mustaufi's English letter to Major Hastings or the complaint of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan. I do not remember how Naib Lal Muhammad Khan's petition was presented. Vernacular petitions were sent into the office for translation when received, and I remember the translation being brought to me, and having sent it to Mr. Griffin, from whom I received orders to make an enquiry. I do not remember whether Mian Muhammad, Peshawari, who is mentioned in Naib Lal Muhammad's petition, was summoned, nor, if so, why he was not examined. If he ever came, I do not think it likely that I should have let him go without taking his evidence. I do not remember Ghulam Muhai-ud-din having been instructed to make any inquiry into the case of Naib Lal Muhammad. He may have written the parwanas calling for the attendance of the witnesses. He was my assistant, and might have been asked by me to go to the city and fetch a witness, or to make some subsidiary enquiries.

The Mustaufi's petition had been with Mr. Griffin for some days before any action was taken upon it. Afterwards the Mustaufi was asked in my presence by Mr. Griffin whether it was his petition, as it did not bear his seal. I was translating on the occasion. He said it was his, and Mr. Griffin told him that some enquiry would have to be made, and Mr. Griffin told him that he would have to bring a complaint attested by his seal and to bring his witnesses. I believe that it was some days later that he was deported, and it somehow came to my knowledge that on the day on which the order to deport him was passed, he had brought the petition with him, and that it was in his son's possession. I sent to his son for the petition, and he told me that it was lost. That evening when I took the Mustaufi to the place where he was to pass the night, he remarked to me that he had presented a petition against Muhammad Hyat Khan, and this was the result. The letter addressed to Major Hastings shown me is the English petition. It bears a note by me, "presented by the son of the Mustaufi." I probably made this owing to the absence of any other authentication. It probably means that the son of the Mustaufi brought it to me, but I cannot say when it reached me. It was owing, I believe, to the Mustaufi's deportation to India that no further enquiry was made in his case. His son was sent away with him. One son was left behind, but did not remain long in Kabul, and he was somewhat weak-minded.

The enquiries I made were made by order of Mr. Griffin. I remember taking the evidence of General Saif-ud-din Khan, but I do not remember whether he came forward himself, or whether I sent for him owing to report I had heard.

I do not remember how Bahadur Khan's petition reached me. It is not in the style in which petitions were addressed to us, and from my note of the 18th June it may either have been given me by Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan or sent by him. I do not remember having seen Bahadur Khan.

I believe the petition of Naib Lal Muhammad (marked A) was given by Major Hastings either to Mr. Griffin or to me, as I have noted in the translation made by me on the 18th May, that it was presented to Major Hastings. It bears Mr. Griffin's order, dated 22nd, which must be the 22nd May, as I made my enquiry on the 24th May. I do not know how the second petition (marked B and bearing date 19th May) was presented. I do not know whether either of these petitions had been presented before the Mustaufi's deportation. When this enquiry was made I had not received the list of things believed to have been taken supplied by Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan. It was entirely his own suggestion that he should get me such a list.

I do not remember what led to the enquiry from Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan about property said to have been taken from the ex-Amir's family beyond the fact that it was for some time matter of notoriety in Kabul that property had been taken from them. I believe that Muhammad Yusuf Khan had been absent from Kabul, and that on his return there, it was determined to examine

him. Whether Mr. Griffin had ordered him to be sent for in connection with this case, I do not quite remember, but I think that he was ordered to be sent for, but that he was at the time on his way to Kabul. The statement taken by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din must have been taken by him by my order, probably because he had come to me, and I had not time to take his statement. When he was afterwards examined by me, I do not remember having examined him with reference to the statement already taken by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din.

On this being read over, Mr. Cunningham adds—I am perfectly certain that there was an order that he should be sent for.

D. G. BARKLEY,

In the case about Khan Agha Jamshidi's horse, I believe Rajah Jahandad, Khan was sent to take the Khan Agha's statement, because he was ill, and was in a village some four or five miles out of Kabul. The Mir of Maimena's statement of the 22nd June was probably taken by him by my order. I remember the horse being brought to me by a man, I think a Kohistani, who said that he had no money. I asked had he not got money to bring it up. He said it had all been spent. I took over the horse, and showed it to Mr. Griffin, I think the next day. The Mir of Maimena was sent for, and when he came was asked, in Mr. Griffin's presence, if it was the horse of his which had been given to the Khan Agha, Jamshidi. I was present and many others. It was in very bad condition, but was not a pony, but a horse of quite 15 hands. It tallied in all respects with the description he had given. The petition shown me, without date, but translated on the 28th May, is from Khan Agha, Jamshidi. I do not know whether the Mir of Maimena was sent for with reference to the horse, or, on hearing of Khan Agha Jamshidi's claim, came forward himself to claim it. After the horse had been recognized by the Mir, I sent it, by Mr. Griffin's suggestion, with a letter to General Macpherson, and the same man who took the horse brought back a reply from General Macpherson, which I put upon the file, after showing it to Mr. Griffin. It is that now shown me. After this letter was received, Mr. Griffin ordered the horse to be purchased from the Mir of Maimena for Rs. 1,000. Probably Khan Agha, Jamshidi, was not then in Kabul, but we made no enquiry whether he or the Mir of Maimena was entitled to the horse. It was not valued at Rs. 1,000. It had not been valued at all, but I would not have given more than Rs. 400 or 500 for it at the time. The Rs. 1,000 was paid by Mr. Griffin's order, owing to General Macpherson's report, that it was the finest Turkoman horse that he had ever seen. Mr. Griffin bought it for the stud; and when he came down to Peshawar, I believe he gave it to Major Prinsep of the 11th Bengal Cavalry for the regimental stud.

When General Saif-ud-din's statement was made, I put it before Mr. Griffin and told him I understood the horse was then with Sikandar Khan. Mr. Griffin sent for Sikandar Khan, and questioned him himself in my presence. Sikandar Khan said it was given to him by his brother, and that he was not responsible for it. I think, he said, he believed his brother had bought it. He said the horse was given to me by my brother, and I have no doubt that he bought it. He did not say that his brother had bought it, or that he could prove that this was the case. His answer implied that he could not. Mr. Griffin ordered the horse to be returned to General Saif-ud-din Khan.

I do not remember any marks on the Jamshidi Agha's horse, which would show that it had been driven in harness, and it did not occur to any one at the time to examine it to see whether it had been driven.

The item Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan mentioned to me was an item in the mint accounts, which Mir Ahmad Shah, when called upon to account for it, explained as a bribe paid to Muhammad Hyat Khan. Sirdar Wali Muhammad accepted the explanation without further enquiry. I think the amount mentioned was about Rs. 4,000.

I am aware of a payment of a large sum to the Mustaufi's son to be sent to his father, who was then absent from Kabul. The amount of the cheque was Rs. 80,000. Shortly after my arrival at Kabul, I believe the day after, Colonel Tweedie handed me the cheque, and said the payment had been ordered; but that as the amount was very large, it should not be paid without Mr. Griffin's knowledge. I took it to Mr. Griffin, who ordered payment to be stopped until after he had seen General Roberts. Next day, after ascertaining that the payment had been ordered by General Roberts, he said that, as the money had been promised to the Mustaufi, it should be paid, and it was accordingly, I believe, paid to the Mustaufi's son.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I do not remember having got any written order from Mr. Griffin to have this list prepared. I do not remember having sent any letter to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan to ask for the list, but I may have sent a letter as a reminder. I got no sanction from Government to hold an enquiry into Muhammad Hyat Khan's conduct at Kabul. I was under Mr. Griffin, and obeyed any orders he gave me. I do not remember having told any one in Dhakka, on my way to Kabul, that Muhammad Hyat Khan was King of Khorasan, and I would dethrone him. I had heard a good deal about Muhammad Hyat Khan, and had heard the expression that he was King of Kabul from Natives. I do not think it possible that I could have said I would dethrone him. I did not instruct Ghulam Muhai-ud-din or Rajah Jahandad Khan to get evidence against him when they came to the Lahore Durbar. I never instructed any one to do so, and would not have done so. I do not recollect being ever told by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din that Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan refused to seal the list. I do not recollect whether General MacGregor was in Kabul when the Khan Agha's horse was brought back. Major Hastings probably saw it. Sikandar Khan was not asked to bring evidence about General Saif-ud-din's horse, but he was put on his defence, and had an opportunity of tendering evidence. His defence was that his brother gave it to him.

Mr. Cunningham adds.—I had never served with Muhammad Hyat Khan in the same district, nor met with him, except on one occasion at Simla, when he called upon me, and I had no reason to believe that any of the officers with me had any prejudice against, or enmity with, Muhammad Hyat Khan. I saw no reason to believe that there was any conspiracy against him at Kabul.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I never heard of any one being at enmity with Muhammad Hyat Khan on account of his relations being hanged. I have no doubt he made enemies at Kabul by his services as well as in other ways.

To the Court.—When I was at Dhakka, I remember seeing a large string of horses and laden animals of Muhammad Hyat Khan's coming down from Kabul with, I believe, Jalal Khan, a relation of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I do not know Jalal Khan, but heard his name at the time. Several of the horses were led horses. My recollection is that there were either 13 horses and 14 mules, or 14 horses and 13 mules, there would be between 10 or 15 horses; the bargeers who were with them said they were Muhammad Hyat Khan's. I mentioned this to Muhammad Hyat Khan when he came out to meet us on our arrival at Kabul, and he made no reply. It was the same day that I told Muhammad Hyat Khan that I hardly knew him. I may have said I didn't know him. He was introduced to me.

Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan was questioned by me, and I believe also by Mr. Griffin, with reference to Muhammad Hyat Khan's conduct at Kabul, but I do not believe that he himself introduced the subject. Muhammad Afzal Khan was sent away from Kabul almost immediately after we went there, and I never received any statement of Naib Lal Muhammad's recorded by him, nor did I know that he had recorded any such statement.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I know no reason why I should have been ordered to make the enquiry and not Major Hastings, but that according to the ordinary routine of work, such an enquiry would have been made by one of Mr. Griffin's staff. The enquiry into one of the charges against Sikandar

Khan was made over to him, because he was Major Hastings' Sarishtadar, in order to satisfy Major Hastings. There was no regular enquiry into the charges against Muhammad Hyat Khan. The petitions received came to Mr. Griffin, and the orders he gave were carried out.

The above has been read over to Mr. Cunningham, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 11th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Re-examined.—I never heard the amount taken from the Mustaufi stated at Rs. 3,000, the amount mentioned in Muhammad Hyat Khan's letter to Mr. Griffin. The amount I heard was much larger.

Acknowledged to be correct.

The 11th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan deposes.—I recognize this Persian list which is now produced. I also recognize my seal on it, and I remember the occasion on which it was affixed. The list is a statement of money and other valuables taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan. The note which is written on it just over my seal was written by my Mirza, Muhammad Nabi, who is now in Kabul.

The list was first brought to me by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan. I don't know how it was prepared, nor by whose order it was. Before it was prepared, one of the Naib Kotwals, Kazim, came to me and told me that an order had come for a list of all the people to be made out, from whom anything had been taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan. He did not tell me that a list had come from the Sahib to be verified. What he said was that a man had come from the Sahib (I don't know which Sahib) with orders to investigate the matter, and that he wanted to know what he was to do. I told him to obey whatever orders he received.

The Naib Kotwal told me Ghulam Muhai-ud-din was the man who was sent.

This was a correction by the Sirdar.

J. S.

(Then the Sirdar said) at first there was no mention of Ghulam Muhai-ud-din; the Naib Kotwal only said "Adam-i-Sahib."

When Ghulam Muhai-ud-din first came to me about this list, he said that a list had been made out and that he wanted me to affix my seal. I said I did not know, through my own hearing or seeing, of any thing having been taken, and that I could not seal it. I don't know whether he brought the list this time or not. I did not see it with him.

He came a second time, and brought the list, and told me that the Sahib said I was to put my seal on it. I then called my Mirza, and had it read over to me item by item. On hearing it read, I smiled and said I did not think that so much had been taken, meaning that I did not believe the whole of it. I had heard of most of the items entered before, but I did not know of my own knowledge whether they were true or not. Mir Ahmad Shah, who is entered as having given Rs. 4,000, was present at this time, and I asked him whether it was true that money had been taken from him by Muhammad Hyat Khan, and he said that Rs. 4,000 had been taken, and I then told him to put his seal on the list as a token of the truth of it. I recognize his seal on it. Mir Ahmad Shah is now in Kabul; he had an account book or note book with him, and he produced it and wanted to show me how the money had been taken, but I would not look at it. He was the Superintendent of the mint, and he told me that the money had been taken from the jama-kharch account of the melting or coinage of the Government and Kabuli rupees. I understood from him that the money taken was Government or mint money. As to the note entered by my directions on the list by my Mirza, I told him to write down that some of the items I had heard of, and some I had not heard of, and I read over the note afterwards and found it correct. The meaning of my

note was that I had heard about some items, and had not heard about others. The sentence at the end "Rishwat sitani hakikat darad" the Mirza wrote of his own accord: it must not be taken as mine, for I did not know.

The only person I asked myself about the entries in the list, was this Ahmad Shah. I only heard about the others generally.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I was not in charge of the mint during the whole period of the occupation of Kabul. After I took charge, the custom was that for every 1,000 Government rupees sent into the mint, 1,200 Kabuli rupees were returned. Money was sent by private persons, officers and others to be coined. I believe that this custom prevailed before I took charge, but I do not know whether it did or not. After I took charge, I only received money on the signature of Major Hastings. The first time Ghulam Muhai-ud-din came to me, he did not say that he had made out the list himself; he only said that it had been made out.

There was no special friendship between Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan and the Mustaufi Habibulla. The Nawab was a friend of every one: there is not in existence such another true and upright man as the Nawab.

I know that an order was given to take back from the Mustaufi Rs. 80,000 which had been given to him. I had a conversation with Mr. Griffin about it, and I was told to recover it. I assisted the merchant Abubakr, with whom I understood the money had been deposited, in order to recover it. He said that he had paid away all the money already, and that there was none left. After a few days I was told to release the merchant, as he was pardoned. I cannot say whether the money was recovered by other means or not. Abubakr told me that of the Rs. 80,000 he had paid Muhammad Hyat Khan Rs. 16,000 on account of Habibulla. I did not ask him whether he had given it with his own hand: he only said it had been given.

Further examination.—I know Bahadur Khan of Logar. After Khan Agha and Saif-ud-din had their horses returned to them by Mr. Griffin's order, two men, Mehrdil Khan and Mirdad Khan, came to me and said that Muhammad Hyat Khan had bought a horse from Bahadur Khan for Rs. 250, and had been paid for it, and they wanted me to produce them before Mr. Griffin to make a complaint about it; but as Bahadur Khan was then a Ghazi, I said I would have nothing to do with the matter and would not help them, and they then went back to Logar, and shortly after these two petitions, one from Bahadur Khan asking to have the price of the horse recovered, and one from Mehrdil Khan and Mirdad Khan, corroborating Bahadur Khan's statement. They did not come to me, but I heard at Kabul that they had been received. I know nothing myself about the horse or the transaction.

Regarding the entry of a horse taken from Mir Alam Khan, the name is a mistake for Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan. I know the mare very well; it used to be ridden by Rahim Khan, the son of the Sirdar, but I suppose it belonged to the father. I saw it often with Muhammad Hyat Khan. He used to have it at his quarters. I don't know whether he bought it or took it. Rahim Khan has gone, I think, to Kandahar. He came down from Kabul with me.

Regarding Khoja Nasir who was living at Kabul, I know he is of the same race as Syad Jan, but he is no relation (Khwesh). They may be connected by marriage; but if so, I don't know of it. He was not a cousin's son of Syad Jan. There are numerous Khoja families in Kabul.

J. G. SILCOCK,

Assistant Commissioner.

The 25th February 1881.

Said Sarwar.—I was told by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din to prepare this list, he saying that Mr. Cunningham required it. I had got no orders on the subject previously. Mr. Cunningham never told me to prepare the list, but told me, if Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan required my help, to render it. This occurred so long ago that I cannot remember how he came to give me this order. I used to see Mr. Cunningham every day. Mr. Cunningham's order was a general one to assist Ghulam Muhai-ud-din in all matters in which he required my assist-

ance, not with reference to this list in particular. When Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan told me to prepare the list, saying that he had Mr. Cunningham's order, I refused, saying that I had not time.

Question.—Can you not state whether Mr. Cunningham at any time ever spoke to you about this list?

Answer.—He merely gave general orders to assist Ghulam Muhai-ud-din.

Question.—Did you prepare the list?

No: it was prepared by Ismail and Ghulam Jilani. I had referred Ghulam Muhaiuddin to them, when I refused, as I had not time.

I attached my seal, not because I knew anything about the list, but because it was prepared as part of the kotwali work.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—*Question.*—Did your Naibs make any enquiry from which the list was prepared?

Answer.—They told me that Ghulam Muhai-ud-din had given them a paper purporting to be drawn up on the part of Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, and showed me the paper. I did not read it, but believed it to relate to this case. They asked me for instructions. I told them to do as he told them. I do not know whether the Naibs themselves made any enquiries.

I do not know whether the list, to which my seal is attached, is the paper my Naibs got from Ghulam Muhai-ud-din. I was asked by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din to attach my seal to the list which he showed me, and which already bore the seals of my Naibs. It was in the Naibs' writing. I cannot write or read, but know it was theirs, as they had sealed it.

Question.—After Muhammad Hyat Khan left Kabul, were people instigated against him?

Answer.—There were a number of charges against him after he left; but I do not know whether these charges were instigated by any one. Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan or Mr. Christie did not tell me, or any one in my presence, that they would be pleased to have charges brought against Muhammad Hyat Khan.

To the Court.—I was never present when Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan was asked to sign or seal the list. I once told Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan of the paper purporting to be from him having been brought to the kotwali. He said nothing. I cannot say when this conversation took place, but it was at Kabul, and long before I sealed the paper. When I told Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan that Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan had sent the paper to the kotwali, he said he knew nothing about it. I told him it purported to come from him. He repeated that he knew nothing about it. It was after Sikandar Khan had been dismissed that this list was made.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 21st February 1881.

Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, on solemn affirmation.—The list received from Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan was received about 20 days before we left Kabul. It was in the first instance produced by Syad Sarwar Kotwal before Mr. Cunningham who required the Sirdar's signature or seal to be attached, and gave it to me to take to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, and ascertain what he said about it. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan had it read, and told Mirza Nabi to write something at the foot. I do not know what, and then attached his seal. Mir Ahmad Shah Syad was sitting by at the time, and I am under the impression that the Sirdar made him sign opposite an item entered as taken from him. I brought back the list to Mr. Cunningham. The list was prepared by Syad Sarwar owing to Mr. Cunningham having heard that much property had been taken, and having given Syad Sarwar, who was Kotwal, orders to enquire and submit a statement. I was not present when this order was given; but I know from Syad Sarwar's own statement that he had received the order, and I once enquired from him by order if the list was ready yet. I do not know whether Syad Sarwar made enquiries in person or through others. When the list was originally produced by Syad Sarwar, it bore his seal and those of two others. I do not know that any one had sealed the list before him. On the occasion when I asked whether the list was ready, he said he was

getting it ready. He did not mention who was making the enquiry. It was some days later that he produced the list before Mr. Cunningham. I do not know that Mr. Cunningham made any enquiries with reference to this list. It was after this list was prepared that Sirdar Yusuf Khan's evidence was taken by me, so far as I remember. I believe he was absent when the list was obtained, as he had gone to his brother Sirdar Asaf Khan at Laghman; but I do not remember whether he had returned when the list was received or not.

I know that a horse was taken back from Sikandar Khan two days before his departure, and was returned to General Saif-ud-din Khan who had claimed it as his, saying it had been taken from him. It was produced before Mr. Griffin, and returned by his order. I was standing outside at the time, and General Saif-ud-din Khan was asked about the horse before me, and recognized it as his. Mr. Griffin was angry with Sikandar Khan, and ordered it to be returned to General Saif-ud-din Khan. I do not know whether Sikandar Khan had been examined, but he had been called inside before Mr. Griffin.

In answer to Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I had not ordered Syad Sarwar to prepare the list. I merely enquired from him by Mr. Cunningham's order if it was ready. I had not made any statement to Mr. Cunningham, which led to the order. It was given after an interview which Syad Sarwar had with Mr. Cunningham. I do not know whether the list was copied from any other papers. I told no one in Kabul that Muhammad Hyat Khan had been imprisoned in the Punjab, and that Government would be pleased to have persons come forward and bring charges against him. I only once took the list to Sirdar Wali Muhammad. He did not at any time refuse to sign it. Syad Sarwar was not present when Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan signed. I do not remember whether I took a verbal message to Sirdar Wali Muhammad or a *murasila* from Mr. Cunningham. Many petitions had been presented against Muhammad Hyat Khan before this list was received. I do not know who was the writer of any of the petitions that were written.

After hearing Syad Sarwar's statement, witness is asked whether it is true. He answers it is entirely false. He got his instructions from Mr. Cunningham, not from me. He did not tell me that owing to other business he had not time. He had to purchase grain for the Commissariat; but the kotwali adjoins the market, and this did not take up all his time. I knew from Syad Sarwar's own statements that he had discussed the matter with Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, and that the list was prepared under Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's superintendence.

On this being read, witness says he did not say "under his superintendence," but that it was prepared with his knowledge (*wakfiyat*).

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I made no enquiries about the items in the list. I was not instructed to make any. I examined Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, because Mr. Cunningham sent me to enquire what he had to say.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 21st February 1881.

Ghulam Muhai-ud-din on solemn affirmation.—I wrote the deposition of Sirdar Yusuf Khan in this case. I recorded no other depositions. I know Mian Muhammad, son of Rahmat, Peshawari. I did not take his deposition. I may have asked him something about the case, as he was in the habit of coming to me. He was one of the witnesses summoned before Mr. Cunningham in Naib Lal Muhammad's case, but I think he was not examined. The witnesses in that case were summoned through me. I remember now that Naib Lal Muhammad had mentioned giving postins through him, but I do not remember whether I asked Mian Muhammad about this. He never told me that the postins had been sent by him, and that Sikandar Khan had returned them through him.

I was present when the horse returned by Muhammad Hyat Khan was recognized by the Mir of Maimena. It was recognized at Mr. Griffin's bungalow by the Mir. There were many people present at the time, Raja Jahandad Khan amongst others, and probably Syad Khan, Mr. Griffin's orderly. Mr. Cunningham was present. The man, through whom the horse was sent back, was also there. He was a Kabuli from Kohistan and Muhammad Hyat

Khan's servant. He remained two nights with me, and I remember his appearance well, but not his name. It was a tall horse. Its height, I know, was more than 14 hands two inches—the height of horses taken into the Cavalry; but whether it was more or less than 15 hands, I cannot say. Such a horse is not called a yaboo, and would not be called a yaboo if used for baggage. I do not remember whether it had any mark of injuries; but the man having ridden it bare-backed, its back was galled. I did not hear any remarks made by the Sahibs about the horse. This was two days after its arrival. It was then returned to the Mir, but was afterwards again sent for, and sent to General Macpherson, Pinda Gul, a Kabuli in political employment, being sent with it. When it came back from the General, it was placed in charge of an orderly of Mr. Griffin's, a ressalidar from Kapurthalla, named Niyaz Muhammad, and afterwards Rs. 1,000 was paid for it to the Mir of Maimena in my presence. Mr. Griffin gave an order for the amount on the treasury in favour of the Mir of Maimena, and Mr. Walker paid the money in my presence. I do not know how Rs. 1,000 was fixed. Raja Jahandad Khan said at the time he would take the horse, if Government would accept Rs. 400 for it.

There were perhaps marks on the breast, such as would be caused by driving, or they might be made by the Kabuli saddle being fastened in front of the breast. Nothing was said at the time of its having been driven.

I only took the list prepared by the Kotwal over to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan for signature. I may have told him before that Mr. Cunningham wished his signature, as I had often to go to him on business; but the only occasion on which I had it with me, was that on which he sealed it.

When I examined Sirdar Yusuf Khan, many people were present. I think Mir Ali was there, and there were other servants of his present; but only the Sirdar spoke, the others did not. I had not heard of the book named *Bedil* before, and asked no question about it. It was the Sirdar who mentioned it of his own accord. Possibly some one else who was present, may have mentioned it. This I do not remember, but I took down only what the Sirdar said.

I know Muhammad Jan, *alias* Mushko Khan, a Lohani. He was at Kabul and had been receiving Rs. 3 per day, which had been stopped. He had been coming to me, bringing news from Maidan. One day he brought me a letter which Sikandar Khan had got written to him by another person, named Abdus Samad, telling him that the Khan Sahib was coming, and would be angry with him for bringing me information. He had formerly been bringing information from Maidan to Muhammad Hayat Khan. I do not know why Sikandar Khan objected to his giving me news. I gave the note to Mr. Cunningham, that now shown me is it. The writer's name is Abdus Salam. I do not know whether the daily allowance Muhammad Jan received was for giving intelligence or why. I do not know when it was stopped. It was because it was stopped he gave me this note. I did not enquire into the matter myself, but gave the note to Mr. Cunningham. He may have enquired. He was a respectable man, and not a paid spy. He was not paid for the intelligence he brought to me, but Mr. Cunningham before he left Kabul gave him a reward and a khillut. He held letters of officers received by him during the former Kabul war, and it was chiefly on account of these that he came. I do not know whether the daily allowance was restored to him. Abdus Salam was not employed in Major Hastings' office, but was a man of Logar, who also brought intelligence, and who received a similar allowance.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—Abdus Salam was called by Mr. Cunningham about this letter. He denied having written it. Mr. Cunningham took his seal and his papers for comparison, but the result I do not know. He was not arrested. He was then at Major Hastings' place. I was sent by Mr. Cunningham to bring his papers. I found 5 or 6 papers and brought them.

Others received similar allowances. I do not know whether the allowances of others were stopped at the same time. This was not my business, but that of the Commissioner. Rajah Jahandad Khan is at present living with me, as he has just returned from leave, and is awaiting orders whether he is to remain here or to go to Rawal Pindi. I have visited him at his house a year and a half ago. I made the enquiry from Sirdar Yusuf Khan by Mr. Cunningham's order. His statement was taken at his own house in the city.

To the Court.—When the Mustaufi was arrested to be sent to this country, I spent the night with him. Mr. Christie had given me orders to take any

papers that he had. He had an envelope addressed to Mr. Griffin, and it contained papers. I gave it and the papers to Mr. Christie. I did not read them. There was a fireplace in the room. These papers were on the fireplace. He told me to give the papers to the Sahib. He said it was a petition of Lal Muhammad's. I did not search him. Whatever enquiry was made was made in Mr. Griffin's room with closed doors. His son had gone away, and I was sent late to bring him also, which I did. Both sons had gone to the city when he was taken into custody, and I brought both back.

When the Mustaufi had been sent to India, a merchant, Abubakr, was arrested by the Wali and called on to account for Rs. 80,000 which he had received for the Mustaufi. He was at last released by the Commissioner's order. A brother of his was in the habit of coming to get him released, and I heard from him that Abubakr had forwarded the money to the Mustaufi.

Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan and Sikandar Khan were on good terms. Sikandar Khan stopped with him two or three nights before he started, and Sirdar Wali Muhammad sent some men with him and gave him a horse to ride. He had no horse of his own, Saif-ud-din's horse having been taken back from him.

The Sirdars who have given evidence are not all of one faction. The Mustaufi and Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan are now enemies, the Mustaufi having been a supporter of Sirdar Hashim Khan's. I do not know when the Mustaufi's petition was given. I know about Naib Lal Muhammad Khan's, *i. e.*, the petition I received from the Mustaufi, but I did not see the paper which was in the envelope. I do not know whether any one had petitioned before him. I do not know whether it was after the Sirdar had signed the Kotwal's list that I was told to examine Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, but it was about the time he attached his seal. It may have been a few days before or a few days after he sealed the list, but was probably after.

What the Munshi wrote at the foot of the list Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan ordered him to write, and after reading it he attached his seal. Syad Sarwar was not then present, nor were the Naib Kotwals.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—It was 2 or 3 days after the horse was given to the Mir of Maimena that it was sent for and brought back. I do not know why it was sent for, nor who went for it.

I did not apprehend the man who brought the horse back, nor did I say anything to him, or tell him to say anything. He was not examined.

To the Court.—Bahauddin Khan of the 11th Lancers had gone to Kabul on leave, and was employed there in assisting the Commissariat, and when the army was sent out from Kabul, he accompanied it. I do not know how he was employed before I went to Kabul. He remained with the Political Officer.

Acknowledged to be correct.

The 5th March 1881.

D. G. BARKLEY.

No. 951, dated Lahore, 28th April 1881 (Confidential).

From—F. D. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of my letter, 793P, dated 16th April 1881, I am directed to forward, in original, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a printed copy of a letter from Muhammad Hyat Khan addressed to Mr. D. G. Barkley, C.S., which has been received by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor from Muhammad Hyat Khan.

From—MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN, Judicial Assistant Commissioner,
To—D. G. BARKLEY, Esq., Sessions Judge, Peshawar (on Special Duty).

The inquiry ordered by Government having now been concluded, I gladly avail myself of the privilege afforded me of filing a written answer to the charges that have been preferred against me, and of the exact nature of which, until I appeared before you, I had no knowledge whatever.

2. Before proceeding, however, to deal with those charges in detail, I must refer to the peculiar difficulties which I have had to contend against in the course of this inquiry. In the first place the Government has thought it desirable that I should not be permitted to enjoy the benefit of counsel in conducting my defence, nor have I even been permitted to have the assistance of any one to aid me in taking down a memorandum of the evidence adduced against me. The result has been that I have not only had to make notes of evidence myself while the witnesses were being examined, but to cross-examine the witnesses also myself, without time for reflection or the skill necessary to test the

truthfulness of their evidence by a searching and well directed cross-examination. That I may not have succeeded therefore in deriving all the benefit from this great privilege, which is the only safeguard which an accused person can depend upon against pre-arranged evidence, is not surprising, especially when it is recollected that a man who, after 25 years of loyal and devoted service to the Government whose salt he has eaten, in which he has on more than one occasion risked his life, and in which he has risen to a post which few of his countrymen can hope to obtain, is suddenly suspended from his appointment and called upon to confront a host of accusers who are all known to be his professed enemies, is not unlikely to have his mind unstrung so as to be unable to exercise that calm and dispassionate judgment which can alone enable one to conduct a cross-examination with any chance of its being effective. On the other hand the prosecution has had the advantage, if not of professional advice, at least of the material assistance, both before and during the present inquiry, of such men as Mr. A. Cunningham, Raja Jehandad Khan, Golam Muhaidin (Extra Assistant Commissioner), Ibrahim Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and, during the last stage of the case, of Mr. Walker, C.S.

I do not desire in the present communication to say a word of personal disparagement against the officers I have just named; but I am bound in self-defence to recall to your recollection the tone of violent acrimony and personal hostility displayed by Mr. A. Cunningham at various stages of this inquiry towards me. This gentleman has deemed it within his province to give free expression (in your own presence) to his personal conviction of my guilt, when statements of witnesses were at all in my favour, founded upon reports he had heard before the present inquiry began; and even to go into wholly irrelevant matter, as for instance that avarice had induced me to marry the daughter of a Muhammadan gentleman at Jalandhar. I need not comment on such expressions of opinion as unseemly; nor do I for a moment fear that in forming your estimate of the evidence adduced both for and against me, you will in the slightest degree allow your mind to be swayed by them: though a mind less evenly balanced than your own, and more open to bias, might perhaps have been influenced by such injudicious observations. At the same time, in arriving at a correct conclusion on the facts disclosed in this inquiry, it is impossible, I submit, to ignore the circumstance that the defence labors under the great disadvantage of meeting prepared evidence—evidence I mean which had already been collected against me and arranged in a narrative order long before this inquiry began, and this behind my back, and under the prompting of men who were at once jealous of, and inimical to, me.

3. Another circumstance which I need scarcely perhaps mention, but which is one nevertheless which must be carefully borne in mind in estimating the value to be placed on the evidence of the witnesses, individually as well as collectively, who have appeared against me, is this,—that the position I had the honour to hold at Kabul was such that it necessarily aroused against me the hatred and enmity of a large class of influential Afghans. It was, as I then thought, my good fortune, or as perhaps with reference to the present turn of affairs I might now more properly say my misfortune, to be selected by Government to act as a Member of the Political Commission appointed to inquire into, and report on the causes which led to the massacre of, the Kabul Embassy, and of the persons who were implicated in it. That Commission had specially to investigate into the part which the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, Mustaufi Habib-ulla, Sirdar Yahya Khan and Wazir Shah Muhammad Khan had taken in the events which ended in the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari, and the result of our investigations is well known to Government. These men were deported to India, and, rightly or wrongly, it was felt throughout Kabul that I was the person who was mainly instrumental in unravelling the web of complicated evidence with which the Commission had to deal. I had to collect the evidence. It was through me that evidence had chiefly to be interpreted, and it was through me that questions were usually put to witnesses and others. It was to me, therefore, that the men I have named and their adherents mainly attributed their downfall, and I thus became the object of their bitterest enmity,—a feeling not unnaturally intensified in their minds by the fact of my being a Muhammadan who had disregarded the ties of a common religion in the service of a Christian State. So long as I was on the spot and able to refute any calumnious aspersion on my character, my enemies were silent. But as soon as my back was turned, the opportunity was readily seized to blacken a reputation that had stood unscathed during 25 years of manly

torious service, and to wreak that spirit of revenge upon me which is so characteristic of a race who are well described by Talboys Wheeler, as “blood-thirsty, deceitful and depraved: ready to sell their country, their honour and their very souls for lucre,” a race who are “without a sting of remorse, or a sense of shame.” It is to that race, Sir, my present accusers belong, and it is the accusation of men who have for the most part but lately been tried by me, in association with two European Officers of rank, that I now find myself in the humiliating position of having to answer as an accused. My late colleagues in the Commission were Englishmen of conspicuous ability and distinguished rank. They could not be assailed with any hope of success by men of the stamp and antecedents of my present accusers. But I happened to be a native—a man whose past career was all that he could rely upon: without influence, without interest. To charge me with bribery, with exaction, might be listened to, while the same charges if urged against my late colleagues would certainly be rejected with scorn. The opportunity was too tempting, and thus it is, Sir, that I stand before you to-day to plead my cause as an ordinary accused person. But firm in the conviction of my own innocence, I am content to bow my head to the passing cloud which has for a moment cast a shadow across my path, in the full assurance that the result of the present inquiry will be to prove that I was not unworthy of the confidence reposed in me by Government, and that the machinations of my enemies have been unable to stand the test of an impartial investigation.

4. Passing now to a more critical examination of the several charges brought against me, I shall endeavour to deal with them in the same order in which they were produced before you.

5. The first charge relates to a horse which is alleged by one Saif-ud-din, late an officer in the service of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, to have been selected from amongst his stud

and retained by me as a consideration for effecting his (Saif-ud-din's) release. The only evidence adduced in support of this charge, if indeed it can be called such, is a statement by Saif-ud-din, recorded at Kabul in my absence by Mr. A. Cunningham—not recorded, it is to be observed, in consequence of any petition presented or complaint preferred by Saif-ud-din himself, but elicited in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Cunningham. From whom Mr. Cunningham got the information which led to this examination has not been stated. Saif-ud-din has not been produced before you for examination; and I have thus had no opportunity of cross-questioning him, nor you, Sir, of judging of his demeanour and credibility. But although I suffer under this double disadvantage, I think I have nevertheless succeeded in completely destroying this base and impudent accusation. Fortunately for me my accuser was a person with whom I had no official connection of any kind. He was not brought before the Political Commission with which I was associated, but was simply kept under surveillance for a while by the military authorities during the siege of Sherpur in December 1879, and certainly could not have believed himself to be in any fear of being shot in February 1880, when I purchased the horse from his brother Khairuddin. There is, therefore, a *prima facie* improbability in the truth of his story—an improbability which is increased, if anything, by its details; for it is surely unlikely that if I were the thoroughly grasping and unscrupulous person my accusers desire to paint me, I should have acquiesced in his obviously lying statement that he had no ready money. However, the statement is not only improbable, but I submit it has been proved to be positively false. It so happens that the horse in question was purchased for me by Rissaldar Bahauddin of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, a Native Officer whose conspicuous gallantry and valuable services have received the highest encomiums from European Officers, and have also obtained for him a strong recommendation for a Military decoration and an honorary title. This man is himself related to Saif-ud-din, and both for this reason and as an acquaintance of my own, he was naturally asked by me to arrange a bargain for the animal. He did so, and settled the price at Rs. 300, which was accordingly paid over by Muhammad Ibrahim, the Rissaldar being present when the money was being counted. My rough daily account book in which the entry of the payment

occurs, as well as Ibrahim Khan who himself paid the money, and Native Doctor Abdulrahman and Jelal Khan who saw it paid, corroborate the view of the transaction deposed to by the Rissaldar. Besides which, the allegation that the horse was brought from Saif-ud-din's village by Nasrat Jang is disproved by the evidence of the latter (a witness for the prosecution himself and clearly hostile to my interest), which shows the real nature and object of his visit, and the flimsy foundation on which this charge was subsequently constructed. It will be seen that, with the exception of Jelal Khan, who is my nephew, all the other witnesses who gave evidence on my behalf are men of good official position who are in no way connected with me, and who have much to lose if they are suspected of supporting my cause falsely, while they have nothing to hope from me in any case. I would lay particular stress upon the evidence of the Rissaldar and the Native Doctor, both of whom are at all events wholly disinterested witnesses, against whose respectability not a word can be said, and whose character is above suspicion. We can also well conclude from their evidence why Saif-ud-din has not dared to present himself before you, and why he did not voluntarily come forward as an accuser in the first instance. It must, I think, be allowed that under the circumstances disclosed before you, it was both natural that he should avoid a personal confronting with my witnesses, and also that he should hesitate about putting forward so obviously trumped up a charge. But what he hesitated to do, and probably would never have done of his own accord, he could not like an Afghan resist the temptation of approving of when it was probably suggested to him by some of my enemies, and when his hand as it were was forced by Mr. Cunningham. It is also a remarkable fact that Saif-ud-din never said a word about the above transaction till some two months after the death of Khairuddin, his brother; and it is too common a trick to say that this deceased brother paid a sum of Rs. 300 to one Musa Khan, of whom I have no knowledge whatever, with the view of his paying it over to me, to deceive a mind accustomed to weigh judicial evidence. At all events Musa Khan has not been produced to show how he disposed of this money if he ever received it from Khairuddin, nor was he apparently even examined on the point at Kabul; and I can only solemnly declare for myself that no portion of this money ever came into my possession.

6. The next case I shall deal with is that brought forward by Khan Agha Jamshidi. Here, also, as in the last case, the prosecution rely upon statements recorded at Kabul behind my back, and my accusers are not confronted with me, nor have I had any opportunity of questioning them. The statements also, it should be noted, are mere translations made by Mr. Cunningham from the notes of a previous examination made by Raja Jehandad Khan, whose unfriendly disposition towards me is no secret. Besides which, the statement said to have been made by Khan Agha Jamshidi is completely at variance with that recorded as having been made by Mir Maimena; indeed, it is impossible that both can be true. Thus, the former is stated to have said that I sent for the horse on two occasions, returning it the first time, but retaining the animal on the second occasion; promising to pay for it, and never actually doing so. Mir Maimena, on the other hand, says the horse was his; that it had been forcibly taken away from him by the late Amir Shere Ali Khan, and that on General Roberts' arriving at Kabul he preferred his claim to the horse which was then sent for by me and kept for my own use on the assertion that General Roberts had presented it to me. There is, it will be observed, an irreconcilable difference between these statements: and the only additional evidence adduced by the prosecution is as regards the value of the animal, which, neither in view of the Agha's statement nor in that of Mir Maimena, is at all important. But the real fact is that neither statement is true, and the question of the value arises in order to meet the case set up by the defence. Now, what happened in regard to this horse was this, that being in search of baggage animals for my own use the Agha's servant brought the horse in question to me, and the price was finally settled at Rs. 100, which was paid upon the production of a receipt for the same, bearing the Agha's seal, in the presence of Muhammad

Azim Khan, son of Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., the late Muhammad Amin Khan, son of Muhammad Sarwar Khan, of Hangu. The horse at that time was in a very poor condition, but it answered my purposes, and I considered I had paid a fair price for it with reference to the prevailing market value for such animals. It was not, however, the kind of animal I fancied, and on my returning to India it was sold by my brother (Gulab Khan) to Durga Pershad, Dāk Overseer, for Rs. 140. Subsequently, on Mr. Lepel Griffin's telegraphing that the Agha laid claim to the horse, I at once wrote to my brother at Wahi to re-purchase the horse again and to have it sent back to Kabul, which he did, informing Mr. Griffin at the same time of the course I had adopted. These facts are fully corroborated by the receipt I hold, the impression of the seal on which clearly tallies with that on the petition presented by the Agha to Mr. Griffin, by the witnesses in whose presence the money was paid, who are men of rank and respectability, by Durga Pershad, Nadir Khan, Fazil Din, Basharat, and by Mr. Buckner, and also by the entry in my rough account book. The question of the actual value of the animal is, as I have shown, altogether irrelevant according to the case presented by the conflicting owners themselves. It has never been stated by the Agha, for instance, that he was obliged to part with the horse for less than its value; indeed, he clearly implies he was paid *nothing*. It is clear, therefore, in the presence of an undoubted genuine receipt bearing the Agha's own seal, that his statement, as recorded by Mr. Cunningham, is untrue. On the other hand, on the supposition that the receipt was forcibly obtained, or that the Agha was compelled to give the horse for a mere nominal payment, it is surely a singular circumstance that having gone such lengths I did not at the same time obtain a receipt for a sum much nearer the proper value than Rs. 100, if indeed the true value of the horse was known to be so much in excess of that figure as is now represented. If I was corrupt enough to be guilty of the one act, I may at least be presumed to have been intelligent enough to secure the other. But just as there is absolutely no ground for believing the one supposition to be true, so there is no foundation for the hypothesis that the value of the horse was really in excess of the amount actually paid by me. I think I have completely proved that the transaction was a perfectly open one; and as the Agha was in no way involved in any political or other charge, there is no reason to suppose that he would have quietly submitted to a valuable horse being forcibly taken away from him, upon either a mere nominal payment or no payment at all. I would only add that Messrs. Hastings and Buckner and Bahauddin, Rissaldar, all good judges of horse flesh, considered the outside value of the animal, some months after the purchase (when his condition had certainly improved), to be Rs. 200.

7. The third case refers to a transaction about a mare, and the complainant is a well-known supporter of the cause of the late Amir Yakub Khan, who, in the middle of December 1879, was known to have proclaimed Muhammad Musa Khan, a son of the late Amir, as Amir of Kabul, and himself as Deputy. For this act of open hostility I was directed by General Roberts to secure his apprehension and to offer a reward for his capture. This was done, but the Sirdar escaped into the Vardik District, and only returned to Kabul (after I had left for India), under the terms of the amnesty proclaimed by the authorities at Kabul. At this time informers appear to have been busy against me, and somehow or other, for the exact particulars have not been elicited, Alam Khan was produced before Mr. Cunningham, and (as he says), at that gentleman's suggestion, he then charged me with having taken a mare from him without consideration and under the influence of threats uttered by Mirza Ibrahim. This accusation, first launched in the manner I have indicated, he has now ventured to repeat before you; but the story is so utterly improbable in itself, and so completely unconfirmed by any other evidence, that I cannot help expressing some surprise that it should have been seriously entertained for an instant. It is said that the mare was taken by me from the Sirdar when he was sent for to Sherpur, about five days after General Roberts took up his quarters there: that would be about the 4th or 5th November, as the troops marched into Sherpur on the 30th or 31st October 1879. But at that period, even if the Sirdar's movements may not have been entirely unfettered (although I am not aware of the fact that he was subject to any restriction whatever), he was not

at all events in any sense under arrest, nor was he imprisoned. The reason why this date has now been suggested will appear presently. Meanwhile, I would state that the real truth concerning this transaction is, that I purchased the mare in question for Rs. 300 on the 17th Zilhij 1296, equivalent to 2nd December 1879, as is proved by the receipt which I have filed, the genuineness of which is admitted by Alam Khan, who also admits that it was given by him *on the same day he gave up his mare*. Now this important fact being admitted, it is difficult to conceive why, if the transaction had really taken place in the *beginning* of November, the *2nd of December* should have been *selected* for the date of a receipt *written at the time*. On the other hand, there is a very good reason why Alam Khan should try in his statement to ante-date the transaction, because, as the Commission with which I had been associated broke up in the *middle of November*, and between that date and the siege of Sherpur (14th December 1879) Alam Khan was in no way in trouble, he could not with any plausibility assert that he was compelled, under fear of being hanged, to give up his mare on the 2nd December—the real date of the transaction; and he was thus obliged to refer it to the early days of our occupation of Sherpur. That the Sirdar was quite alive to the importance of these dates is apparent from the manner in which he fenced in regard to the correctness of the date of the receipt, of which he had probably, when examined at Kabul, no distinct recollection; but having once fixed himself to a considerably earlier period as that in which the transaction had occurred, it baffled even his Afghan ingenuity to get over the difficulty presented by the subsequent production of a document which bore his seal and the authenticity of which he could not therefore deny. On the other hand, that the animal in question was obtained by me in a proper and honest manner is proved by the receipt itself, by the entry in my account book already referred to in connection with a previous charge, and by the evidence of the persons in whose presence the money was paid (*i. e.*, Babu Jeykishen and Muhammad Ismail Khan). Moreover, I submit that when it is shown, as it has been, that the complainant's story with regard to the date of the transaction is false, the whole foundation of that story is immediately cut away from under it. It will be observed also that throughout the Sirdar's statement he skillfully avoids implicating me directly; but I submit that a man of his position would hardly have been dealt with through the intervention of my servants, nor would he have suffered himself to dance attendance upon them in the manner in which he now describes. It is a further noteworthy fact that the animal, which he describes as worth considerably more than the sum (Rs. 300) entered in the receipt, has been valued by a committee of European officers at only Rs. 200.

The Sirdar has no corroborative evidence whatever to offer in support of his statement; he naturally owes me, as I have shown above, a grudge for having endeavoured to secure his arrest in consequence of the part he subsequently took in the siege of Sherpur; he only came forward, as he says, at the suggestion of persons who were engaged in getting up charges against me; he admits he never had any personal conversation with me on the subject of the present complaint; and upon every detail of the story which was capable of being tested I have shown that his statement completely breaks down. It is of course easy for a man to give a different complexion to a transaction than that which really represents the truth; and it is equally easy for such a man to deny the receipt of money which a document bearing his admitted seal testifies as having been paid over to him. But I earnestly protest against uncorroborated statements of this kind, disproved in every particular where independent evidence was forthcoming, being held sufficient to justify the action that has been taken against me. If the trusted officers of Government, whose services in the past are unimpeachable, are to be subjected to suspicion and calumny upon such flimsy grounds as those put forward in the present case, then, Sir, there is no protection for you or for any other officer who performs his duty conscientiously: and the service of Government becomes a disastrous burden and not an honour.

8. But if the case last referred to rests on flimsy grounds, that of Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, which is the next in order, rests on absolutely no grounds whatever; and when I say that it is a fitting sequel of what has gone before, I believe I exhaust the sub-

ject and make the only comment that is possible upon it. The Sirdar, as you are aware, is a brother of the ex-Amir; and that he owes me no gratitude will not be disputed when I add, what is known to Government, that I recorded an opinion in writing against his fitness to succeed to the Kabul throne. The Sirdar does not now come forward himself, but his servant Nasrat Jang supplies his place. This man's statement may be dissected into two parts—(1) that relating to the presentation of two *abras* (shawls); and (2) that relating to a payment of Rs. 400 as a *ziyafat* offering. Upon the first of these charges all that Nasrat Jang can himself depose to, proves that I persistently declined to accept the articles; but it is invidiously added that after the second refusal he himself went away, leaving, however, another servant Hira Nand (who had accompanied him) behind, and that he was afterwards informed by Hira Nand that the *abras* had been accepted. It is needless to add that Nasrat Jang has no independent knowledge as to the eventual disposal of the *abras*; and admitting, for sake of argument, that Hira Nand may have subsequently stated that they had been accepted, it does not follow that Hira Nand told the truth in making such a statement; while the possibility (to say nothing of the probability) of Hira Nand himself appropriating the articles, and then accounting for them in the above manner, is certainly too obvious to be lost sight of. It is also a very significant circumstance that while Nasrat Jang is produced, Hira Nand is kept out of the way. Under such circumstances, I can do no more than give a solemn assurance that the *abras* in question never came into my possession, and I think the unconscious testimony which Nasrat Jang bears to my scrupulous adherence to the fixed rules of Government, forbidding the acceptance of presents by public officers, coming as it does from a hostile witness, is not without its value in estimating the truth of Hira Nand's alleged statement, as well as of the evidence in the other cases.

Passing now to the second charge mentioned by Nasrat Jang, here again the witness is obliged to admit that I repeatedly declined the proffered *ziyafat*, upon the same grounds as I had previously refused the *abras*. The Sirdar himself presses the offering upon me in the kindest manner, and I still refuse. But a messenger opportunely arrives to summon me to the house of General Roberts, and we both rise and go outside into the verandah, where several people were assembled. Here the narrator adds that while I was conversing with his master and others, he made over the money to a servant of mine who asked him for it: but who that servant was, whether he was even a Hindu or a Muhammadan, he cannot say, nor yet can he undertake to recognise him. He adds, however, that he certainly did not hear me give any orders for the money to be taken, nor can he state whether I saw it being paid and he had no conversation with me on the subject afterwards. To criticise vague assertions of the above character would be merely taking up your time unnecessarily, for there is really nothing tangible about them. But it must be at least obvious that when I had refused so frequently to accept the present when it was offered to me, both at the Sirdar's house and in my own room, where concealment was easy, it is strangely inconsistent and improbable that I should have either ordered, or knowingly permitted, one of my servants to take it when we were surrounded by strangers. I can, therefore, here also do no more than declare upon my honour that I never received any portion of the money referred to; that to my knowledge none of my servants received it; and that I did not authorize any one to receive it on my behalf.

9. The next case which I propose to deal with is that of Mustaufi Habibulla. That this man should now be arrayed against me in the foremost line of my accusers cannot be a matter of surprise to any one who is acquainted with the opinion expressed by me as regards his complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy, and which is embodied in the Report of the Political Commission of which I was a member. It is notorious that my opinion, shared by my late colleagues on the Commission, was in this matter, as on many other points, stoutly at variance with that entertained by the late Sir Gulam Hassan Khan, K.C.S.I., who was a personal friend of the Mustaufi's; and the Mustaufi could not have been ignorant that his deportation to India was in a large measure due to my investi-

gations. He must also have been fully aware of the fact that it was upon information supplied by me that his confidential agent (Akhoonzada Abdul Rahim) was arrested, and that I was also one of the principal witnesses examined against this man during his subsequent trial before the Military Commission.

Under these circumstances, it can scarcely be denied that the Mustaufi's feelings towards me are not likely to be untinged by a strong personal bias, of which such an accusation as that now preferred is not an unnatural outcome. But it surely cannot fail at the same time to strike an impartial mind as passing strange that if there was really any solid foundation of truth in the accusation now made, how it happened that despite the corruption to which I exposed my judgment, despite, in fact, my having been bribed, I still continued to be so firm in my conviction of the Mustaufi's guilt, and to express that conviction publicly without the smallest reserve? This was surely not the course one would have expected from a man whose favour had already been purchased by a payment of Rs. 16,000? The Mustaufi is himself shrewd enough to see this; and he has the assurance to depose on oath that he was not aware that he was examined by the Commission in any other capacity than that of a witness, and that he did not understand that there was any charge against him personally which the Commission had to investigate.

I would refer to the proceedings of the Commission to refute this wilful falsehood, uttered with the object of avoiding the fatal objection to his evidence which the real facts would undoubtedly suggest. Starting, therefore, with a *prima facie* motive for a false accusation, and also a *prima facie* improbability of the truth of the charge actually brought forward, I believe I shall have no difficulty in showing that the development of the story is involved in such a tissue of contradictions and inaccuracies that it loses the smallest claim to reliability. I would call your attention, in the first place, to the petition in English presented by the Mustaufi's son (in his father's name) to Major Hastings at Kabul, dated the 29th April 1880. That petition, as the earliest step taken by the Mustaufi in the present matter, is of considerable importance; and its date is also to be carefully borne in mind. In that remarkable document it will be seen that the Mustaufi asserts that the sum of Rs. 16,000 was paid to me *during his imprisonment in Sherpur by his friends and relatives by means of some famous men in the city*; and that he only became aware of the fact *some time after his release*, whereupon he lectured his friends for their over-zeal, adding that he owed his release to the favour of the British Government and not to bribes. Now, there is not a single statement in this petition (except the amount of the bribe) which is not completely and unblushingly contradicted by the Mustaufi himself in the deposition given by him in the present inquiry. The version which he now swears to is, that the amount of the bribe was settled by his friends *after consultation with him* about 15 or 16 days *before* his release, and was paid by instalments *after* his release: Rs. 16,000 about a couple days or so after, and the balance of Rs. 6,000 in three payments some 10 or 15 days later on. The Mustaufi will not assert that any portion of this money was paid to me in his presence, or that he ever had any conversation with me on the subject; but he introduces Mirza Ibrahim as my agent in the transaction. In the face of two such diametrically opposite statements which, if either, is one to believe? The Mustaufi has admitted his inability to explain the radical differences between them, though he feebly points out that the petition to Major Hastings was in English—a language with which he was wholly unacquainted. But this excuse, I submit, does not avail him in the slightest degree. It is proved by the Mustaufi's own son (Abdul Gafur) that the petition was simply translated by a friend of his who knew English (one Abdul Karim, who has not been produced) from a memorandum in Persian *written by his father*. Now, admitting for sake of argument that Abdul Karim's knowledge of English was not sufficiently perfect to enable him to translate from Persian into it with literal accuracy, it is nevertheless impossible to believe that he could or would have put forward an *absolutely different version of the actual facts* from that contained in the paper which he was requested to translate, and for which he would have had to seek recourse to his own imagin-

ation. Besides, as Abdul Gafur himself had a certain knowledge of English, though possibly slight, there was an additional precaution against any great and radical departure being attempted by the translator as regards the main facts to be mentioned in the English petition. We are thus irresistibly driven to the conclusion that the Mustaufi is responsible for the version of the story there given relating to the payment of the bribe. But once this is conceded, as I feel sure it must be, then the whole charge, I submit, crumbles to pieces; for when two such conflicting accounts of a single transaction are given by the same person, as in the present instance, it is impossible that the slightest reliance can be placed upon his veracity. Nor can any reasonable explanation be suggested to account for a false coloring being, in the first instance, put upon a transaction which was really a true one. Certainly none has been suggested by the Mustaufi himself, who is the person obviously best able to explain the matter. If it be conjectured, however, that the real object at the time the petition was written was to conceal the Mustaufi's voluntary share in a nefarious transaction, this would not have prevented the other details of the story from being correctly stated, and would not account for the statement contained in the petition, that the sum of Rs. 16,000 was paid "by means of *some famous men in the city*," and that, "as we had not the sum at home, it is *lent from some merchants*;" if, in fact, Rs. 10,000 had been paid by Abu Bakr, and Rs. 6,000 from money *in the Mustaufi's possession*, there was no reason why Abu Bakr's name should not have been mentioned, and certainly none why the payment of the balance of Rs. 6,000 from cash in the house should not have been disclosed. Then, again, the Mustaufi's evidence is flatly contradicted by the only witness (his own servant and clansman) he has called to corroborate his story; for while the former makes Mirza Ibrahim the go-between to whom the money was actually paid for me, the latter declares that my agent in the transaction was one Gulam Nabi, who came on *three* different occasions to the Mustaufi and received money, and that it was the Mustaufi himself who called him by that name; the Mustaufi, on the other hand, expresses astonishment at this variance, and is unable to offer any explanation of the discrepancy, which is certainly not on an immaterial point, simply adhering to his own statement that it was *Mirza Ibrahim, and not Gulam Nabi, who took the money*. None of the other persons, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the transaction, have been produced; and the absence of Abu Bakr is particularly noticeable. But there is a circumstance connected with this man, related by Sirdar Wali Muhammad, which I think supplies at once a clue to the *origin* of the present charge, and explains the reason why Abu Bakr's name is dragged into it, while at the same time it affords an additional reason for distrusting the Mustaufi's evidence. It appears, for instance, that Sirdar Wali Muhammad was deputed by Mr. Griffin to recover the sum of Rs. 80,000, which had been paid to the Mustaufi in March 1880, contrary to my advice, with the view of winning over hostile tribes about Ghuzni. The Wali having heard that this money was deposited with Abu Bakr on behalf of the Mustaufi, had him arrested, and called upon him to disgorge the amount; but Abu Bakr protested (as might have been expected) that the whole amount has been spent; and then to support his statement he declared that *HE HAD PAID Rs. 16,000 OUT OF IT TO ME*. Here, then, we probably have a clue, indirectly supplied, of the reason which may have first suggested the present charge. Abu Bakr no doubt felt himself in an extremely awkward position; and as I was then out of the country, it was a golden opportunity to debit any balance of the Rs. 80,000, he was otherwise unable to account for, against me. It would have been interesting to know how the rest of this sum was accounted for, but as Abu Bakr has not been produced, speculation on the point is useless. There remains, however, the important fact, that Abu Bakr's statement to the Wali is absolutely irreconcilable with the Mustaufi's; for the latter fixes the payment of the bribe at the end of Mohurram, that is to say, about the middle of *January* 1880; whereas, according to Abu Bakr, it could not have been paid *before March* 1880, but it was in that month that the Rs. 80,000 (out of which the Rs. 16,000 were taken) were given to the Mustaufi. It will be noticed that the two statements not only conflict with each other as regards dates, but also with

respect to the source from whence the bribe was obtained. According to the Mustaufi, it was partly advanced by Abu Bakr as a *loan*, and partly supplied from his *own funds*, whereas, according to Abu Bakr, the *whole* sum of Rs. 16,000 was taken out of the Rs. 80,000.

So that, as I said above, the entire story is involved in a maze of contradictions and inaccuracies; and I need only refer to one additional fact to complete the chain of reasons which prove its absolute untruthfulness. It has been pointed out that the Mustaufi introduces Mirza Ibrahim as the go-between in the transaction. This man is now employed in Government service at Kandahar, and I hope he may be able to give evidence for me before the case is finally concluded. But I have meanwhile filed with the proceedings an original letter which I received from the Mirza from Kabul, dated 17th April 1880, which is extremely important as showing the efforts that were then being made to suborn evidence against me on the part of the Mustaufi and his adherents, just a few days before the English petition (dated 29th April 1880) was actually presented; while the Mirza's refusal to join such a conspiracy may perhaps not unreasonably account for his name being *not* taken by the Mustaufi. At all events a man who would not scruple to bribe witnesses to perjure themselves, has certainly no claim to reliability; and the contradictory statements I have noticed are therefore no more than what we might perhaps expect from a person of such an unscrupulous nature. Nor does it seem that his son Abdul Gafur has any stronger love of truth than himself, for a reference to his evidence will show that he positively denies that he received any portion of the Rs. 80,000, all but Rs. 10,000 of which Nawab Gulam Hassan nevertheless proves was actually paid to him. Thus then, I submit, whether regard be paid to the character of the witnesses, to their irreconcilable statements, to the general probabilities of their story, or to the motives which have probably influenced them, the charge preferred by the Mustaufi absolutely and hopelessly breaks down.

10. The charge in this case is that I obtained 742 Bukhara *tillas* or gold coins, a *postin* and a Russian tea service of China by means of threats from one Lall Muhammad

Lall Muhammad's case.

who was formerly controller of the *chabutra* or octroi duties at Kabul. But how this charge came to be preferred in the first instance, whether the petition or petitions referring to it were contained in the sealed envelope made over to Gulam Muhaiuddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, by the Mustaufi, or whether either or both of these documents were presented by Lall Muhammad to Mr. Cunningham's chaprassie, or to Major Hastings, and who signed them, it is hopeless to attempt to discover from the evidence recorded in the present inquiry, which contains without exception the most confusing jumble of contradictions that I believe a Judicial Officer has ever had to record in this country. To attempt to specify in detail the numerous points upon which the witnesses in this case contradict each other and themselves, would occupy almost as much space as it has taken to record their evidence, and would thus cause this address to become inordinately long. I shall therefore merely notice the salient points which arise in the case, feeling assured that, in addressing a Judge of your experience, I do not need to be diffuse. The first point therefore which strikes one's attention is, that Lall Muhammad in his present deposition asserts that he was only kept a night and a day in confinement, and that although Mirza Ibrahim, who again is introduced (under the influence no doubt of the example set by the Mustaufi) as my go-between, required Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 (having first asked Rs. 8,000) to secure his release, and although finally the sum agreed upon was Rs. 4,000, Said Jan actually gave me a bond for Rs. 6,000! In his former statement to Mr. Cunningham, Lall Muhammad stated the Mirza's demand to have been "Rs. 10,000 or 20,000," and when his present deposition was read over to him, he corrected the figures and endeavoured to persuade you that what he had said in examination-in-chief was that the Mirza had asked Rs. 10,000, besides adding a lot of additional matter completely at variance with his recorded deposition. That he was not, however, misunderstood is perfectly well known to you; and, in fact, the figures, Rs. 3,000, 4,000 and 8,000, could not have been in each instance the result of either a slip of the

tongue on the part of the witness, or a slip of the pen on the part of the recording officer. At the same time it is as inconceivable how such inaccuracies could occur if the witness were truthful, as it is to comprehend the reason why a bond should be given for Rs. 6,000 when only half that sum was demanded. Such an extraordinary instance of piancy and liberality does not certainly tend to strengthen the credibility of the evidence. It is also a curious circumstance that Taj Muhammad says (though later on he tries to trim this statement) that his brother had offered Rs. 4,000 or 5,000, and that he settled Rs. 5,000 as the amount to be paid, which was agreed to, although the Mirza had at first asked Rs. 50,000! This mention of the same sums shows that Lall Muhammad's statement was not an accidental mistake; and as it is inconceivable that either witness could have completely forgotten the right figures, if the transaction they depose to had really taken place, the only conclusion to be drawn from such contradictions as I have referred to, is, I submit, that both these men are unskilful liars, who have not the faculty of inventing a consistent story, and thus go floundering in every direction. Thus we find that the next point in the transaction is involved in even greater confusion than the one I have just commented upon. For, in his present deposition, Lall Muhammad asserts that he and his brother gave Said Jan a joint bond for Rs. 6,000 in lieu of a guarantee bond which Said Jan had given to me on their behalf; and he made a similar statement to Mr. Cunningham when examined at Kabul. He also now states distinctly that *no* money was given by his brother to Said Jan. The bond, however, which is produced is only for Rs. 5,000, and Lall Muhammad is unable to explain the reason; while his brother Taj Muhammad, whose memory would seem to be no less treacherous than his own, although he remembers the execution of *such* a bond to Said Jan, cannot recall to mind the amount of the bond given by the latter, or whether any cash was paid to Said Jan to make up the difference between the two sums, if there was any difference. It is also important to notice that this witness declares before you, in order to account for his inaccurate knowledge of the facts, that he *knows nothing* about the payments on account of the bond, as his brother Lall Muhammad had made all arrangements *after his release*; but this same witness had previously stated to Mr. Cunningham that he himself went "to the city to Said Jan, and gave him Rs. 1,000 and a bond for Rs. 5,000 in his own handwriting," and that upon this Said Jan executed the guarantee bond demanded by me, which led to his brother's release.

Upon this evidence, I submit, it is impossible to know what view of the transaction the defence has to meet; and so far from lending any corroboration to Lall Muhammad's statement, the production of Said Jan's bond for Rs. 5,000 tends rather, I think, to prove that the effort to connect the two transactions together is a pure and simple concoction, which has not been able to stand the test of the slightest independent inquiry. The bond, it will be seen, contains no allusion to the purpose for which the money was borrowed; and whether it really represents a genuine transaction of another sort between Said Jan and Lall Muhammad and his brother, or whether it is a wholly fictitious document, written with the view of strengthening the present case, which is probably nearer the truth, it must at all events I think be admitted that, as a piece of corroborative evidence, this document is absolutely worthless in the face of the conflicting evidence given by Lall Muhammad and Taj Muhammad. Nor can even the feeble excuse be urged that these witnesses have been overthrown by skilful cross-examination which entrapped them into pitfalls prepared for them; for their contradictions run through almost every alternate line of their evidence, and indicate not the accidental mistake of a confused witness, but the perturbation of men who were conscious of falsehood, and who had not the skill to conceal their untruthfulness under the veil of a consistent story. But it is a matter of congratulation to me that in their desperation to effect my ruin my enemies have suffered themselves to produce Lall Muhammad as one of my accusers, for as it happens I have the most conclusive proof that his entire story is a fabrication from beginning to end, which has rendered it to a large extent unnecessary for me to dwell in any detail upon his numerous mis-statements. It will be seen that he asserts that he was apprehended by Mirza Ibrahim, Samandar Khan, and some sowars of the late Nawab Gulam Hassan Khan,

confined for the night in the Mirza's tent, and then brought before General Roberts at noon next day, having been brought before me during the previous evening and again in the morning. Now, unluckily for this witness it turns out that I had nothing whatever to do with his arrest; that he was not kept in custody for more than a few hours, and that he was taken up to General Roberts without my intervention at all. The real facts connected with his arrest have been deposed to by Sarwar Khan, a son of the Khan of Hangu, and by Azim Khan, a son of Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I. It appears that these gentlemen were deputed by Muhammad Amin Khan (since deceased) to bring up Lall Muhammad as General Roberts wanted him, about 12 or 13 days before our troops entered Sherpur, *i.e.*, about the 18th or 19th October 1879. They accordingly went and brought him, and *immediately on his arrival* he was taken before General Roberts by Muhammad Amin Khan, ordered to file security, and released upon his doing so *the same day*. Mirza Ibrahim had nothing to do with him: and the notion of a munshi, whose duty was to write parwanas, being deputed to make an arrest at the head of a troop of sowars, is itself sufficiently ludicrous to indicate the poorness of Lall Muhammad's inventive genius. When confronted with this startling evidence, Lall Muhammad was forced to admit that Sarwar Khan had certainly escorted him to Siah Sang, and he then began with a series of fresh stories, the falsity of which is apparent on the surface: such for instance, that he was told by Mirza Ibrahim to go *alone* to General Roberts' tent, that he was first taken on arrival to Jalal-ud-din's tent, then to the Mirza's, and so forth. He also called two witnesses to prove that they saw him being escorted on *horseback* to Siah Sang towards evening; but these men, no doubt to enlist greater sympathy for him, declared that they had seen him *going on foot*, which Lall Muhammad immediately attempted to explain away, adding that he had dismounted at Tuppa! Such then, Sir, is the foundation for a charge which has been as conclusively proved to be false as it was elaborately concocted in the first instance. Considering also the date given by Sarwar Khan, it is clear that the bond now produced as having been executed in favor of Said Jan, and which is dated the 28th October 1879, could not have had the smallest connection with Lall Muhammad's arrest and release, as both had taken place some ten days previously. So that we have here another proof of the utterly false nature of the story related before you by Lall Muhammad, who is also flatly contradicted by Mian Muhammad, a witness for the prosecution, in regard to a *postlin* and a Russian tea service, which I am also supposed to have accepted. Nor is there a motive wanting why these men, Lall Muhammad, Taj Muhammad and Said Jan, should conspire against me. In the first place, it is clear from the statements of the first two persons named that the Mustaufi had no small hand in prompting the present charge. Indeed the Mustaufi himself and his munshi drafted petitions for Lall Muhammad, and incited him to lodge a complaint. Then, again, it is said that the late Nawab Sir Gulam Hassan Khan interested himself conspicuously in encouraging Lall Muhammad to bring forward his accusation. But the death of this gentleman compels me to withhold any comment of this part of the case, for, despite our grave differences of opinion on various subjects, which not unfrequently caused misunderstandings between us, I desire to treat his memory with all the respect due to a man of undoubted courage and probity. Moreover, there is a still stronger motive assignable for this charge being brought against me than any I have yet mentioned. It is this, that I was principally instrumental in establishing the guilt of the notorious fanatical preacher Khwaja Nasir, who was hanged by order of the Military Commission shortly after the arrival of General Roberts at Kabul. This man's execution gave great offence to a large section of the Muhammadan population of Kabul, and was one of the chief causes of my own unpopularity (*vide* evidence of Nawab Gulam Hassan Khan). He was closely related to Said Jan, according to Taj Muhammad, a first cousin of his, on the paternal side, which would at once account for Said Jan's hostility towards me; and it is by no means unlikely that this man knowing that Lall Muhammad had been summoned by General Roberts to furnish security, in fact having joined with others to give it, planned the present charge in consultation with his friend, the quondam controller of octroi. The cause of truth,

however, seldom fails to triumph, and thus a charge which had been the most carefully prepared of any, not only crumbles to pieces at every step, but is at last doomed to be exposed as absolutely false.

11. I now come to the last of the seven cases that have been brought against me, and here, as in the case of Lall Muhammad Yusuf Khan's case. Muhammad, we are again brought face to face with a series of statements which are so inextricably involved in a mass of contradictions that it is difficult to extract an intelligible story from them. The complainant is the brother-in-law of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, and is the son of Yahya Khan, who was deported to India in accordance with the recommendation of the Political Commission of which I was a member. All his property as well as that of the ex-Amir was confiscated, and a great part was sold by public auction. It is obvious therefore that the complainant is a man whose motives for bringing a false charge against me are not far to seek, and it thus becomes particularly necessary to accept his evidence with considerable reserve, and to scrutinise it with particular care. Moreover he has been examined on three distinct occasions, before Gulam Muhai-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the 5th July 1880, by Mr. Cunningham on the 15th July 1880, and lastly before yourself in the course of the present inquiry, which is also a circumstance that imposes the necessity for caution. His statements on these three occasions will need careful perusal, and will be found to be at variance on many incidental though important points; and I would also draw your attention to the form of opening question put to the witness when examined by Mr. Cunningham at Kabul. I submit that such a question would betray to any witness of ordinary intelligence that the questioner had already formed a conviction in his own mind of my guilt, and that any story which he could relate in confirmation of the "general reports" alluded to in the question would receive a ready and easy credence. There was, in fact, throughout his examination no attempt at discrimination; no independent scrutiny of what was said by the witness; no effort to break the mere rehearsal of a story previously learnt off parrot-fashion by well directed questions; and the *animus* of the witness reveals itself unmistakably in the concluding paragraph of his statement, in which, while claiming credit for reticence, he avails himself of the opportunity afforded by the scope of the question to insidiously accuse me of unbridled corruption. It must be obvious to you, Sir, that such a mode of examination of a witness behind the back of the person accused is extremely prejudicial to the latter; for while, on the one hand, it serves the purpose of preserving the record of a story as told by the witness under the most favourable circumstances, and thus supplies the means for the witness hereafter refreshing his memory upon the main points in it; the accused, on the other hand, when confronted with his accuser after a long intervening period, naturally finds it a difficult matter to overthrow his adversary so long as he keeps to the beaten track of the main incidents in his previously recorded story. I desire it to be clearly understood, however, that in making these comments I do not mean to cast any personal imputation against Mr. Cunningham beyond this, that I think he injudiciously allowed the bent of his own mind to become apparent to my accusers, and I have no doubt whatever that this circumstance has seriously prejudiced me. To proceed now with the specific charges that are made against me by Yusuf Khan, I shall deal with them under two heads—(a) as regards property belonging to the ex-Amir, which I am alleged to have appropriated for my own use; and (b) as regards property belonging to Yusuf Khan himself, which it is said I similarly misappropriated.

Commencing with the first set of charges, an episode connected with a slave girl's supposed flight and unaccountable return three weeks afterwards, lays the foundation for the statement that the gold ingots and gold leaves which she brought back with her were demanded by me for General Roberts, procured from her by Yusuf Khan, and delivered over to me by him *in my room*. No other person was present, no one saw Yusuf Khan bring this quantity of gold, weighing 300 miskals, from his *tent* and take it into my room; and there is not a particle of corroboration of the story from any independent source. On the other hand, the circumstance of a slave girl running away with Rs. 500 in cash

and gold to the value of Rs. 2,400 or 2,100 (for the amounts are variously stated), and then returning again twenty days afterwards with the gold but not with the silver, how or wherefore no one knows, is surely a singular story for which I think any Court would require some corroborative evidence before accepting it as true. But, as I have said, there is none forthcoming. On the contrary, Yusuf Khan is distinctly contradicted by Shirin Beg, mentioned in his evidence, as having knowledge of the facts deposed to by him, who was sent for by the Court, and who asserts that he was not aware of any slave girl having made her escape as described. Considering this witness's connection with the *zanana*, it is impossible that such an event could have escaped his knowledge—so also Dur Muhammad, a servant of the ex-Amir, born in his house and still in his service, and therefore not likely to be a friendly witness for me, although he says he was aware (from hearsay) that a slave girl had absconded, was not informed that she had taken any property away with her. This evidence, though negative in its character, is nevertheless, I submit, most important, for it is wholly unlikely that a man in Dur Muhammad's position could fail to have become cognisant of the fact that a slave girl of his establishment had decamped with a large amount of gold and cash belonging to his master, if such an event had really occurred. His ignorance therefore on the point, as well as that of Shirin Beg's, coupled with the absurdity of Yusuf Khan's own story, can lead to no other inference than that the latter is altogether unworthy of credit. And this inference is further supported from the contradictions in Yusuf Khan's evidence as to the place where this valuable quantity of gold was made over to me. In the beginning of his deposition it will be seen that he states very distinctly it was made over to me *in my room*, whereas when cross-examined he shifts the scene to the *roof of the house*, where he then states all the other articles were also delivered to me! Such a place to be selected for such a purpose can only be said to be in keeping with the absurdity of the other details of the story. Again, is it likely that Yusuf Khan could (or would) have carried this gold in his own hands to my quarters in broad daylight, in a cantonment so strictly guarded as Sherpur was at the time, without being detected? In short, I submit, the whole story is a manifest and impudent falsehood; and that Yusuf Khan is not a man who hesitates to tell a lie is clear enough (if any further proof were needed) from his assertion that he did not know that I was a member of the Commission which recommended the deposition of the Amir and the deporting of his own father to India,—a fact which, of course, was well known throughout Kabul. I would venture to lay particular stress upon the gross improbability of the charge I am now dealing with, because, apart from all other general grounds for receiving Yusuf Khan's evidence with caution, when it is once proved that his testimony is unreliable with respect to one charge, I submit his whole credit becomes shaken, and it cannot be relied upon in any other case, unless strictly corroborated by good independent evidence.

The next set of articles which Yusuf Khan states he made over to me were a *khun khwar* sword, a bone-handled revolver in box, and gold trappings for a horse. These and other articles are said to have been returned by order of General Roberts to the mother of Musa Jan, were delivered to her and a formal receipt taken; but that two days afterwards, on pretence that Hashim Khan claimed the trappings, I directed Yusuf Khan to bring them back as well as the *khun khwar* sword and the bone-handled revolver, although no claim had been advanced for the latter. He obeyed my instructions and delivered over the articles to me *on the roof of the house* where the gold had also been given. No one was present on this occasion also, and he never mentioned this circumstance to any one. Before Mr. Cunningham, however, he stated that I had told him Hashim Khan had advanced a claim to all *three* articles; but now, as we have seen, he varies his statement, and says that the sword and revolver were *not* claimed by the Sirdar, why, then, these articles should also have been returned to me, or what pretence I had for telling him to bring them, is not explained.

There is not, in fact, the slightest corroboration of this story, and, considering how clearly false the statement regarding the gold ingots has been found to be, and the extent to which Yusuf Khan is contradicted in regard to other matters which I shall presently have to refer to, I submit that there is no alternative but to reject his evidence upon this charge also. For my own part, I can

only say that the whole story is a fiction for which there is not the slightest foundation in fact. Moreover, I would refer to the evidence of Shirin Beg who, although no longer in Yusuf Khan's service, was till recently a trusted servant of his, and who certainly had ample opportunities for knowing the facts to which he deposes. From his evidence it appears that the sword in question has been taken to Ghuzni by Babaji, the tutor of Musa Jan, and that Yusuf Khan's mother has found a profitable way of converting the gold trappings to her own use.

The only remaining articles connected with the Amir's estate, which I may here mention was in charge of the Government Prize Agents under a European guard, which I am accused of having misappropriated, are some *chogas*, some bales of *barak*, *abras*, some broadcloth, a book (*Diwan-i-Bedil*), and the sword of State belonging to the late Amir Dost Muhammad.

As regards the *chogas*, certain articles of this kind were certainly taken under Major Hastings' orders, and were there and then made over to Sirdar Wali Muhammad (who gave a receipt for them) to be used as *khillats*. I am not aware of the exact number of *chogas* that were thus disposed of, but Sirdar Wali Muhammad could give full information on the subject. I would only observe in passing that Yusuf Khan has not referred to the *chogas* or other cloths in his deposition before you, and Dur Muhammad says he saw no *abras* or *barak* taken from the Prize Committee store-room, where all such articles had been collected. I can positively assert that none of these articles came into my private possession.

As regards the book, Yusuf Khan now admits that he has no personal knowledge of what became of it, nor has he ever seen it in my possession. But according to Gulam Muhai-ud-din's record of his statement of the 6th July, it would seem that he was then prepared to swear that he *had* seen it with me, although he now denies he ever made such a statement, which is another proof of the little reliance that can be placed upon his testimony. Maulvi Muhammad Sharif, a mule-keeper in the ex-Amir's service, has, however, been produced to prove that once when I was at the store-room getting out the articles of female apparel to be returned to the ladies of the Court, Dur Muhammad brought out the book in question and handed it to the Maulvi to read, and that I then asked to see it and began reading it, and finally carried the book home with me. This witness was never mentioned before the present inquiry began, and he is distinctly contradicted on the point by both Dur Muhammad and Shirin Beg, who are alleged to have been present. I need hardly say that the whole incident is a fiction, nor did I ever go to the store-room for the purpose mentioned; and the truthful character of the evidence given by Yusuf Khan and the Maulvi may be gauged by the preposterously exaggerated value which they ascribe to a work which can be purchased in any bazar in India for a few rupees. If such a book was in the Amir's library, it was probably sold at the auction at which the rest of the confiscated property was sold (*vide* evidence of the Maulvi and of Yusuf Khan).

There remains only Dost Muhammad's sword to be now referred to, so far as the Amir's property is concerned. In Yusuf Khan's present deposition he states that subsequent to his release he was told by Musa Jan's mother that I had returned the diamond-mounted belt belonging to the sword, but not the sword itself, and beyond this he knows nothing. It is certainly quite true that I was deputed to return the belt in question, which I did and obtained a receipt for it; and I think it speaks well for a man who is described as otherwise rapacious beyond satiety, that he could withstand the temptation of letting such a valuable article pass his hands without any profit to himself. But the implication that I have misappropriated the sword is, I emphatically say, as unfounded as all the other baseless accusations that have been urged against me. I never saw the weapon in question, but I remember being told on one occasion by Major Kennedy, Assistant Quarter Master General, that it had been sent to Lord Lytton by General Roberts as a "trophy." It was to clear up this point, as well as to obtain other important evidence, that I was anxious if possible to examine General Roberts. But it is at all events clear from Nur Ali's statement that the sword in question was taken from him (he being the custodian at the time) by Lieutenant Chamberlain and a Colonel of a Gurkha

Regiment, and thus could not have come into my possession. I think I may therefore claim to have completely and satisfactorily disposed of every allegation made against me (under this branch of the case) by Yusuf Khan.

As regards the articles falling under the second head of the charges preferred by the same individual, I would first mention the *gul-i-sir*. Yusuf Khan merely states in regard to this ornament that he was told by his mother that during the period of his confinement she had sent it by a slave girl for my acceptance.

We are not told who the slave girl was, nor is it important to enquire. But it is ridiculous to suppose that a messenger of this description would have been selected for such an important errand. Nor was there any necessity to employ a messenger at all, because my duties frequently led me to visit the ladies of the Court (they of course remaining in *pardah*) to inquire after their wants and to obtain their influence to secure Musa Jan's return. It would surely have been an easy matter for Yusuf Khan's mother to have interested me on behalf of her son during one of these visits; and she would thus also have avoided the unusual and dangerous expedient of sending a slave girl with a valuable ornament to the quarters of a Political Officer in a closely guarded cantonment. No such ornament was ever given to me; and it is also worthy of note that Dur Muhammad, who is mentioned by Yusuf Khan as one of his informers about matters which occurred during his confinement, here, as in many other respects, flatly contradicts him.

A few words, I think, will suffice to dispose of the two watches (one belonging to Nur Ali) and two rings which Yusuf Khan further deposes to having made over to me as presents. These articles are now mentioned before you for the first time, and are not alluded to in the two earlier statements made by Yusuf Khan. There is not a little of corroborative evidence to support his story, and I think I have shown sufficient grounds for rejecting his evidence altogether where it stands by itself. But it has also to be added here that, according to Nur Ali, his wife gave a very different version of why she made over the watch to Yusuf Khan from that which the latter now mentions; for it appears that instead of Nur Ali's wife giving the watch to him with the view of presenting it to me, Yusuf Khan went and asked her for it himself without reference to her husband's release. So that Nur Ali's evidence, as far as it goes, is decidedly against Yusuf Khan; and remembering the fact that my name has only now been mentioned in connection with these articles, I think it must be admitted that here also Yusuf Khan's evidence is wholly unworthy of credit.

I now come to the only remaining point in Yusuf Khan's evidence, *viz.*, that referring to a piebald pony, with which I need concern myself. It will be seen that both in his statement to Mr. Cunningham and again in his deposition before you, Yusuf Khan asserts that this pony was one out of *five* animals which he had recovered from Sirdar Hashim Khan under General Roberts' orders. He also distinctly stated that *he* himself had sent this pony to me by a servant whose name he had forgotten. It will be noticed that he nowhere introduces his brother's name in connection with this transaction in the body of his deposition, and it was only when his deposition was read over to him that he added that *his brother was present when he sent the horse to me*. But his brother, who I remember distinctly when first called before you in the earlier part of the day, declared he knew nothing about the transaction and was thereupon told to leave your presence, having meanwhile had an opportunity of conversing with Yusuf Khan when the usual midday adjournment was allowed, so far varies the story as to make himself appear the principal party in the matter and Yusuf Khan only a silent spectator. Not knowing also the details of the version given by his brother, Asaf Khan makes out that only *four* horses were recovered from Hashim Khan, and that the piebald one was the last that was so recovered. So that it can hardly be said that the one witness derives much benefit from the other, especially when regard is had to the circumstance I have mentioned above, and which I am sure your own recollection will confirm. On the other hand, Shirin Beg declares that the piebald pony was never returned by Hashim Khan at all, which seems very probable from the first part of Asaf Khan's own statement, but was brought away to India by Muhammad

Hussain (Hashim Khan's mirza), and was last seen by witness at Peshawur when the Amir's family arrived there. Whether this statement be true or false, I can at all events state that no such pony was ever presented to me by Yusuf Khan or his brother, nor was it likely, I submit, that either brother would have been so anxious to load me with gifts when they were no longer in confinement (indeed Asaf Khan was never in confinement at all), and when their father had been deported to India upon the recommendation of the Political Commission with which I was associated. The real fact is that I was known to have a piebald pony, and it was thought that this would lay a foundation for such a charge as the one that has been brought against me. But here again my accusers have miscalculated their chances of success, for it so happens that the piebald pony I had at Kabul was the same animal that I had with me during the first campaign in the Kuram Valley, and which by his peculiar colour was known to many European officers and others. This animal died at Wah last November or December. I was prepared to prove these facts when my other evidence was produced, but I was informed by you that there was no necessity to go into this question then. But with reference to your subsequent letter (which reached me at Lahore), requiring me to produce any such evidence in my power, I have to state that I shall endeavour to obey your instructions as far as possible, but the notice given to me has been so short that I cannot hope to examine all the witnesses I should wish on the points mentioned by you. There are some witnesses I cannot produce at Peshawur by the 6th April, the latest date upon which I have to file this address; but I beg to append herewith an original letter from Inayat Ali Khan, brother of the Nawab of Malair Kotla, who acted as Aide-de-Camp to General Watson during the Kurram campaign, which will convince you, I think, that my defence is perfectly true, and that Yusuf Khan has simply taken advantage of an accidental coincidence to charge me with an additional instance of corruption. Should you still have any doubt as to my previous possession of a pony of the colour described, I must ask you to allow me a further opportunity to produce evidence on the point, and also to examine certain witnesses by commission. It seems to me, however, if I may be humbly allowed to say so, that there is no need to prolong this inquiry in order to produce rebutting evidence upon a charge which on the surface is manifestly unsustainable.

I have only to add that the list prepared at Kabul exhibiting articles which I was alleged to have improperly acquired, is a document which possesses no probative value whatever, and should not, I submit, have been produced in the present inquiry. No one will admit his responsibility for its preparation, and it appears to have been written up without the smallest investigation of any kind, and upon hearsay of the most worthless description. Indeed Sirdar Wali Muhammad refused to attach his seal to it in the first instance, and only did so eventually under orders. I am confident therefore that you will not allow your mind to be swayed by such a document.

12. I have now dealt with the several cases that have been brought against me, and it remains with you, Sir, and the Government, to say how far I have succeeded in

Concluding Remarks. vindicating my character from the foul aspersions that have been cast upon it. I have pointed out that most of my accusers are men who have strong motives to try and ruin me, and I have endeavoured in each instance to shake the very foundation of the charges that have been preferred by them. If in commenting upon the evidence I have occasionally expressed myself strongly, I would ask you to bear with me and remember how difficult it is to be judicially calm and temperate when assailed as I have been. I have felt myself much in the position of a man who has been plunged into the midst of a furious torrent with enemies crowding either bank, and who has no other hope of safety than what a stout heart and a perfect trust in the righteousness of a Higher Power can afford. Single-handed, labouring under a cruel suspicion, not knowing what the next witness might have to say against me, having no one to consult with or from whom I could seek advice on the spot, and surrounded by men as treacherous as they were false, my position during the six weeks over which this inquiry has extended has been such as no one who has not undergone the

agony and suspense I have suffered can realise. But one ray of comfort I have had throughout, and that is, that however inadequate and unequal my own efforts might be, whatever omissions I might unconsciously commit during this trial, and however poorly I might be able to express the arguments in support of my defence, I could at least rely upon you in the first instance, and upon Government in the last resort, for absolute impartiality and justice. I cannot, however, omit to remind you that I have been deprived of valuable evidence in my favour by the unfortunate absence of General Roberts, General Baker, Major Hastings, and other officers in England, all of whom could not only have spoken to the manner in which I performed the arduous duties of my office at Kabul, but who could also have given material evidence in my favour upon other points. The fact also of the trial being held at Peshawur has seriously hampered me and involved me in much additional expense.

And, in conclusion, I hope it may not be regarded as altogether inappropriate if I say a few words about my former services, which I would not ordinarily desire to parade and certainly do not now allude to in any ostentatious spirit. But I feel sure that in estimating the value of evidence and the probabilities of a case, the previous character of an accused person can never be fairly disregarded. If that person has by a long and faithful course of service established a reputation for honesty, if he has held appointments of trust and responsibility which it is acknowledged he has discharged with credit, he may surely claim that in the winter of life when his service is drawing to a close, when he hopes to realise in honourable retirement in his native village the rest and comfort to which many long years of public service entitle him, and to carry with him the cherished memorials of an honourable career, a too ready credence may not be given to accusations which belie the past, and which would fain destroy the reputation that has been so meritoriously won. Permit me then, Sir, to ask your perusal of the copies of testimonials herewith submitted. It will be seen that they cover a long period of years, and bear the signatures of men whose names have long since become historical. Amongst them constant allusion will be found to the name of Nicholson, to which I would especially point with pride, recalling as it does the memory of a man who was the kindest of masters, and who fell fighting for his country as a soldier should die. He breathed his last in my arms; for I was at his side when he was mortally wounded in the narrow passage leading out of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi. There are the names, too, of Sir Herbert Edwardes, Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Donald McLeod, Sir Seymour Blane, and Sir Henry Davies, men who were judges of character, and who would not have willingly borne testimony for any one in whose honesty they had not the most perfect confidence. For my more recent services in the Kurrum and at Kabul I would refer to the public reports submitted by General Sir Frederick Roberts, whose absence from India at the present moment is a great misfortune to me; and to the evidence of Dr. Bellew, C.S.I., who was Chief Political Officer during my stay at Kabul. Are services such as these, then, to have no weight in this enquiry? Is a reputation thus dearly won to be blackened by men whose evidence in a Criminal Court would be laughed to scorn? Is a man who has more than once risked his life in the service of Government: who has fought in more than one hard fight and has twice been wounded in that service; whose breast is covered with medals, and decorated with the Star of the Most Honorable Order of the Star of India; is such a man, I ask, to be degraded and ruined upon the baseless accusations of men like the Mustaufi, Lal Muhammad, Agha Jamshidi and Yusuf Khan—men whose whole lives have been spent in the midst of corruption and intrigue? No, Sir, I refuse to believe it! I have too deep-rooted a belief in the justice of the Government I have the honour to serve to think that I could be condemned, and that the past should all be forgotten upon evidence such as I have heard given against me in this enquiry. I look forward confidently therefore to a complete vindication of my character as the result of this investigation, and I can only honestly and truthfully say that the charges brought against me are, in each and every instance, false and unfounded.

Finally, Sir, let me thank you personally for your courteousness and patience during the course of this long and painful enquiry.

With these observations I shall leave the matter of my guilt or innocence in your hands; and I have the honour to subscribe myself

Your obedient, humble Servant,

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN,
Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1195, dated Simla, the 9th June 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political).

The Government of India received, in the course of the past year, certain papers consisting mainly of statements, made at Kabul by natives of Afghanistan, and taken down in writing by British officers there, regarding the conduct of Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., while in political employ at Kabul. As these statements set forth very grave charges of extortion and corrupt practices by Muhammad Hyat Khan in his capacity as a political officer, the Government of India determined to institute a general inquiry into the truth of the allegations, and to give to the officer whom they implicated an opportunity of explanation and defence.

2. The immediate object of these proceedings was to ascertain whether there were substantial grounds for concluding that Muhammad Hyat Khan had been guilty of serious misconduct while in political employ in Afghanistan. The Government of India desired that the investigation should be as speedy and summary as might be consistent with a careful examination of the facts stated and a fair hearing of the accused; and it was not considered necessary or expedient, in these circumstances, to begin by holding a formal and public trial.

3. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was accordingly instructed to nominate a commission of three officers to hold the inquiry. The evidence was not formally prepared or arranged beforehand, nor was any official deputed, on the part of the Government, to press the charges against the accused person. The papers, as received by the Government, were merely transferred to the officers of the commission as the basis of the inquiry which they were to make.

4. The confidential report of the commission, embodying the result of their enquiry, has now been received and considered attentively by the Government of India. The opinions of the three officers forming the commission are not unanimous; but upon some of the charges they agree in conclusions unfavourable to Muhammad Hyat Khan. The Government of India remark, on the other hand, that in the written defence submitted by Muhammad Hyat Khan he represents that in the course of the inquiry he had to deal with peculiar difficulties, and to contend against disadvantages, arising, as he affirms, out of the nature of the procedure adopted, and the manner in which the investigation was conducted.

5. The proceedings which have now terminated were intended to be preliminary and confidential. They were instituted for the purpose of giving to an officer, against whom many charges had notoriously been made, an opportunity of clearing his character to the satisfaction of the Government. But since the report now submitted does not enable the Government of India to declare that these charges are without foundation—while Muhammad Hyat Khan urges that he has been prejudiced by the restrictions under which the investigation was held—it appears to the Governor General in Council necessary that the whole case should now be subjected to a formal and public inquiry. An inquiry will therefore be held under Act 37 of 1850 (for regulating inquiries into the behaviour of public servants); and in accordance with the procedure therein laid down, the substance of the imputations made against

Muhammad Hyat Khan will be drawn into distinct articles of charge, and a commission will be appointed to make a regular inquiry into the truth of them.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1195 E.P., dated Simla, 9th June 1881.

From—Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.,
To—Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and for communication to Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., copy of a Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1195 of the 9th June.

2. His Honour will see that, after considering the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the charges brought against Muhammad Hyat Khan, the Government of India have decided to take action in the matter under Act XXXVII of 1850. A further communication will be made to you regarding the arrangements for instituting and conducting a fresh inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

3. Pending the final decision of the Government of India the orders issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the suspension of Muhammad Hyat Khan should remain in force.

No. 1339 E.P., dated Simla, 22nd June 1881.

From—Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.,
To—Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 1196 E.P., dated the 9th June, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the further instructions of the Government of India regarding the conduct of the forthcoming inquiry into the charges brought against Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.

2. I am to say, in the first place, that it has been decided to entrust the investigation of the case to a single officer; and that Mr. J. W. Smyth, a Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, has been selected for the duty. I am to request that the necessary orders may be issued to Mr. Smyth by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The inquiry will be held, unless His Honour sees any material objection, at Lahore.

3. Secondly, I am to say that it is proposed to appoint the Government Advocate to conduct the prosecution. It will be necessary to furnish him with instructions for the management of the case: and he should be summoned to Simla about the end of this month to receive these instructions, together with the papers connected with the previous inquiry.

TRANSLATION OF PAPERS RECEIVED FROM KABUL.

Deposition of AGHA MIR SAYYIAD JAN, a merchant of Kabul, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S case.

General Taj Muhammad Khan, brother of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, came and told me that the latter was in prison; that he wished to get him released; that I should give him a note of hand for Rs. 6,000 (Kabul currency) payable to Muhammad Hyat Khan, for he (Taj Muhammad) had not then that amount of money with him; and that he had brought Rs. 1,000 in cash. In compliance with his request I drew up a note of hand promising to pay Rs. 6,000 to Muhammad Hyat Khan, sealed it with my seal, and made it over to Taj Muhammad Khan, who gave me a bond, which he wrote himself, for Rs. 6,000, promising to pay me in ten days' time. He sealed this note with the seal of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, which he had with him. After a few days when Naib Lall Muhammad Khan got his release, Muhammad Hyat Khan's servant came to demand the money in question. I went to Sherpur, and Muhammad Hyat Khan asked me to buy tillas for this money for him. I returned to the city and told Naib Lall Muhammad Khan what Muhammad Hyat Khan had said. Naib Lall Muhammad Khan brought and made over to me tillas worth little less than Rs. 6,000. I had them carried to Sherpur by my servant. Muhammad Hyat Khan did not take the tillas that day. The following day I went to Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent in Sherpur. His brother, Sikandar Khan, also was in the tent. I gave the tillas; but as they were not worth the above-mentioned amount, he did not return to me the note of hand which I asked back, saying, "You being a merchant do not fulfil your promise. When you bring me the balance I will return the note of hand to you." Having had no other course, I came out of the tent, outside which I saw Dada Sher, a merchant, standing. I told him the particulars. He told me that I should enter the amount of the tillas on the back of the note of hand. I again entered the tent and asked Muhammad Hyat Khan to do so. He took out the document from the box, and entered the amount of the tillas on its back. I went to Sherpur the following day with the balance, gave it to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and asked him to return the deed to me. He brought it out of his box, shewed it to me, and tore it up. In my account books there is no entry of the names of either Naib Lall Muhammad Khan or Muhammad Hyat Khan.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

What is written above is true.

(Sd.) MIR SAYYIAD GHOLAM.

The above deposition was made by Mir Sayyiad Jan and Mir Sayyiad Gholam, merchants of Kabul, in my presence. I sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of KHALIFA MUSTAFA SHAH, Munshi of AGHA MIR SAYYIAD JAN, merchant, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S case.

General Taj Muhammad Khan, brother of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, came to the house of Agha Mir Sayyiad Jan, and said that his (Taj Muhammad's) brother, Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, was in prison; that he was trying to get him released; that Agha Sayyiad Jan was going to take from him (Taj Muhammad) a note of hand for Rs. 6,000 (Kabul currency); and that he (Sayyiad Jan) would give one in favor of Muhammad Hyat Khan. Taj Muhammad accordingly wrote a note of hand for Rs. 6,000 on the part of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, his brother, sealed it with a seal which bore the name of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, and which he had with him, and made it over to Agha Mir Sayyiad Jan, promising (to repay the money) in ten days. Agha Mir Sayyiad Jan ordered me to write out a note of hand for Rs. 6,000 (Kabul

currency) in his name payable to Muhammad Hyat in 15 days. In accordance with that order I wrote the deed, sealed it with Agha Mir Sayyid Jan's seal, and gave it to the said General Taj Muhammad Khan. After a few days Lall Muhammad Khan gave a few tillas to Agha Sayyid Jan, according to whose orders I returned to Naib Lall Muhammad Khan the note of hand which the Agha had kept with me. I know nothing more than I may state.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

(Sd.) KHALIFA MUSTAFA SHAH.

The above deposition was made by Khalifa Mustafa Shah, a writer in the employ of Mir Sayyid Jan, a merchant, in my presence. I sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of DADA SHER MUHAMMAD, a merchant of Kabul, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S case.

I know this much, that Agha Sayyid Jan had some tillas with him when he took me to Sherpur. He entered the tent of Muhammad Hyat, and when he came out I asked him whether he had given them. He said he had. He did not give them in my presence. I am not aware (whether he gave them or not), but when he came out of Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent he had not the tillas with him, but he had them before.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

(Sd.) DADA SHER MUHAMMAD.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Dada Sher Muhammad. I sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MULLA AMMU, a merchant of Deh-i-Afghanistan, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S case.

The fact is that I never in the city of Kabul or elsewhere gave anything to Muhammad Hayat Khan by way of bribe, nor has any one given him anything in my presence.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] MULLA AMMU'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mulla Ammu. I sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MIR MUSA JAN, a merchant.

The fact is that I never gave a single pice to Muhammad Hayat Khan, neither by way of bribe nor by way of present, nor has any one given anything to him in my presence.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] MIR MUSA JAN'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mir Musa Jan, a merchant. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MUHAMMAD SIDDIK KHAN, merchant, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S case.

The particulars of the case are that I, neither on my own part, nor on that of others, gave any bribe to Muhammad Hyat Khan, nor do I know whether he ever took any bribe from any one. What I have stated is true. I do not know anything more in this case.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD SIDDIK.

The above deposition was given in my presence by Muhammad Siddik, a merchant. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MULLA ABDUL HAKIM, a merchant.

I know nothing about Naib Lall Muhammad Khan (giving anything to Muhammad Hyat Khan).

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] MULLA ABDUL HAKIM'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mulla Abdul Hakim, a merchant. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of HAJI KHODA DAD alias HAJI KHADDU, a merchant, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S case.

The fact is that no one gave anything to Muhammad Hyat Khan in the shape of bribe, &c., in my presence, nor have I myself given anything. I do not know anything more.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] HAJI KHODA DAD'S SEAL.

Haji Khoda Dad made the above deposition in my presence. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of AGHA RAJAB ALI KHAN, a merchant, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S case.

I do not know anything about Muhammad Hyat Khan's corruption. I never recommended any one (to him), nor did I stand surety for any person. I have not myself given anything to him. What I have stated is true.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

The above deposition was made in my presence by Agha Rajab Ali Khan. After a careful enquiry I have sealed this.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Depositions of AGHA ABDUL MAJID, a merchant, of his Agent MIRZA GHOLAM MUHAMMAD, and of MISR KISHN SARRAF, Nathu's partner.

Your Highness has put questions to us in regard to Muhammad Hyat Khan's case. We deposed to the facts of the case before, and now again we state,

for your information, that Naib Lall Muhammad Khan bought a few tillas through Kishn Sarraf (one of the deponents), settled the accounts in the presence of Abdul Majid (another deponent), paid the price of the tillas to the said Mirs, and took them away. The detail of the tillas are as follows:—

17th Zikada 1297	...	209 tillas = Rs. 1,633 18 pice*
18th do. 1297	...	200 do. = „ 1,683 do.
26th do. 1297	...	70 do. = „ 569 do.

These are the facts. We do not know what transaction took place between him and Muhammad Hyat Khan.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] ABDUL MAJID'S SEAL.

(Sd.) MIRZA GHOLAM MUHAMMAD.

Signature in Sarrafi Hindi.

The above depositions were made in my presence by Agha Abdul Majid, a merchant, by his agent Mirza Gholam Muhammad, and by Mirs Kishn Sarraf. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Particulars of the payment of money by MUSTAUFU HABIBULLA KHAN to MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN are as follows:—

At the time when Mustaufi Habibulla Khan was kept in custody by the British officers, he engaged Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, a dependent of Muhammad Hyat Khan, to use his influence and to try to get him released. The Mirza spoke to Muhammad Hyat Khan about the Mustaufi's release, and settled the matter for 2,000 Bokharai tillas, which the Mustaufi promised to pay. According to this arrangement Muhammad Ismail, Wardak, Mustaufi's relation, made over 625 tillas to Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim in my presence, and after the release of the Mustaufi, he himself, as he said, gave 625 tillas (more) to Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim in the house of Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan. At that time Muhammad Ibrahim came from the Mustaufi and stated that he (the Mustaufi) had just given him 625 tillas; that he had received the same number before, making altogether 1,250 Bokharai tillas, equal to Rs. 10,000, each tilla being worth Rs. 8; and that he had also received Rs. 6,000 in cash at different times from Pastak, his (Mustaufi's) "Sandukdar" (an official who keeps money, jewels, &c., of great men), which amount, together with the value of the tillas, makes Rs. 16,000 in all. The facts of the matter are such as have been stated above. Pastak told me that he had given Rs. 6,000 (Kabul currency) to Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, but this payment was not made before me.

Dated Safar 1299 H. (January 1882).

[] ABU BAKR'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made by Mulla Abu Bakr in my presence. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

The particulars of the payment by MUSTAUFU HABIBULLA KHAN to MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN is as follows:—

At the time when the Mustaufi was kept in custody by the British authorities, he engaged Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, a dependent of Muhammad Hyat Khan, to act as a medium and to try to obtain his release. The Mirza had conversation with Muhammad Hyat Khan regarding the Mustaufi's

* Not certain whether these are pice or other fractions of the rupee.

release, and settled the matter for 2,000 Bokharai tillas. The Mustaufi promised to pay that amount. According to this arrangement Muhammad Ismail, Wardak, a relative of the Mustaufi, gave 625 tillas of Bokhara in my presence while the Mustaufi was in custody, and 625 (more) Bokharai tillas were paid in the house of Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan. I became aware of this (last payment) when I went to see the Mustaufi in Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan's house, where Muhammad Ibrahim came to me. I asked him where he had been. He said that he had taken 625 more Bokharai tillas from the Mustaufi. The tillas were with him at that time. He also said that he had received Rs. 10,000, and that he expected to get Rs. 6,000 more. This Rs. 6,000 was paid to him at different times through Pastak, Mustaufi's "Sandukdar." I asked the Mirza about this, and he told me that he had given the 2,000 tillas to Muhammad Hyat Khan which he had received from the Mustaufi. The above is what I know.

Dated Safar 1299 H. (January 1882).

(Sd.) ABDUR RASHID,
Physician.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mirza Abdur Rashid, the physician. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

When the Mustaufi was in prison by order of the British authorities, he asked Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, a dependent of Muhammad Hyat Khan, to use his influence with the latter, and to try to get him released. The Mirza talked over the matter with Muhammad Hyat Khan and settled the affair for Rs. 16,000, which the Mustaufi promised to pay. When the Mustaufi was in custody, one of his relatives, Muhammad Ismail, Wardak, gave in my presence Rs. 5,000 worth of tillas to Muhammad Ibrahim. After his release the Mustaufi went to see Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan, whom also I went to see as he was then indisposed. Muhammad Ibrahim had also gone there. He told me there that he had received Rs. 5,000, the balance, from the Mustaufi. I do not know who paid the other 625 Bokharai tillas and Rs. 6,000. I know only about the Rs. 10,000. I do not know anything more.

Dated 19th Safar 1299 H. (10th January 1882).

[] ABDUL WAHID'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made by Mirza Abdul Wahid, a physician, in my presence. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

I, Mir Ahmad Shah, do not know of any one giving in my presence anything by way of bribe to Muhammad Hyat Khan. As during the British occupation, and so long as Muhammad Hyat Khan was in Kabul, I was not charged with any offence. I gave him nothing in the shape of a bribe. He gave me Rs. 6,000 (English coin) and took (from me) in exchange Kabuli rupees at the rate of Rs. 213 over and above every Rs. 1,000, the rate fixed by the British Government.

Dated Safar 1299 H. (January 1882).

[] MIR AHMAD'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mir Ahmad Shah Jan. I have sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of AGHA HABBU, timber merchant.

I never paid a single pice to the Deputy, Hyat Khan. I do not know of any one giving him anything.

Dated Monday, the 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

Signature of HABBU KHAN.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Habbu Khan, a timber merchant. I have sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MIR ATA-ULLAH.

I know nothing about Muhammad Hyat Khan's case, nor have I any claim against him.

(Sd.) MIR ATA-ULLAH.

The above deposition was given in my presence by Mir Ata-ullah. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

I, Dewan Niranjn, Daftari, do not know anything regarding Muhammad Hyat Khan's case, nor have I any account (of the money given to him), but from what Naib Lall Muhammad Khan said, I learned that he (the latter) bought tillas for 6,000 Kabuli rupees, gave them to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and obtained his release after the Charasiah fight. This money was not given in my presence, nor did Muhammad Hyat Khan tell me anything about it.

DEWAN NIRANJAN'S SIGNATURE.

The above deposition was made by Dewan Niranjn Das in my presence. I have sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Dewan Hira, Daftari, states thus:—

I know nothing about Muhammad Hyat Khan's case, nor have I any account books to show that he had any transactions (with me).

(Sd.) HIRANAND.

The above deposition was given in my presence by Hiranand, Daftari. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Mirza Muhammad Tahir, Kizilbash, states that while Mustaufi Habibulla Khan was in confinement by order of the British authorities, he employed Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, a subordinate of Muhammad Hyat Khan, as a medium of communication between himself and Muhammad Hyat Khan, in order to obtain his release, by offering him 2,000 Bokharai tillas, some of which were paid through the Mustaufi's servants to the Mirza, and some were paid to him by the Mustaufi himself after his release. According to Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim's own statement, and from what I heard from the Mustaufi himself and his men, he, the Mirza, received by these two payments Rs. 10,000 in tillas, and also Rs. 6,000 through Pastak, the Mustaufi's "Sandukdar," at different times, viz., Rs. 16,000 Kabul currency in all. But the payments were not made in my presence. However, I heard from Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, the Mustaufi, Pastak, and Mustaufi's other servants, that the whole amount referred to above was paid to him (the Mirza).

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. 364, under date Fort William, the 14th March 1882.*

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

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2583, dated the 13th December 1876.

Home Department Resolution No. 989, dated the 23rd June 1877.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1961, dated the 25th September 1878.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 1503, dated the 5th November 1878.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 594, dated the 19th March 1879.

Home Department Resolution No. 623, dated the 28th May 1879.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 204, dated the 18th February 1882.

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 contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows in the territories administered by the Governor of Madras in Council:—

By the Director of Public Instruction { Contracts and other instruments relating to matters connected with the Educational Department.

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

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cenchrus, Sorghum).			Burrhus Millet (Cenchrus, Pennisetum Spicatum).		
	Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
	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.
Gaujam	11 13	11 13	13 5				17 13	17 13	18 10	19 10	19 10	19 10						
Vizagapatnam	16 0	16 0	11 0				9 13	9 13	13 6	12 6	12 6	13 13	5 11	23 13	19 23	19 22	13 33	11
Godavery.	18 0	11 6	12 10				11 13	11 13	12 14	19 0	19 0	19 0	30 11	31 11	31 11	31 11	31 11	31 11
Kistna	10 13	10 13	8 13				20 5	20 5	17 5	22 0	22 0	17 11	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 11
Nellore	9 0	12 10	9 0				13 13	13 13	11 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Cuddapah	15 6	14 11	11 13				12 6	12 6	10 14	14 8	14 8	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6
Bellary	19 3	19 3	14 6				11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Kurnool	15 3	15 3	12 2				14 3	14 3	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	14 3	14 3	14 3	14 3	14 3	14 3
Madras	11 2	11 0	8 8				14 3	14 3	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	14 3	14 3	14 3	14 3	14 3	14 3
Chingleput			8 13				15 0	15 0	13 14	15 13	15 13	15 2						
North Arcot	11 0	11 0	10 8				15 14	15 14	16 14	16 14	16 14	18 3	31 13	31 13	31 13	31 13	31 13	31 13
South Arcot	9 6	9 6	8 10				15 13	15 13	16 13	16 13	16 13	16 10	26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14
Tanjore	9 8	8 13	8 2				19 2	19 2	18 5	20 6	20 6	17 2	22 14	22 14	22 14	22 14	22 14	22 14
Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 10				17 5	17 5	16 8	18 2	18 2	16 5	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13
Madura	10 2	10 14	10 2				16 0	16 0	14 6	17 11	17 11	15 10	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5
Tinnevely	9 3	9 14	9 10				12 5	12 5	11 14	12 5	12 5	11 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14
Coimbatore	10 11	11 14	12 5				11 6	12 10	14 13	15 6	14 8	15 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13
Nilgiris	9 14	10 16	7 13				9 10	9 3	9 10	12 13	12 13	12 13	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Salem	11 0	11 0	11 0				11 10	11 10	14 0	17 14	17 14	16 14	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5
South Canara	9 0	9 0	10 5				16 11	10 11	8 11	15 11	15 11	15 11						
Malabar	9 6	9 6	10 2				16 10	16 10	16 3	17 3	17 3	18 3						
Bombay	11 7	8 15	10 9	21 12		20 6	7 15	7 2	6 15	12 2	10 7	10 12	20 11	19 12	19 12	14 16	118 8	
Ahmedabad	15 8	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 15	122 11	
Kaira	13 5	15 5	14 9	19 0	21 0	20 0	9 2	9 2	9 6	15 4	15 4	14 9	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 15	122 11	
Surat	10 7	15 8	12 9	19 0	21 0	20 0	7 7	7 7	7 8	8 5	8 5	8 5	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 15	122 11	
Broach	14 1	14 1	16 13				9 9	9 9	8 11	13 0	13 0	11 6	17 17	17 17	17 17	15 15	122 11	
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	10 5				8 2	8 2	7 13	11 4	11 4	11 0	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15
Colaba (Alibag)	10 0	10 0	10 8				10 0	10 8	9 0	16 0	15 8	12 5						
Khandesh (Dhulia)	19 7	19 7	19 0				7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	12 12	27 3	27 3	27 3	27 3	27 3	27 3
Nasik	11 5	14 5	15 12				7 6	7 7	5 15	12 10	12 10	11 14						
Ahmednagar	5 10	13 11	16 6				10 5	8 15	8 2	12 0	11 1	9 14	22 10	22 10	22 10	22 10	22 10	22 10
Poona	12 10	11 8	11 8				10 0	11 0	9 13	12 4	12 4	11 0	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10
Sholapur	13 6	15 6	17 15				10 5	11 7	11 14	13 12	13 12	11 14	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10
Koladgi (Bagalkot)	25 6	24 0	25 7	15 0	12 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 11	9 0	9 0	10 0	34 3	34 3	34 3	34 3	34 3	34 3
Satara	12 1	2 10	10 11				9 11	9 11	7 8	11 7	11 7	8 9	27 14	27 14	27 14	27 14	27 14	27 14
Belgaum	20 0	20 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	10 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	12 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	19 0				11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Ratnagiri	11 5	10 9	10 9				11 6	11 6	10 0	16 15	17 10	14 2	20 15	20 15	20 15	20 15	20 15	20 15
Kanara (Karwar)	16 0	16 0	11 0				8 0	8 0	6 4	17 0	16 13	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6				11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0				6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 3
Asirgarh	15 0	15 0	15 0				10 8	10 8	9 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Baroda	12 5	12 0	11 7	14 14	14 14	17 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 11						
Disa	16 0	15 8	17 0				6 6	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Nimach	No return received																	
Nasirabad	18 8	18 2	17 0	25 0	24 14	26 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Rajkot	14 0	13 0	13 0				6 0	6 0	5 12	8 11	8 11	8 12	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Upper Sindhi Frontier	14 8	14 0	10 10	21 0	21 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Karachi	11 5	11 8	11 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Haidarabad (Nakur)	12 8	12 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 4	12 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Shikarpur	13 5	13 0	10 10	23 0	22 10	17 13	12 12	12 9	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 2	23 0	22 14	22 14	22 14	22 14	22 14
Thar and Parkar (Umankot)	13 0	13 4	13 0				11 1	10 8	9 0									
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan	13 8	13 4	14 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	30 12	31 0	30 0	32 8	32 8	31 8						
Bancoorah	13 8	13 12	14 8	14 0	13 8	18 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	35 0	32 8						
Beerbhoom	13 0	12 0	17 0				24 0	24 0	21 0	31 0	31 8	27 0						
Misnapore	14 8	14 8	11 0				20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0						
Hooghly	15 0	15 0	15 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0						
Howrah	15 0	15 0	15 0				10 8	15 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 0						

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAH.

Lesser Millets, Bari, &c., Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murn- wa, Nuzlee, Pannoo, Minnacoo, &c.										Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.												DISTRICTS.												PROVINCE.
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night 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.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.							
38	2	38	2	36	8	26	10	33	5	43	5	215	13	215	13	215	13	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam						
24	3	23	3	32	5	32	13	37	6	46	11	89	14	89	14	87	8	11	11	11	11	10	8	10	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vizagapatnam						
36	6	40	0	36	6	33	10	35	11	43	0	91	6	191	6	191	6	12	8	13	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavery						
39	3	39	3	41	3	30	13	28	8	36	5	145	13	115	13	115	13	12	11	12	11	13	6	12	13	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kistna						
34	10	31	13	29	2	23	2	25	3	26	3	93	5	93	5	93	5	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore						
33	0	33	0	29	3	39	10	37	13	29	3	191	6	191	6	191	6	14	6	14	6	13	14	13	14	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah						
31	0	31	0	34	14	31	6	30	3	10	6	97	3	97	3	97	3	12	13	12	13	13	6	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bellary						
29	13	29	13	27	11	28	8	28	14	23	14	81	6	81	6	82	10	12	14	12	14	13	5	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurnool						
27	6	27	6	27	11	26	8	26	8	26	8	77	13	77	13	77	13	11	5	11	5	14	5	13	14	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras						
34	3	31	3	30	13	31	8	34	5	33	8	119	0	110	0	145	0	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chingleput						
31	3	32	10	30	5	31	2	34	13	22	14	201	11	201	11	201	11	15	11	15	11	15	11	15	11	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North Arcot						
45	5	43	13	34	11	33	3	31	8	26	3	191	6	191	6	191	6	12	14	12	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Arcot						
39	5	36	11	31	6	32	13	35	6	27	11	97	3	97	3	97	3	14	10	14	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore						
32	8	37	3	27	14	30	11	44	8	35	10	121	8	124	6	104	14	13	11	13	11	14	8	13	8	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly						
32	13	32	13	39	6	37	0	36	2	21	13	121	8	121	8	81	10	15	3	15	3	14	13	14	13	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura						
22	5	23	0	19	6	24	14	24	11	21	10	131	3	131	3	131	3	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tinnevely						
30	13	34	3	27	6	37	6	39	6	31	8	151	10	151	10	151	10	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore						
22	0	21	2	21	2	22	3	24	3	24	3	109	5	109	5	109	5	13	2	13	2	13	2	12	2	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nilgiris						
23	6	23	6	23	6	27	11	31	2	29	6	121	8	121	8	121	8	11	11	11	11	12	2	10	13	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem						
15	10	15	7	13	9	18	10	18	10	18	10	61	7	58	0	61	6	12	9	12	9	12	9	11	2	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Canara						
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	26	0	25	8	80	0	80	0	80	0	13	4	13	4	8	8	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar						
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	18	13	22	14	80	0	80	0	80	0	11	4	11	4	13	5	11	4	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay						
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	16	12	17	4	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	12	12	12	13	0	12	13	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad						
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	0	17	12	106	0	106	0	106	0	11	7	11	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaira						
25	11	25	11	20	0	13	10	15	10	14	5	71	1	71	0	71	1	12	7	12	7	11	7	10	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat						
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	8	14	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	12	8	12	0	12	8	12	0	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Broach						
34	8	31	8	27	9	26	15	26	15	26	1	130	9	119	0	119	0	13	2	13	2	12	2	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanna (Salsette)						
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	26	13	22	11	114	0	114	0	123	0	12	4	12	4	13	0	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colaba (Alibag)						
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	25	4	24	8	106	6	106	6	106	4	12	3	12	8	12	2	12	2	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)						
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	20	11	18	6	68	0	68	0	76	0	11	15	11	15	11	6	11	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasik						
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	23	4	24	13	103	0	98	0	91	1	12	0	12	0	11	8	11	12	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar						
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	19	0	120	0	120	0	100	0	12	0	12	0	11	10	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona						
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	15	13	15	10	137	1	137	1	110	15	12	6	11	14	10	14	11	10	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur						
35	0	34	0	31	8	17	0	17	0	18	8	140	1	140	1	250	0	11	0	11	0	12	8	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Katidgi (Bagalkot)						
29	0	35	0	32	0	12	0	14	0	21	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	11	0	11	0	10	6	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Satara						
25	14	25	14	16	7	16	13	16	13	14	0	120	0	120	0	180	0	11	0	11	0	10	6	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belgaum						
32	0	32	0	30	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	213	5	213	5	213	5	11	8	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar (Hubli)						
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	9	3	9	5	65	5	65	5	65	5	12	13	12	13	...	...	12	4	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnagiri						
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	32	0	21	0	169	0	200	0	169	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara (Karwar)						
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	18	0	20	14	85	0	85	0	80	0	12	9	12	9	11	7	12	9	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panch Mahals (Godhra)						
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	17	8	20	4	137	8	137	8	137	8	11	8	11	8	9	0	10	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden						
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	24	7	23	14	89	0	76	14	75	0	13	10	13	10	...	...	13	0	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh						
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	23	8	27	0	80	0	80	0	93	0	50	0	50	0	40	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda						
40	0	40	0	...	...	19	8	15	0	13	14	160	0	160	0	160	0	19	0	19	0	7	4	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Disa						
13	0	13	0	8	8	9	0	18	0	17	0	105	0	105	0	110	0	11	0	11	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimach						
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	11	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	11	0	11	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad						
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	20	0	14	0	270	0	270	0	240	0	11	4	11	2	7	0	11	2	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajkot						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	10	9	10	10	11	9	10	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sindh Frontier						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882--continued.

[illegible]

In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 35 seers, common rice 29 to 40 seers, and salt 6 to 10 seers.
 In Nowada prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 46 seers, common rice 28 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 45 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 16-8 seers, barley 32-8 to 37-8 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24-8 seers, bulrush millet 31 seers, and great millet 30 seers, (in Buxar only), lesser millets 35 to 42-8 seers, maize 34 to 35 seers, gram 29 to 31 seers, firewood 9 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 22-8 seers, barley 20 to 70 seers, best rice 12 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 33 seers, lesser millets 45 to 70 seers, maize 40 to 75 seers, gram 26 to 40 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 22 seers, barley 50 to 80 seers, best rice 16 to 28-4 seers, common rice 25 to 33 seers, lesser millets 60 seers (in Gobindgunge), maize 60 to 66 seers, gram 22 to 40 seers, firewood 92 seers (in Hetital only), and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.
 In Bageswar prices are—Wheat 16 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 In Bagaul prices are—Wheat 16 seers, barley 65 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 25 seers, great millet 50 seers, lesser millets 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 seers, gram 46 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 25 seers, barley 50 seers (in Soopool only), best rice 22-8 to 32 seers, common rice 30 to 37 seers, lesser millets 55 to 70 seers, gram 20 to 29 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 18 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 23 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 In Godda Sub-Division the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, barley 26 seers, best rice 28 to 32 seers, common rice 37 seers, maize 55 seers, gram 25 seers, firewood 128 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 14 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 23-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets 35 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 32 seers, gram 25 to 30 seers, firewood 200 to 320 seers, and salt 8-8 to 10 seers.
 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley (in Jhaidi) 28 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, great millet (in Govindpore) 40 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 60 seers, gram 16 to 22 seers, firewood 240 to 360 seers, and salt 8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																			
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chotum, Jowar), Hottum Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), Pennisetum 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.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Cachar	11 2	10 10	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 10	22 12	22 12	29 1	29 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Goalpara	22 13	22 13	13 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kamrup	18 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Darrang	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	10 0	10 0	6 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dun	19 8	19 8	17 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	25 0	24 0		
	Saharanpur	21 9	19 6	17 4	4 32	51 30	3 25	14 10	12 8	10 8	13 7	12 15	11 14	26 15	25 14	14 30	32 5	14 22	8		
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	20 4	18 2	2 30	12 30	12 27	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	14 5	29 11	29 4	24 3	22 2	22 1	0		
	Meerut	19 0	19 8	19 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	0		
	Bulandshahr	20 8	20 2	21 0	27 4	27 8	29 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 0	11 2	26 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	8		
	Aligarh	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kanpur	18 0	18 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Gorhwal	21 0	21 0	17 8	25 0	22 0	20 0	11 4	11 13	12 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	24 12	25 5	21 6	22 1	6 19	11		
	Bijnor	18 5	18 9	18 0	27 4	25 14	24 11	7 8	7 8	8 2	15 10	14 6	15 0	26 14	27 8	23 12	22 3	8 21	4		
	Moradabad	20 0	19 6	20 10	24 6	23 12	25 12	9 9	8 6	6 0	16 12	15 14	15 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 2	8 21	2		
	Budoun	18 12	18 9	20 14	...	...	...	25 12	9 9	8 6	16 12	15 14	15 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 2	8 21	2		
	Barilly	17 8	17 3	18 12	26 4	25 0	26 4	7 8	7 8	8 6	16 10	15 10	15 0	24 6	23 12	23 12	22 3	8 21	2		
	Shahjahanpur	19 4	19 6	20 6	27 12	29 0	29 0	9 4	9 4	7 4	16 12	17 0	16 12	26 4	27 8	26 0	25 8	8 25	0		
	Tarai Pergunnahs	20 8	20 8	20 0	35 0	35 0	33 12	10 0	10 0	8 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	28 4	23 12	22 3	12 22	8		
	Muttra	16 12	17 0	18 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	18 8	0		
	Agra	17 8	17 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	21 0	21 0	8		
	Farrukhabad	18 15	18 10	20 2	27 5	26 2	25 11	7 2	7 2	5 12	16 9	16 2	16 4	24 15	24 6	23 12	22 3	11 23	5		
	Mainpuri	18 0	18 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	8		
	Etawah	18 0	18 8	19 0	25 8	25 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	14 8	14 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	8		
	Etah	19 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	0		
Jaloun	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	26 0	20 0			
Jhansi	25 0	25 0	22 4	31 0	32 0	31 0	9 12	9 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	30 4	31 0	28 0	23 8	8 24	0			
Lalitpur	26 0	26 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	32 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	25 0			
Cannore	19 4	19 4	21 0	32 0	31 8	29 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	8			
Fatehpur	17 14	17 14	18 4	27 0	26 0	25 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	19 4	19 8	13 4	32 0	31 0	...	30 0	30 0	24 0			
Banda	22 8	21 8	18 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	18 0	16 8	14 8	38 0	34 0	25 0	33 0	32 8	8			
Allahabad	18 0	18 0	19 0	27 8	27 0	27 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	19 0	17 0	33 0	35 0	27 0	31 0	30 8	8			
Hamirpur	20 12	21 9	17 2	22 8	25 14	23 8	11 2	16 10	16 0	15 12	16 0	15 12	31 4	32 2	25 0	33 0	33 0	12			
Jampur	18 5	18 1	21 8	33 14	35 5	35 5	8 7	8 7	7 12	17 10	18 5	16 15	32 7	34 9	32 2	34 3	33 9	9			
Gorakhpur	17 14	18 0	21 9	45 6	46 12	50 6	19 12	16 3	21 9	21 13	23 6	14 5	50 6	51 3	43 3	61 3	34 3	39 9			
Basti	19 0	19 0	23 8	46 0	44 0	46 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	23 0	23 0	21 0	54 0	54 0	50 0	...	...	...			
Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	19 3	35 6	33 14	32 7	11 0	10 1	8 14	19 3	17 11	15 8	41 5	41 5	36 14	...	...	...			
Mirzapur	15 8	13 8	17 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	0			
Benares	16 4	16 4	18 15	26 10	28 3	29 5	13 0	12 12	12 7	18 15	20 9	16 10	27 10	26 0	27 10	27 10	27 10	13			
Ghazipur	16 14	14 2	21 14	30 15	29 10	34 2	11 0	11 0	10 15	18 10	18 10	16 1	41 3	36 1	32 9	10 29	10 33	8			
Balia	16 4	16 4	19 8	33 12	33 12	44 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...			
Pilibhit	18 4	17 8	...	28 4	28 5	...	15 0	15 0	...	17 8	17 8	...	25 8	24 13	...	23 8	22 1	...			
OUDH.	Lucknow	16 6	17 2	18 8	28 8	28 4	27 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 8	17 0	15 8	29 3	28 4	4 27	9 27	13 23	16		
	Unao	17 5	17 8	19 0	29 0	27 15	24 7	12 0	12 0	7 9	17 0	17 0	14 0	31 0	32 0	28 12	11 26	8 26	0		
	Tara Banki	17 4	17 12	19 4	28 0	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	0		
	Sitapur	19 14	21 0	22 8	28 3	28 3	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 4	17 0	30 9	30 0	32 0	24 8	28 8	12		
	Hardoi	17 2	17 8	19 3	26 4	27 4	31 8	7 8	7 8	4 11	13 2	13 2	15 0	24 1	25 13	...	23 7	23 7	...		
	Kheri	19 0	17 0	18 8	27 0	27 0	31 0	35 0	35 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...		
	Fyzabad	17 0	17 0	18 8	28 0	27 12	30 0	13 0	11 8	10 4	17 8	17 8	15 8	35 0	33 8	29 8	...	...	...		
	Barnich	15 0	15 0	20 0	37 0	34 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	45 0	45 0	42 0	16 0	16 0	...		
	Gonda	18 9	18 8	21 12	32 12	32 12	33 8	18 8	18 8	16 14	21 8	21 8	18 8	45 0	45 0	42 0	16 0	16 0	...		
	Rai Bareilly	17 15	19 10	19 8	29 0	25 5	23 8	19 0	19 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	18 8	45 0	45 0	42 0	16 0	16 0	...		
PUNJAB.	Sultanpur	20 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	23 0	17 0	30 0	31 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	...		
	Partabgarh	19 13	19 12	21 12	29 14	31 5	32 1	18 0	18 0	14 5	19 13	23 5	16 5	29 0	29 0	17 10	28 12	12 29	11 7		
	Delhi	19 0	19 0	18 4	27 0	26 8	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	14 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	8		
	Gurgaon	20 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	25 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	...		
	Karnal	20 0	20 4	18 0	35 0	34 4	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	...		
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	26 2														

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

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chonm, Jowar, Zizens Sorghum).			Bhrush Millet (Chonm, Baira, Pencullaria 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.
Amritsar	No return received																	
Siākot	22 0	21 8	14 8	36 0	34 8	22 0				16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	18 0
Gurdāspur	26 0	26 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	23 0				16 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 14	11 4	13 0
Lahore	No return received																	
Ferozepore [a]	20 8	22 0	15 0	38 0	38 0	25 0				10 0	12 0	8 0	38 0	36 0	22 0	30 0	34 0	29 0
Gujranwāla [b]	21 8	20 8	14 4	40 0	33 0	23 0				16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0
Rāwalpindi	17 8	17 0	8 12	29 0	27 0	13 0				9 0	9 0	5 4	28 0	27 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	10 4
Jhelum	No return received																	
Gujrat	22 8	21 8	13 10	34 0	33 0	19 4				9 8	8 6	8 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	4 25	8 26	12 16
Shahpūr [c]	18 8	17 8	11 4	29 0	26 0	16 0				13 0	13 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	8 21	10 20	13 8
Mooltan	16 8	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0				10 0	10 0	9 4	24 0	23 0	16 8	8 23	10 23	14 8
Jhang	20 0	19 0	12 12	33 0	32 0	20 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	16 8	8 24	10 23	16 8
Montgomery	20 0	19 0	13 12	27 0	26 0	19 0				5 8	5 8	5 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	8 25	10 24	16 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	17 8	12 0	26 0	25 0	21 0				5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	8 21	10 20	15 0
Dera Ismail Khān	18 9	18 1	10 5	35 0	35 0	17 4				8 2	8 2	7 8	33 0	33 0	8 18	1 25	10 25	14 7
Dera Ghazi Khān	16 14	17 2	11 4	23 12	23 12	16 14				7 8	7 8	6 4	23 12	22 8	8 15	10 23	12 22	8 13
Bannu	No return received																	
Peshāwar	13 10	12 10	7 14	32 8	30 8	9 8				9 0	8 4	6 0	24 10	23 2	9 12	14 8	13 13	
Kohāt	14 0	14 0	7 10	27 6	29 5	11 13				11 8	11 8	7 10	20 6	20 6	10 3	3 19	2 18	8 10
Hāzāra			8 0	27 0	28 0	12 0				14 0	14 0	5 8			11 8			
Nāgpur	19 12	19 12	22 4				7 8	9 12	9 12	17 4	17 4	16 4	30 12	30 12	26 12			
Bhandāra	17 0	20 0	22 8				8 12	10 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 0	29 0	29 0			
Chānda	19 0	18 0	22 0				8 12	8 12	8 12	16 12	16 12	14 12	34 0	34 0	27 12			
Wardha	23 4	23 4	23 12				15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	20 0						
Bālaghat	25 0	25 0	18 12				12 0	12 0	13 8	18 0	17 0	23 0	27 0	29 0	40 0	21 0	21 0	8 26
Jubbulpore	21 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	17 0				13 8	13 8	10 0	27 0	29 0	40 0	21 0	21 0	8 26
Saugor	25 0	25 0	25 0				13 8	13 8	13 0	14 8	14 8	15 0						
Damoh	29 0	29 0	26 4				12 8	12 8	13 0	18 8	18 8	18 0						
Seoni	23 0	24 8	20 0				15 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	22 8	22 8						
Mandla	23 8	23 0	22 8				12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	40 0			
Betāl	18 8	18 8	22 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	31 0	31 0	30 0			
Chhindwāra	24 0	23 0	16 0				4 0	4 0	6 12	11 8	11 10	11 0	25 0	23 11	11 31	23 0	21 5	5 33
Hoshangabad	18 15	18 10	20 4				10 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	40 0	40 0	41 0	32 0	32 0	33 8
Narsinghpur	20 8	21 8	21 8				23 4	20 0	21 4	47 0	44 8	38 0	35 14	35 14	37 8	23 8	9 33	1 29
Nimar	17 8	19 0	24 0															
Raipur	33 8	32 0	38 0				33 0	35 0	30 0	52 0	51 0	41 12						
Sambalpur	25 0	28 0	21 0															
Bilāspur	50 0	54 0	38 0				38 0	40 0	36 0	66 0	67 0	48 0						
Arakan Division.																		
Akyab	6 10	6 10	6 6				16 8	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 8						
Northern Arakan							18 1	18 0	18 3	19 9	19 9	19 11						
Kyaukpoo							27 7	22 14	28 0	33 9	26 13	32 0						
Sandoway																		
Pegu Division.																		
Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	9 0	9 0	9 9				6 15	14 2	12 6	7 6	18 3	15 0						
Tharrawaddy							14 4	11 7	6 15	17 13	15 0	9 12						
Prome	10 6	10 6	9 8				16 12	14 15	12 9	18 5	17 2	15 2						
Irrawaddy Division.																		
Henzada							17 15	17 15	12 4	17 5	26 0	15 12						
Bassein							16 3	9 1	12 6	18 6	16 7	13 6						
Thonegwa							13 11	13 11	10 8	18 6	18 6	7 11						
Thayetnyo	10 1	10 1	9 10				11 11	10 3	9 10	15 9	13 13	14 0						
Tenasserim Division.																		
Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0				12 10	9 11	10 0	13 0	12 2	12 0						
Tavoy							13 12	13 12	11 7	21 0	21 0	16 0						
Mergui							16 4	16 4	15 1	20 3	20 3	16 12						
Toungoo							18 5	18 5	15 8	21 5	21 5	17 11						
Shwaygyin							12 12	12 12	11 3	13 13	13 13	14 0						
balween																		
Secunderabad	18 13	17 12	15 2				6 13	6 9	7 14	9 13	9 13	10 14	23 14	23 14	14 24	14 29	9 29	9 27
Bolarum	19 7	18 15	18 5				7 6	7 6	8 1	9 13	9 6	9 14	30 3	30 3	14 23	12 0		
Chudderghat	11 0	11 0	9 0				6 8	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	36 0	33 0	30 0
Amraoti	18 8	18 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	28 0
Akola	19 0	19 0	20 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	40 0	40 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	23 0
Ellichpur	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	23 0
Buldāna	20 0	20 0	23 0										34 0	34 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	38 0
Wān	16 0	16 0	17 0				7 8	7 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	38 0
Bāsim	23 0	23 0	24 0				5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	38 0

IN SEERS OF 80-TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Bawee, Chienna, Coraioo, Murnwa, Nungies), Pannum Miliaceum, &c.										Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.				DISTRICTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.																		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.		
	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.
Bangalore	12 7	11 7	9 12	13 14	13 10	10 9	10 3	10 2	10 1	12 1	11 10	11 11	26 3	24 8	25 4	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tankur	15 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	10 8	11 0	8 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	12 8	11 0	11 4	13 12	20 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...
Hasan	11 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	14 11	15 12	12 10	18 14	18 14	15 12	11 9	11 9	14 11	14 11	14 11	17 14	26 4	29 6	39 14	...	...	...
Kadur	16 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	31 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	32 0
Coorg	8 8	8 6	7 8	10 4	9 12	7 13	11 1	10 14	12 9	15 6	14 8	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	16 8	16 0	14 8	21 8	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	30 0	20 0	24 0	21 8	22 0	21 0
Kishengurh	17 0	16 0	16 8	25 8	25 0	27 8	10 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	26 0	27 8	30 0	23 0	21 8	22 0
Kerrowlee	17 8	16 8	...	17 8	17 8	...	13 0	12 8	...	14 0	13 8	...	31 8	21 0	...	17 4	16 8	...
Ulwur	17 5	17 7	16 4	22 5	22 13	22 13	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 11	12 4	11 4	22 9	19 7	23 1	130	6 19	4 20
Bhurlpore (City)	17 0	17 0	16 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 2	21 8	21 8	21 8	4 20	0 20	0 19
Agnera	16 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	21 0	24 0	23 0
Deoli Cantonment	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura	17 4	17 4	16 0	31 0	31 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	20 0
Sirohee	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abu	16 0	16 0	15 4	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 12	5 10	5 4	8 8	8 4	7 2	...	...	...	18 4	18 9	19 1
Anadra	18 0	17 12	17 8	28 0	28 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	8 8	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	25 0	22 0	38 0	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 7	14 13	18 12	18 12	23 0	10 15	11 5	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswara (Meywar Agency)	26 4	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh ("	19 1	19 1	20 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	8 12	14 6	14 6	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	13 0	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	3 0	2 15	2 14	7 4	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	20 4	20 9	14 1
Boondee	24 0	23 0	23 0	31 8	31 0	37 8	10 8	9 12	7 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	28 0	27 8	37 8	...	...	25 0
Kotah	21 8	21 8	20 8	24 8	24 8	32 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	10 0	10 0	8 12	26 4	26 4	33 8	8 16	0 16	0 20
Tonk	17 8	17 5	18 0	21 0	21 12	29 5	7 8	7 8	7 4	11 0	10 13	9 4	24 4	24 4	33 2	2 22	8 21	12 33
Jhallawar	19 2	18 12	19 1	23 14	23 14	19 14	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 1	22 0	22 0	24 15	17 11	17 11	...
Shahpoora	21 0	19 3	18 2	24 0	24 6	28 6	10 4	9 14	10 4	13 0	14 2	12 8	24 0	24 1	130	0 19	4 18	0 23
Dholpur	17 9	17 8	16 13	23 9	20 6	20 14	10 2	9 0	7 14	13 8	12 6	11 13	22 8	20 10	20 0	10 21	8 13	...
Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goona				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghelkhand (Sutna)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.																		
	Lesser Millets, Bari, &c. (Kavari, Verava, Sawee, Cheen, Cornioo, Murhwa, Niglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.								
	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.
Bangalore	28 10	25 13	31 1	36 0	36 13	37 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
Kolar	29 0	32 0	35 1	42 3	39 15	38 12	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 5	10 13	10 13	11 1	...	...	...
Tankur	25 0	28 0	45 0	39 0	41 0	45 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
Mysore	20 0	20 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 8	...	...	...
Hasan	22 0	24 0	36 0	22 0	28 0	40 0	500 0	500 0	600 0	...	...	...	8 15	8 6	8 6	...	...	...
Shimoga	25 12	25 3	44 2	29 6	31 8	41 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...
Kadur	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	34 10	44 0	56 0	28 0	32 0	44 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
Coorg	23 6	22 10	33 14	26 9	25 13	33 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 9	8 12	...	...	...
Jeypore	...	...	...	21 0	18 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
Kishengurh	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Ulwur	...	...	...	21 10	21 1	21 2	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	12 10	12 10	11 10	...	...	...
Bhurlpore (City)	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...
Agnera	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	60 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	170 0	170 0	160 0	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohee	23 8	23 8	23 8	17 0	16 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...
Abu	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
Anadra	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	17 15	18 12	23 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 12	8 9	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	42 8	40 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 2	...	...	...
Banswara (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	25 10	25 10	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh ("	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	...	31 0	28 0	31 8	170 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
Boondee	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 4	11 6	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
Kotah	...	...	...	20 8	21 5	29 14	110 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
Tonk	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 10	...	...	...
Jhallawar	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	11 8	...	...	...
Shahpoora	...	...	...	22 10	20 13	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	...	...	...
Dholpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Eight pies per bundle.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1882.					Total area of irrigation during current year.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).					RAIN-FALL.		REMARKS.	
	Depth in canal at regulating station in feet.	Gross consumption, per second.	Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Actual average throughout.			Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total from 1st October 1881 to 31st January 1882.		Average of ten previous years for the same period.
UPPER CANALS.	Northern	10-00	740	450	49,166	13,499	Saharanpur	571	697	581	1,678	59,816	2-0	1-1	Entering head of Ganges Canal	Cubic feet per second.
	Audishahr.	6-80	700	776	62,929	35,179	Muzaffarnagar	1,165	1,656	2,774	3,266	92,846	1-3	-86	"	4,875
	Meerut.	8-30	969	600	94,138	38,901	Meerut	6,581	1,882	11,749	1,474	158,703	1-6	-76	Lower Ganges Canal	2,125
	Bulandshahr	7-35	972	600	94,050	63,335	Bulandshahr	22,297	1,863	13,796	1,923	108,643	-25	-32		7,003
	Aligarh	5-50	994	600	128,566	114,073	Aligarh	22,198	3,227	6,399	3,845	93,541	-2	-22	Expenditure—	
LOWER CANALS.	Narora	...	...	320	21,763	13,587	Muttra	7,056	6,398	7,985	5,175	31,720	-12	-12	Lower Ganges Canal	3,026
	Mainpuri	...	...	554	57,467	48,804	Agra	3,032	1,949	6,381	2,822	22,169	-2	-24		3,455
	Cawnpore	6-20	958	640	102,173	100,000	Etah	16,084	1,825	3,603	3,175	58,355	-2	-31	Etah branch	6-91
	Etawah	4-80	771	975	134,561	133,349	Mainpuri	27,846	1,136	2,368	3,374	91,376	-2	-31	Bulandshahr ditto	76
	Bhogpur	...	...	566	42,230	32,766	Fatehgarh	17,334	184	1,936	1,834	42,093	-1	-38	Narora Division	42
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER CANALS.	...	6,104	6,081	783,033	593,516	593,516	Cawnpore	38,780	875	2,027	2,765	105,397	-3	-60	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	57
Eastern Jumna Canal	Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	61	59	162	...	315	-3	-71	By escape head	34
	Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	7,284	4,818	7,761	297	23,348	-3	-58	By escape head	39
	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dun	135	85	413	295	7,012	2-9	1-4	Etawah ditto	394
	Dun	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	79	61	444	32	2,120	1-5	1-0	Bhogpur ditto	78
	Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	Tarai	...	...	750	...	4,250	-8	-84		
	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhit.	...	...	375	...	38,150	-4	-53	Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that the demand for water was slack (except on Cawnpore Branch) since the 22nd of the month, when from one to two tons of rain fell over the division. Light showers fell on the 31st, but rain was recorded only at two stations.	
		...	...	...	...	...	Barilly	14	100	16,149	...	318	-7	-34	Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that showers fell on the 11th in great demand for rabi, the irrigation of which is now almost over, but that there is a considerable demand for sugarcane pake.	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	1,041,573	803,833	29,425	53,841	83,266	37,605	1,041,573	...	...	Executive Engineer, Dun Canals, reports that there was a good demand for water up to the 10th, when rain fell for the first time this cold weather and all demand ceased.	

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd February 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 JANUARY 1882.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains—							
Wheat	...	...	3,250	...	3,250	...	
Gram	...	...	8,021	...	8,021	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil—							
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mung	...	...	2,825	...	2,825	...	
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maasuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juar	...	...	985	...	985	...	
Bajra.	...	...	160	...	160	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	15,231	...	15,231	...	
Cotton	...	...	1,858	...	1,858	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Building materials	18,975	...	...	...	18,975	...	
Miscellaneous goods	45	...	500	...	545	...	
Firewood	...	...	1,925	...	1,925	...	
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber—							
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	19,020	...	19,514	...	38,534	...	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	16,175	...	22,567	...	38,742	...	
INCREASE	2,845	...	...	...	...	...	
DECREASE	...	...	3,053	...	208	...	

Particulars.	AGRA CANAL.	
	1881.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,884	1,416
Ton units of goods	153,751	162,751
Value of goods	1,33,988	66,938
Number of passengers	...	...

G. H. D. WALKER,

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 MARCH 1882.

General Remarks.—Except in one district of the Madras Presidency no rain fell during the week in any part of India. It is needed in some parts of the Punjab and in Nepal. The outturn of the harvest in most parts of Madras is below the average, but general prospects are reported to be good.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is still in progress in some districts and has been completed in others. Scarcity of water continues in parts of Dharwar, and fever and cattle disease are prevalent in some districts. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is also progressing in Bengal, and spring sowings have commenced. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle disease prevail in parts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh harvesting has begun, and the prospects are generally good. There has been no change in the Punjab, the harvest prospects continue favourable, and the health is good.

In the Central Provinces *rabi* harvesting continues. In British Burma the public health is good; the crops in Amherst are reported fair. In Assam there has been no change. In Mysore the crops dependent on irrigation are withering from drought, drinking-water is scarce, and pasturage deficient, but prospects on the whole are fairly good. In Berar and Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana prospects are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops wet, generally good, dry withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains; sugarcane yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops dry, generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in two taluks.
Ganjam ...	...	Standing crops, gingelly and cotton thriving.
Kistna ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains; oilseeds and cotton outturn below average; ague, small-pox, and cattle disease in parts; cholera in one town.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	Standing crops under larger tanks and river channels in good condition, elsewhere backward; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cholera continue in parts.
Coimbatore ...	...	Standing crops wet, generally good; dry suffering from want of rain and from insects; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn poor; fever and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera in parts, but much less severe.
Madura ...	29 (average of two stations).	Standing crops wet suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest paddy, yield moderate; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	...	Fever and cattle disease in parts; small-pox more generally prevalent.
Travancore ...	...	Harvest paddy progressing, yield average; fever continues.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain except in Madura; general prospects good.
Bombay—(March 15th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain ...	Weather sultry and cloudy; river at Kotri on 10th 4 feet against 1 foot 11 inches on corresponding date last year; <i>rabi</i> crops promise well; preparations continue for <i>kharrif</i> ; fever in nine taluks, small-pox in Tatta, two cases, one fatal, one case also in Dadu and one in Ghorabari; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 23, 40 and 37, in Kotri 32, 32 and 50, in Tatta 22, 44 and 54, in Sujawal 18, 48 and 56 pounds per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	...	Reaping of some <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced; fever in eight taluks; wheat 26, <i>jowari</i> 48, <i>bajri</i> 45, red rice 34 and white rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; wheat 31, <i>bajri</i> 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> progressing; cotton-picking completed in some parts and in progress in others; health good; prices— <i>bajri</i> 30 and common rice 24 pounds per rupee.

N 1

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd February 1882.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. & O.

UPPER GANGES CANAL.										LOWER GANGES CANAL.										UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.									
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.										PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.										PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.									
Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.							
Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.						
GRAINS.																													
Wheat	1,683	3,623	...	1,491	...	1,491	...	1,491	...	1,491	...	1,683	4,178	5,861	...	1,683	4,178	5,861	...	1,683	4,178	5,861	...						
Gram	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Bejluar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Urd	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Mung	300	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Ashar	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Juár	...	901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
TOTAL	2,068	5,121	...	1,491	...	20,818	...	25,245	...	3,798	29,043	...	55,640	...	8,312	...	63,982	...	8,312	...	63,982	...	...						
Cotton	...	...	...	11,988	...	11,988	...	...	...	16,358	16,358	...	...	...	28,346	...	28,346	...	...	...	28,346	...	...						
Oilseeds	...	...	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	304	304	...	...	...	431	...	431	...	...	...	431	...	...						
Salt	102	102	...	187	...	187	...	...	...	23,983	23,983	...	...	...	24,170	...	24,170	...	...	...	24,170	...	...						
Metals	...	...	...	300	...	300	...	...	...	633	633	...	...	...	933	...	933	...	...	...	933	...	...						
Building materials	13,675	21,655	...	107	...	107	...	...	...	1,115	1,115	...	...	...	13,782	...	13,782	...	...	...	13,782	...	...						
Miscellaneous goods	3,978	10,764	...	3,844	...	3,844	...	...	...	27,112	27,112	...	...	...	26,168	...	26,168	...	...	...	26,168	...	...						
Firewood	...	13,458	...	5,650	...	5,650	...	...	...	1,914	1,914	...	...	...	19,108	...	19,108	...	...	...	19,108	...	...						
Bamboos	...	8,574	171,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	2,800	...	...	...	4,840	...	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	...	...						
Poles and squared timber.	...	4,840	4,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Karts and squared timber.	40	1,340	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	130	...	...						
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Miscellaneous timber	100	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
GRAND TOTAL	19,993	65,394	177,900	30,181	90	23,730	2,890	46,853	...	54,511	38,280	96,997	330	221,230	219,070	...	221,230	219,070	...	221,230	219,070	...	...						
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
DECREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd February 1882.

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

Particulars.				Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).				Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.			
Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos											
Ton mileage											
Value of goods											
Number of passengers											
...	2,424	...	1,981	...	3,724	...	8,129	...	7,814	...	8,129
...	152,872	...	232,402	...	862,143	...	1,247,417	...	1,108,266	...	1,247,417
...	40,256	...	2,827,739	...	5,216,000	...	8,441,595	...	6,661,678	...	8,441,595
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	8	...	8	...	8

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat ...	...	Cotton-picking and wheat harvesting continue, fever in Pandi; <i>jowari</i> 39 and <i>nagli</i> 50 pounds per rupee.
Násik ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops completed in places; cattle disease in Igatpuri; <i>bajri</i> 44, wheat 31 and <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	No rain	Average abnormal 1° to 2° warm; abnormal wind southerly and moist.
Poona ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting nearly completed; average prices— <i>bajri</i> 48 and <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee; in Poona bazar, <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> finished throughout district; land being prepared for next season in Akola; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 96 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopergaon, <i>bajri</i> 72 in Jhamkhed, and 54 pounds per rupee in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; <i>jowari</i> 74 pounds 12 tola, <i>bajri</i> 62 pounds 30 tola per rupee.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat and gram being reaped; cotton-picking progressing; <i>jowari</i> withering in Navalgund; scarcity of drinking water in six talukas; public health generally good; slight cattle disease in three talukas; rice 23 and <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	...	Fever in mild form; slight cattle disease prevalent in some talukas; second-crop grain being harvested; garden crops thriving; common rice in Karwar 15 seers, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather warm; fever in Navanagar, Pal and Porbander; small-pox in Sangad; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 36 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest still in progress in some districts; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues; slight fever and cattle disease also continue in a few districts; cholera in Thana, cases 81, deaths 64, also in Ratnagiri 6 deaths; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(March 15th)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops generally good; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera not yet ceased; general health good.
Dacca ...	Nil	State and prospects of crops continue satisfactory; planting of sugarcane and cultivation of <i>aman</i> and <i>aus</i> paddy and jute have commenced; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	Nil	Harvesting of winter crops going on; yield fair; lands are being prepared for early and <i>aman</i> crops; public health good; cholera reported from the Diamond Harbour, Barripore, and Barrackpore sub-divisions.
Moorsshedabad ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are not on the whole very good; the rain was rather untimely and the hail did some damage; some of these crops are now being harvested; cholera is said to have been rather virulent in the town of Jungipore.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; public health generally good.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Crops doing well; cholera still reported.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather warmer; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Prospects of crops fair; a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Purneah ...	Nil	Tobacco and linseed cut; crops under average; ploughing for <i>bhadai</i> going on; cholera prevalent.
Patna ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops in the Sudder sub-division are bad; public health generally good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; indigo, <i>moong</i> , <i>dhan</i> , and <i>cheena</i> being sown; prices stationary; cases of cholera and small-pox still reported in the Madhubani sub-division; health at headquarters good.
Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Weather hot; reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; prices same as last week; public health generally good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>dalia</i> rice and other crops good; rain wanted; public health fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain fell during the week; the hot weather has fairly set in; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops and tobacco is progressing; <i>rabi</i> crops will be short in some places, but are expected to yield a fair average outturn in most parts of these provinces; <i>boro</i> rice and other crops on the ground are doing well, but are in want of rain in places; ploughing is in full progress, and spring sowings have commenced; cases of cholera and small-pox continue to be reported in several places; cholera is increasing in Nuddea and is still prevalent in many parts of Purneah; it has broken out in the Jungipore town in Moorsshedabad and at Bangamat in Chittagong Hill Tracts; small-pox is prevalent in Noakholly; cattle disease is on the increase in Julpigore, and cases are reported in a few other places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—Benares (March 14th)	No rain during week.	Harvest operations in full swing in all parts of the district, the outturn is much as reported last week; no disease amongst men or cattle; a few isolated cases of cow-pox in parts of Chandauli; the bazars are well supplied with food grains; prices stationary.
Allahabad (" 15th)	...	A slight further fall in prices; harvest progressing; no cattle disease; people healthy; very slight fever; occasional cholera as last week.
Gorakhpur (" 14th)	...	Weather fine; high winds; crops good; one or two cases of sporadic cholera in south; prices slightly rising.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	Crops give fair promise; barley harvest in progress; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Jhansi (" 13th)	...	Harvesting of wheat, gram, and <i>arhar</i> begun; prospects fair; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; health good.
Agra (" 14th)	...	Weather cloudy to-day; irrigation continues; grain, peas, and barley being cut; <i>sarson</i> and gram being slightly damaged by insects; health good; prices almost stationary.
Rae Bareilly (" 13th)	...	Weather seasonable; somewhat cloudy towards evening during the week; harvest in progress; prospects good.
Meerut (" 14th)	...	Weather warm; west wind; health good; crops promise well; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")	...	Measles and small-pox in some places; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (" ")	...	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; harvest operations in progress; health fair.
Pertabgarh (" ")	...	Prospects satisfactory; crops being reaped; public health good.
Cawnpore (" ")	...	Weather clear and seasonable; harvest commenced; prospects fair; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Sitapur (" ")	...	Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting commenced; outturn below average; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	...	Crops fair; prices steady; people and cattle in good health and condition.
Fyzabad (" ")	...	A very good harvest throughout the district; <i>peas</i> and <i>arhar</i> especially good; health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain fell during the week, and the weather was seasonable; harvesting has commenced, and prospects are generally good; prices have risen slightly in Gorakhpur, but have fallen in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Farukhabad, and Moradabad; a few cases of sporadic cholera occurred in Gorakhpur and Allahabad, and of measles and small-pox in Kumaun, but the general health continues good; cattle disease still exists in Kumaun, and there were also a few isolated cases in Chandauli.
Punjab—(14th March)	No rain	Prospects good; small-pox in city; prices rising.
Delhi ...	...	Prospects on the whole good; prices stationary; health good.
Hissar ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	No rain	Prices stationary; health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices rising.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Prospects fair; health good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi ...	...	Rain needed; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair; prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects favourable; health good; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—Nagpur (March 15th)	...	Weather warm; <i>rabi</i> being threshed, yield fair; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 14th)	...	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> being reaped, but yield reported poor; prices—wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" 13th)	...	Weather warmer; small-pox reported; general health good; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices—wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Saugor. (" ")	...	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; few cases of small-pox; prices steady.
Seoni (" 14th)	...	Weather cloudy occasionally; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; isolated cases of cholera and small-pox.
Hoshangabad (" ")	...	Weather hot and cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continued; small-pox reported; prices—wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 11th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 9th)	...	Days hot; prospects of crops and health good; prices—rice 56 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather warmer; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continued; few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from some districts; public health good; prices unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (March 11th)		
Akyab	Nil	Small-pox prevails in town and district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; total rainfall 40.
Rangoon	Nil	Two fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 34.
Bassein	Nil	Public health good; total rainfall 62.
Prome	...	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	Public health in Moulmein district good; crops fair.
Toungoo	Nil	One death from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; health of cattle also good; total rainfall 3. <i>General Remarks.</i> —With the exception of a little small-pox and a few cases of cholera, public health good.
Assam—		
Gaubati	...	Weather getting hot; sowing of <i>asu</i> progressing; rain wanted; some cases of cholera in north of district.
Sylhet	...	Cultivation for <i>aman</i> rice progressing; cholera and small-pox still about.
Cachar	...	Weather warm; one case of cholera reported from sudder station; prices—common rice 29½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh	...	Weather seasonable; ploughing for <i>ahu</i> ; cattle disease still reported; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (March 15th)		
Bangalore	...	Crops dependent on irrigation are withering from want of water; prospects fairly good; price of rice slightly rising, <i>rags</i> and horsegram unaltered.
Mysore	...	Sugarcane doing well; Bengal gram is being sown under tanks in parts; prospects fair; water-supply diminishing and pasturage getting scarce.
Mercara (March 15th)	No rain	Rice crop has been threshed out, outturn a little below the average, but very short in the Yelusavirshime taluk; prices for coffee and cardamoms still range low; price of food grains stationary; public health good on the whole, but small-pox prevalent in Mercara and other places. <i>General Remarks.</i> —In the Mysore State generally crops are reported to be in fair condition, except those dependent on irrigation, which are stated to be withering; drinking water diminishing and pasturage not very plentiful; prospects fairly good; price of <i>rags</i> in parts of Shimoga district fallen from 20 to 16 seers per rupee; no material change in other parts of the State; small-pox still continues.
Berar & Hyderabad— (March 15th)		
Amraoti	...	Weather getting warmer; reaping of wheat in progress; prices of wheat 18, <i>jowari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed.
Hyderabad (March 16th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping continues; <i>tubi</i> crops prospering; scarcity of water is felt in some taluks; small-pox prevails in one taluk; fever and cattle disease in places; prices—wheat 18, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 30 and <i>tur</i> 31 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (March 15th)		
Indore	...	Weather cloudy and hot; health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	No rain	Weather cloudy and changeable.
Sutna	No rain	Weather cloudy and changeable.
Neemuch	...	Health and crops good.
Goona	No rain	Weather cloudy with high winds; health and crops good.
Bhopal	...	
Rajputana— (March 15th)		
Abu	...	Weather seasonable; windy and cloudy.
Sirohi (March 12th)	...	Tanks, wells and health good; prospects very good; weather seasonable.
Marwar (" 10th)	...	Abundant water in tanks and wells; health and prospects good; cold abating daily; prices stationary.
Meywar (" 11th)	...	Tanks, wells and health good; prospects very good; crops being cut in several places.
Harowti (" ")	...	Wheat and barley ripe; prospects fair; weather cloudy and warm; small-pox in parts; water low; prices stationary.
Jhallawar (" 8th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 14th)	...	Harvest ripening; average crops; health good.
Jeypore (" ")	...	Crops ripening promisingly; health good.
Ulwar (" ")	...	Prospects good; harvesting commenced; health good; wells falling.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (March 9th)	Nil	Rain needed.

E. C. BUOK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 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.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1880-81.

Nos. 85—98 I., dated Fort William, 15th March, 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 3 I A, dated 3rd January 1882, from the Government of Bengal, and its enclosures, viz., the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1880-81, and a Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 19,11,430, and the total outlay under this head incurred up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,30,69,717. Of this amount, Rs. 5,13,01,424 have been expended on Productive Public Works, Rs. 8,30,624 on Irrigation and Navigation Works chargeable to Imperial Funds, and Rs. 9,87,669 on works constructed from Provincial Funds.

2. The total amount of interest charges during the year amounted to Rs. 23,45,106, of which amount Rs. 22,74,758 were payable by the Local Government to the Imperial Treasury.

3. The actual receipts from all sources are compared below with those of the two previous years:—

				ACTUAL RECEIPTS.		
				1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
CANALS.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	...	...	...	2,69,774	2,69,518	1,82,004
Midnapur	...	...	...	2,16,466	2,47,225	1,70,710
Hidgellee	...	...	...	54,487	45,781	60,793
Sone	...	...	...	4,78,644	5,31,588	4,37,626
GRAND TOTAL				10,19,371	10,94,112	8,51,133

4. The previous statement shows the revenue actually collected, while the following statement shows the revenue assessed during 1880-81 and the two previous years :—

CANALS.				ASSESSMENTS.		
				1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	...	...	...	2,65,777	2,73,805	2,43,873
Midnapur	...	...	...	2,64,205	2,70,985	1,77,970
Hidgellee	...	...	...	55,207	45,781	60,793
Sone	...	...	...	6,33,752	5,56,072	5,90,465
GRAND TOTAL				12,18,941	11,46,643	10,73,101

5. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

CANALS.				WORKING EXPENSES.		
				1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.*
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	...	...	...	3,21,955	3,83,561	2,53,435
Midnapur	...	...	...	1,98,043	1,62,025	1,83,206
Hidgellee	...	...	...	26,520	44,355	24,571
Sone	...	...	...	5,04,208	3,84,523	3,92,734
GRAND TOTAL				10,50,726	9,74,464	8,53,946

* The working expenses of 1878-79 given in the Revenue Report for that year do not include "Indirect" charges for leave and pension allowances, &c., but the "Direct" maintenance charges of the year have been increased 6 per cent. to assimilate them to the entries for 1879-80 and 1880-81. In each of these two years Direct maintenance charges bear to Direct *plus* Indirect the proportion of 100: 106.

6. The net assessed revenue, after deduction of all working expenses, amounted to—

CANALS.				NET ASSESSED REVENUE.		
				1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	...	...	...	—56,178	—1,09,756	—9,562
Midnapur	...	...	...	66,162	1,08,960	—5,236
Hidgellee	...	...	...	28,687	1,426	36,222
Sone	...	...	...	1,29,544	1,71,549	1,97,731
GRAND TOTAL				1,68,215	1,72,179	2,19,155

7. The tables given in paras. 4, 5 and 6 bring out clearly the progress made

* Rainfall in inches.

		1878-79.	1880-81.
Orissa	...	47.64	69.02
Midnapur	...	50.60	57.79
Panchkurah	...	41.44	52.43
Buxar	...	22.27	41.44
Arrah	...	30.35	53.58
Bankipur	...	33.56	64.03

on the several canal systems in Bengal during 1880-81 and the two preceding years. The amount of revenue assessed during any given year is a much more trustworthy measure of the results of the year's operations than the amount of revenue *actually collected*, although the latter may be the more useful sum for financial purposes. The steady growth of the revenue is all the more apparent when it is remembered that the rainfall of 1880-81 was considerably heavier than that of 1878-79.*

8. The working expenses have, however, been increasing in a higher ratio than the revenue, the increase having been most marked on the Sone and Orissa Canals. The attention of the Government of Bengal is drawn to the

importance of watching closely the growth of the maintenance charges, and of keeping them down to the lowest amount consistent with efficiency.

9. The interest charges of the year payable on account of the four large productive public works discussed in the preceding paras. amounted to Rs. 22,74,758, and the net revenue, after deduction of all working expenses, to Rs. 1,68,215. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 21,06,543 on the operations of the year.

10. The areas irrigated during 1880-81 and the two previous years were as follows:—

					1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Orissa	{	Kharif	...	...	112,171	105,186	105,500	
		Rabi	...	...	4,877	3,616	5,517	
		Perennial	...	...	173	236	233	
	TOTAL			...	117,221	109,038	111,250	
Midnapur	{	Kharif	...	...	103,862	100,054	58,607	
		Rabi	...	...	...	124	124	
	TOTAL			...	103,862	100,178	58,731	
Sone	{	Kharif	...	...	134,208	41,132	99,964	
		Rabi	...	...	50,290	62,266	77,430	
		Perennial	...	...	23,127	27,158	19,624	
TOTAL			...	207,625	130,556	197,018		
GRAND TOTAL					...	428,708	339,772	366,999

The Government of India concurs with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in considering the increase in irrigated area very satisfactory. The effect of the diminished hot weather volume of the river Sone, in checking the irrigation of perennial crops on its dependent canals, is very noticeable.

11. The "duty" done by the water in irrigation of "kharif" crops as quoted in paras. 22 and 41 of the Chief Engineer's review, 125 to 170 acres per cubic foot per second, is very remarkable, and if similar results can be obtained in process of time from the average volumes entering the heads of the Orissa and Midnapur Canals, the financial difficulties of the Bengal irrigation works will rapidly disappear. The duties obtained from the mean volumes entering the main Western Canal from the Sone (99 acres per cubic foot per second* during the "kharif," and 58 acres per cubic foot during the "rabi") hardly agree with the kharif and rabi duties obtained on the canals of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab; but the measurements of discharge seem to have been very carefully made, and local conditions of irrigation may very possibly differ considerably from those prevailing in Upper India. The Government of India hopes that this important subject will continue to occupy the attention of the local Engineers. Results obtained from average volumes entering the heads of the several canals, (such as those shown in para. 9 of Report by the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Canals) are more valuable for purposes of general application and comparison than "duties" obtained on the farm or particular distributaries.

12. The value of the silt held in suspension by the canal water in Midnapur for the fields is a very encouraging feature in the future prospects of irrigation in that district. It is not stated whether the silt in the water of the Orissa and Sone Canals is equally esteemed by the cultivators.

13. The steadiness of the navigation revenue (Rs. 2,78,954 in 1880-81 against Rs. 2,88,370 during 1879-80), in spite of the great stagnation in the rice trade, shows that the navigable canals satisfy a real want in the districts which they traverse.

14. The uncollected balances on account of water rate are heavy, but the Government of India entirely agrees with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in considering that a state of affairs which is due to an abundant harvest, low prices of grain, and a season of general prosperity, need not create any serious anxiety.

15. The cost of collecting the canal revenue is compared below, for the three main systems of canal irrigation :—

CANALS.	PERCENTAGE OF COST OF COLLECTION TO RECEIPTS.	
	1880-81.	1879-80.
Orissa	17.20	19.60
Midnapur	11.96	10.60
Sone	12.69	11.46

The cost seems very high, and the Government of India hopes that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will enquire into the matter, and, if possible, reduce the expenditure.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, and of the Report and its accompaniments, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments, for information; also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burmah.

The Resident, Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also, to the Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Bengal Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Resolution on the Canal Revenue Reports for 1880-81, and Note by Chief Engineer on the same, No. 1767 IA, dated Calcutta, the 28th December 1881.

Read—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1880-81, and note by Chief Engineer on the same.

The capital expenditure during the year has amounted to Rs. 19,11,430, and the total outlay under this head has been Rs. 5,30,69,717. Of this amount, Rs. 5,13,01,424 have been expended on Productive Public Works, Rs. 8,30,624 on irrigation and navigation works chargeable to Imperial Funds, and Rs. 9,37,669 on works, the cost of which has been met from Provincial resources.

The amount of interest for 1880-81, payable by the Government of Bengal to the Imperial treasury, is Rs. 22,74,758, against Rs. 22,04,767 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the receipts from all sources for each project, as compared with those of the two previous years :—

	Receipts, 1880-81.	Receipts, 1879-80.	Receipts, 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project.			
Water-rates	1,78,017	1,57,747	1,16,416
Navigation	71,402	98,075	57,042
Miscellaneous	20,325	13,696	8,546
TOTAL	2,69,774	2,69,518	1,82,004
Midnapur Canal.			
Water-rates	1,12,960	1,30,140	85,014
Navigation	93,099	1,05,518	77,340
Miscellaneous	10,407	11,567	8,356
TOTAL	2,16,466	2,47,225	1,70,710
Hidgellee Canal.			
Navigation	53,338	44,918	59,723
Miscellaneous	1,149	863	1,070
TOTAL	54,487	45,781	60,793
Sone Project.			
Water-rates	3,78,266	4,44,716	3,73,312
Navigation	61,145	39,859	29,332
Miscellaneous	39,233	47,013	34,382
TOTAL	4,78,644	5,31,588	4,37,626
GRAND TOTAL	10,19,371	10,94,112	8,51,133

The outstanding balances on account of water-rates are—

	Rs.
Orissa	43,586
Midnapur	92,974
Sone	4,64,261
TOTAL	6,00,821

The falling off in collections and heavy outstanding arrears are due to the low prices of produce which were current during the last four months of the year. On this subject the following quotation from the Chief Engineer's note shows how serious has been the depreciation in the value of the crops produced by the aid of irrigation :—

MEMO.
Price of common rice at Cuttack.
Quantity per rupee.

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	S. C.	S. C.
April	17 1	17 12
May	16 6	14 7
June	14 7	18 0
July	14 7	16 6
August	13 12	16 1
September	13 12	21 0
October	15 2	20 5
November	15 12	20 5
TOTAL	120 11	134 4
Average for 8 months	15 1	16 12
December	16 6	28 4
January	17 1	26 4
February	18 6	30 11
March	18 6	28 6
TOTAL	70 3	109 7
Average for 4 months	17 9	27 6
Average for 12 months	15 14	20 5

"The low prices prevailing during the year are reported to have caused difficulties in promptly collecting water-rates. From the returns in the *Calcutta Gazette*, from which the table marginally noted has been compiled, it appears that the price of rice for the first eight months of the year, from April to November, averaged, for common rice, 16½ seers per rupee, whilst from December to March, during which period the crop from the proceeds of which the water-rates have to be defrayed is reaped and sold, the price averaged 27½ seers per rupee. In the corresponding period of the previous year the prices were 15½ and 17½ seers, respectively, per rupee. In fact, during the latter part of the year under review the price of rice fell to nearly the average price for the seven years, 1868 to 1874, which was 29 seers per rupee."

These remarks refer to Orissa, but the prices of grain both in Midnapur and Behar were similarly affected. The serious difficulties in collections caused by the fall of 50 per cent. in the value of produce must be admitted; the effect

on the year's realizations has been all the greater, inasmuch as the high prices of the previous year have prevailed since 1868.

In Shahabad, from which the major part of the irrigation revenue of the Sone canals is derived, the heavy balance is partly due to the inefficiency of the establishment employed. The Commissioner of the Patna Division in February last made considerable alterations in the system pursued, and placed an experienced Deputy Collector under the supervision of the Collector of the district in direct charge of the collection department. Considerable improvement has already resulted, which, owing to the close of the financial year being at hand when these changes were made, is not very perceptible in the accounts of the year. In the first five months of the present year the realizations from the Sone canals have, however, been Rs.2,73,344, against Rs.1,85,420 in the same months of that preceding. The Lieutenant-Governor confidently expects the Collector of Shahabad will maintain and extend the improvement thus initiated.

The working expenses amounted to Rs.9,93,446, against Rs.9,20,498 in 1879-80. The increase is due to heavy silt clearances in Midnapur and the Sone canals. In Orissa there has been a considerable saving compared with the previous year.

The areas assessed for water-rates, compared with those of previous years, are as follows:—

		1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ORISSA	{ Kharif ...	112,171	105,186	105,500
	{ Rabi ...	4,877	3,616	5,517
	{ Perennial ...	173	236	238
	Total ...	117,221	109,038	111,250
MIDNAPORE	{ Kharif ...	103,862	100,054	58,007
	{ Rabi ...	...	124	124
	Total ...	103,862	100,178	58,731
	Kharif ...	134,208	41,132	99,964
	Rabi ...	50,290	62,266	77,430
	Perennial ...	23,127	27,158	19,624
	Total ...	207,625	130,556	197,018
	GRAND TOTAL ...	428,708	339,772	366,999

The increase in the total area under irrigation is satisfactory, as the rains, except for the kharif in Behar, were sufficiently plentiful to render artificial irrigation not absolutely necessary.

The extension of irrigation in the Balasore district is especially encouraging, as not only were the rains seasonable but the arrangements for distributing water from the third range of the High Level Canal are, in the absence of distributaries, necessarily imperfect. Estimates for extending the distributary system and providing drainage and protective works where necessary will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for sanction by the Secretary of State.

When the works provided for in these estimates are completed, the area irrigable will be raised from 182,380 acres to 653,236 acres. The Chief Engineer thus describes the probable financial effect of the proposed extension of the distributary system, which affords the only means of putting an end to the recurring deficit which the Orissa canals impose on the province —

"It is reasonable to suppose that the area irrigated would continue to bear much the same proportion* to the area provided with distributaries, if the canals not now furnished with distributing channels were completed in that respect. In this case the area irrigated would be nearly trebled, and the income from water-rates enhanced in the same proportion, with no material increase in the working expenses."

The balance of assessment remaining to be collected at the close of the year, as compared with the two previous years, shows a satisfactory diminution, more especially as the low price of rice caused the water-rates to be a heavier burden than usual.

The small increase in the area irrigated in Midnapore is wholly due to revision of existing leases, the rainfall of the year having been so copious that a good crop could be secured without resorting to canal water. The most satisfactory feature in the irrigation operations of the year was that, according to both the Superintending Engineer and Deputy Superintendent, the demand for canal water for leased areas exhibited little or no diminution. The latter observes on this subject—

"The Midnapore agriculturists have thoroughly appreciated the benefits of canal irrigation, and the lessees under existing quinquennial contracts vigilantly waited for opportunities for introducing the river water to their land. Whenever practicable, the rain water was drained out of the fields and the canal water was admitted to them. Whenever there was a cessation of rainfall, or even when it did not pour heavily, the silt which the river water carries with it is much coveted by the cultivators, and they are unanimous in opinion that it does more good than home-made manure."

This is important as showing that, even in years when the rainfall is above the average, the cultivators receive an equivalent for water-rates payable by them.

The considerable increase in kharif irrigation in Behar was mainly due to the short rainfall in September; but the large increase in the lengths of village channels contributed in no small degree to this satisfactory result. As these channels are constructed at the expense of the landholders and cultivators, the outlay thus voluntarily incurred proves that a steady demand for canal water is becoming general. Credit is due to the local Engineers who have constructed or aligned these channels.

The falling-off in rabi irrigation is accounted for by the abundant rainfall in the latter half of October; it was, however, probably not uninfluenced by the substitution of kharif for rabi crops, which has been alluded to in previous revenue reports.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the experience of the present year does not confirm the hopes entertained of dispensing with closures on the Sone canals. He relies on the Superintending Engineer making further efforts to prevent the ingress of silt, and on his endeavouring to increase the efficiency of the dredging plant employed.

The total revenue derived from navigation was Rs.2,78,984, against Rs.2,88,370 in the year preceding. These figures include the earnings of the Government transport service, which amounted to Rs.67,387 in the year under review, and Rs.61,598 in 1879-80. Apart from the question of revenue, the service even at this early stage of its existence more than pays its expenses, while the great convenience to the people of the districts traversed is admitted on all hands. Measures for extending and improving it are under consideration.

The following statement shows the tollage collections for the last nine years:—

TOLL COLLECTIONS.					
	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgellee.	Sone.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	10,044	20,994	14,454	...	45,492
1873-74	18,577	34,104	27,978	...	80,659
1874-75	21,412	44,886	52,209	...	1,18,507
1875-76	16,377	51,810	22,540	...	90,727
1876-77	22,881	67,651	44,572	4,852	1,39,956
1877-78	33,884	1,06,917	60,971	26,774	2,28,506
1878-79	57,042	77,340	59,723	29,332	2,23,437
1879-80	62,389	91,861	44,918	27,604	2,26,772
1880-81	41,297	77,143	53,338	39,819	2,11,597

The falling-off in the tollage receipts of the Orissa and Midnapore canals is due to the almost total stagnation in the rice trade consequent on the low prices that prevailed during the year, which induced the ryots and merchants in the interior to hold out, where possible, in expectation of a rise in price.

There is a hopeful increase in the traffic on the Sone canals, and the receipts from the Hidgellee tidal canal show a steady growth.

The operations of the year are on the whole satisfactory, the earnings of the canals having been Rs.2,33,541,* but the receipts have been disappointing. The expected revenue is, however, for the most part deferred rather than lost

	Rs.
* Orissa canals ...	32,243
Midnapore " ...	74,985
Hidgellee " ...	29,617
Sone " ...	1,61,182
TOTAL ...	2,33,541

The collections have unavoidably fallen into arrears through the unwillingness of the cultivators to pay without pressure—a result of the low prices of produce, and in some cases of the difficulty of selling at all. Seasons of such abundance are unhappily not frequent, and when they do occur the general prosperity of the country more than compensates for some loss to the State in the revenues derived from canals, the property of Government.

The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. F. M. Halliday, Commissioner of the Patna Division, for the re-organization of the collecting establishment in Shahabad; to Mr. R. H. Rhind, Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, for the careful manner in which the areas irrigated have been verified, and statistics regarding the duty of water collected; and to Major Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, for the great advance made in village channel construction.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. C. LEVINGE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by H.C. LEVINGE, ESQ., C.E., Chief Engineer on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1880-81.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on Irrigation Works in Bengal during the year 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 19,11,430

During the six previous years the outlay was as follows:—

1874-75	...	...	...	...	49,85,345
1875-76	...	...	...	...	41,97,442
1876-77	...	...	...	...	33,92,709
1877-78	...	...	...	...	24,08,969
1878-79	...	...	...	...	28,32,279
1879-80	...	...	...	...	18,48,281

2. The total capital (direct charges) invested up to the end of the year 1880-81, was Rs. 5,30,69,717, as follows:—

Productive public works	...	...	...	Rs. 5,13,01,124
Imperial ordinary works	...	...	...	8,30,624
Provincial works	...	...	...	9,57,669
TOTAL	...	...	...	5,30,69,717

3. The particulars of the above outlay are given below:—

				OUTLAY	
				During the year.	To end of the year.
CAPITAL OUTLAY (DIRECT CHARGES).				Rs.	Rs.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.					
Orissa Canals	...	...	...	4,50,592	1,92,26,521
Midnapur Canal	...	...	...	2,50,454	77,20,927
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...	17,72,699
Sone Canals	...	...	...	8,21,398	2,25,81,277*
TOTAL	...	...	...	15,02,444	5,13,01,424
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.					
IMPERIAL.					
Tirhoot project (in abeyance)	...	...	...	...	5,31,425
Hooghly ditto	...	...	...	...	1,42,426
Damoodur ditto (suspended)	...	...	...	(—) 1,000	1,56,773
TOTAL	...	...	...	(—) 1,000	8,30,624
PROVINCIAL.					
Joojooty project	...	...	...	2,39,270	2,81,851
Sarun ditto	...	...	...	98,964	5,84,066
Orissa Coast Canal	...	...	...	71,752	71,752
TOTAL	...	...	...	4,09,986	9,37,669
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	19,11,430	5,30,69,717

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,907 charged in excess to capital on account of expenditure in England in 1870-71.

4. The indirect charges, other than interest, viz., (1) Capitalised abatement of land revenue; (2) loss by exchange on payments in England; and (3) charges for leave and pension allowances, debitable to capital, amounted for and up to the year 1880-81 to Rs. 87,242 and Rs. 20,58,119, respectively:—

				INDIRECT CHARGES.	
				During the year.	To end of the year.
				Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL OUTLAY (INDIRECT CHARGES).					
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.					
Orissa Canals	...	...	...	8,230	7,34,987
Midnapur Canal	...	...	...	9,289	2,46,103
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...	65,374
Sone Canals	...	...	...	56,086	8,85,733
TOTAL	...	...	...	74,205	19,32,197*
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.					
IMPERIAL.					
Tirhoot project (in abeyance)	...	...	...	...	74,650
Hooghly do.	...	...	...	...	2,816
Damoodur do. (suspended)	...	...	...	...	16,122
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	93,588
PROVINCIAL.					
Joojooty project	...	...	...	8,790	10,521
Sarun do.	...	...	...	3,969	21,535
Orissa Coast Canal	...	...	...	278	278
TOTAL	...	...	...	13,037	32,334
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	87,242	20,58,119

* Inclusive of Rs. 4,56,931 on account of loss by exchange to end of 1879-80.

5. The total capital, including indirect charges, invested up to the end of 1880-81, was therefore Rs. 5,51,27,836, as follows:—

Productive Public Works	...	...	...	Rs. 5,32,33,621
Imperial Ordinary Works	...	...	...	9,24,212
Provincial Works	...	...	...	9,70,003
TOTAL	...	...	...	5,51,27,836

6. The following statement shows the total receipts, working expenses, and charges for interest in respect of Productive Public Works for the year 1880-81 as compared with the five previous years:—

	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources	10,19,371	(a) 11,03,781	(b) 8,59,071	4,94,772	3,29,760	2,30,434
Working Expenses (direct charges)	9,93,446	(c) 9,21,768	8,66,610	7,02,867	5,97,969	5,29,499
Net revenue	25,925	1,82,018	53,461	—2,08,085	—2,68,200	—2,99,056
Charges for interest	22,74,758	22,04,767	21,20,416	20,03,270	18,78,189	17,14,578
DEFICIT	22,48,833	20,22,749	20,66,955	22,11,355	21,46,389	20,13,634
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	57,280	58,966	44,529	36,506	29,089	26,006
TOTAL DEFICIT	23,06,113	20,76,715	21,11,484	22,47,861	21,75,478	20,39,640
Rate per cent. on capital outlay	4.33	4.01	4.26	4.92	5.02	5.09

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 9,689 amount of revenue realized in England.
(b) Ditto " 7,938 net ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Ditto " 1,266 expenditure in England on account of leasehold property.

7. The total charges for interest for 1880-81 amounted to Rs.23,45,106, viz.—

	Rs.
Productive Public Works	22,74,758
Irrigation and Navigation Works—	
Imperial	37,378
Provincial	32,970
TOTAL	23,45,106

Of the above amount, Rs.22,74,758, being the interest on the Productive Public Works Capital, is payable from the Provincial to the Imperial Treasury.

8. The total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted to Rs.1,97,68,394, viz.—

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

	Rs.
Unpaid working expenses (direct charges)	13,11,725
Interest	1,81,47,778
TOTAL	1,94,59,503

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

IMPERIAL.

	Rs.
Unpaid working expenses	...
Interest	2,62,744
TOTAL	2,62,744

PROVINCIAL.

Unpaid working expenses	(—)10,080
Interest	56,227
TOTAL	46,147

GRAND TOTAL

... 1,97,68,394

9. Inclusive of indirect charges debitable to revenue, the total debt to the end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs.2,01,03,746, viz.—

	Rs.
Productive Public Works	1,97,94,855
Irrigation and Navigation Works—	
Imperial	2,62,744
Provincial	46,147
TOTAL	2,01,03,746

10. The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch during 1880-81 amounted to Rs.45,32,063. The funds from which this expenditure was met, and the various heads of account to which it was charged, are detailed below :—

IMPERIAL.

	Rs.
Productive Public Works, capital account	15,02,444
Irrigation and Navigation for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	(—)1,000
Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	4,08,939
TOTAL	19,10,383

PROVINCIAL.

	Rs.
Productive Public Works, revenue account	9,92,186
Irrigation and Navigation for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	4,09,986
Irrigation and Navigation for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	10,30,698
Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	1,339
TOTAL	24,34,209
Taccavi outlay	1,47,076
Contributions	40,395
TOTAL	45,32,063

11. The following table shows the areas irrigated and assessed as compared with those of the four previous years :—

	ORISSA CANALS.				MIDNAPUR CANAL.				NONE CANALS.				TOTAL.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
1880-81	Acres. 112,171	Acres. 4,877	Acres. 173	Acres. 117,221	Acres. 103,862	...	...	...	Acres. 134,208	Acres. 50,290	Acres. 23,127	Acres. 207,625	Acres. 350,241	Acres. 55,167	Acres. 23,300	Acres. 428,708
1879-80	105,186	3,616	236	109,038	100,178	...	...	...	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556	246,496	65,882	27,394	339,772
1878-79	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	58,607	124	...	58,731	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018	264,071	83,071	19,857	366,999
1877-78	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	19,550	...	269	19,819	107,087	124,812	9,891	241,790	221,725	127,883	10,496	360,104
1876-77	26,070	3,991	321	30,382	32,600	81	...	32,681	1,923	32,017	1,879	35,819	60,593	36,089	2,200	98,882

ORISSA CANALS.

12. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below :—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	Outlay during 1880-81.	Outlay to end of 1880-81.
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	4,83,118	1,36,70,549
Establishment	55,200	36,74,715
Tools and plant	38,663	17,28,176
Suspense balances	(—)1,23,179	2,18,530
TOTAL	4,53,802	1,92,86,970
Less receipts on capital account	3,210	60,449
NET OUTLAY	4,50,592	1,92,26,521
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalisation of abatement of land revenue	223	30,596
Loss by exchange	...	2,94,089
Leave and pension allowances	8,607	4,10,302
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES	8,830	7,34,987

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1879-80	68,57,704
Ditto for 1880-81	8,55,055
Total interest charges to end of 1880-81	77,12,759

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	EXPENDITURE			RECEIPTS	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works (extensions and improvements).	...	1,644	Water-rates ...	1,78,047	7,27,099
Repairs and maintenance	1,99,554	15,91,078	Navigation ...	71,402	3,82,959
Establishment ...	92,209	7,70,054	Miscellaneous ...	15,445	1,24,682
Tools and plant ...	12,266	87,391	Direct revenue realized in England ...	4,880	(b) 22,487
Profit and loss ...	...	640			
Refunds of revenue ...	777	1,953			
Direct expenditure in England.	1,260	(a) 2,525	TOTAL RECEIPTS...	2,69,774	12,57,227
			Deficit ...	36,292	11,98,058
TOTAL EXPENDITURE...	3,06,066	24,55,285		3,06,066	24,55,285

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 1,265, charges incurred in 1879-80, omitted from previous accounts.

(b) Ditto of Rs. 17,607, revenue realized in 1878-79 and 1879-80, omitted from previous accounts.

13. The expenditure on and earnings of the canals are shown below :—

Expenditure.		Earnings.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Works (extensions and improvements).	...	Water-rates ...	1,82,453
Repairs and maintenance ...	1,99,554	Navigation ...	69,013
Establishment ...	92,209	Miscellaneous ...	17,477
Tools and plant ...	12,266	Direct revenue realized in England.	4,880
Profit and loss ...	...		
Refunds of revenue...	777	TOTAL EARNINGS ...	2,73,823
Direct expenditure in England ...	1,260	Deficit... ..	32,243
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	3,06,066	TOTAL ...	3,06,066

14. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 8,91,347, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 89,10,817.

15. The following table shows the areas irrigated and the rainfall in each of the years commencing from 1872-73 :—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1872-73 ...	3,799	941	13	4,753	73.00
1873-74 ...	9,104	3,291	176	12,571	40.31
1874-75 ...	19,740	2,454	267	22,459	64.00*
1875-76 ...	13,991	4,102	314	18,409	70.00*
1876-77 ...	26,069	3,991	321	30,382	44.26*
1877-78 ...	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	47.94*
1878-79 ...	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	61.98*
1879-80 ...	105,186	3,616	236	109,038	60.85*
1880-81 ...	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	85.10*

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Marsaghai.

It will be seen that the areas irrigated during the year was 8,183 acres in excess of the previous year's results. Of this increase 6,985 acres was kharif and 1,261 acres rabi irrigation. Sugarcane fell off by 63 acres. The increase in the kharif was not, however, except in the Balasore district, where, notwithstanding the abundant rainfall, agreements for 1,526 acres were executed, due to new leases. The increase in the Cuttack district is wholly due to the areas watered under existing leases having been found to be undermeasured

when checked by the cadastral maps which were received during the year. The small increase in the rabi irrigation is encouraging, though no large revenue can be expected from this source of income for some years.

16. The Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, has compiled an instructive table (paragraph 13 of his revenue report) showing the percentage of area commanded and provided with distributaries, under irrigation during the year. He shows that 507,600 acres are commanded by existing canals, of which 181,315 acres are provided with distributaries, the area actually irrigated being 117,221 acres, or 61.65 per cent. of the area provided with distributaries, and 23.09 per cent. of the area commanded. It is reasonable to suppose that the area irrigated would continue to bear much the same proportion to the area provided with distributaries, if the canals not now furnished with distributing channels were completed in that respect. In this case the area irrigated would be nearly trebled, and the income from water-rates enhanced in the same proportion, with no material increase in the working expenses. The low ratio, 31.35 per cent., of area irrigated to that provided with distributaries on the first range of the high level canal is wholly due to want of protection from flood. Estimates for the necessary embankments have been sanctioned, and a considerable increase in the area irrigated from that canal may be expected in future years. A corresponding improvement in the percentage of area irrigated over the system provided with distributaries will result, more especially if the drainage of the country commanded by the Kendrapara Canal is improved. Proposals for effecting this are now under consideration.

17. In the Revenue Report for last year the length of distributary channels was overstated by 11 miles. During the year $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of distributary channel and two miles of village channels were constructed, the total length of canals and distributaries open at the end of the year being shown in the following table, which is extracted from paragraph 10 of the Superintending Engineer's Revenue Report :—

NAME OF CANAL.	LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	ASSESSED AREAS.	
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					1879-80.	1880-81.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ...	39	...	317	129,421	101,110	87,300	42,096	45,730
Gobree ...	15	...	...	27,251	21,290	...	3,549	4,198
Pattamoondi ...	...	47	...	65,600	51,250	...	11,996	11,943
Kendrapara extension	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...	...	...
Taldandah ...	27	...	67	19,520	15,250	14,185	10,398	10,706
Machgong ...	4	15	113	44,928	71,600	35,100	26,881	28,694
High Level, 1st range	33	...	116	18,185	62,600	44,730	13,715	14,023
Ditto 2nd "	12½	...	...	...	120,000	...	189	182
Ditto 3rd "	17	...	...	...	57,500	...	214	1,745
TOTAL ...	162½	62	613	313,865	507,600	181,315	109,038	117,221

18. The illicit irrigation is returned by Executive Engineers as 435 acres, whilst the Deputy Revenue Superintendent reports 496 acres assessed as unauthorized irrigation. The smallness of the area so assessed, and the concordance between the areas irrigated as returned by the Executive Engineers and Canal Revenue Department—116,485 acres in the one case and 117,221 acres in the other—are satisfactory, as showing that the people generally have found it more to their interest to take the water in a legitimate way, and also that the State is not defrauded of its proper dues.

19. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 58,977, due for water-rates and miscellaneous charges. Rs. 20,610 became due in 1880-81 on previous year's account, and the assessments for the year amounted to Rs. 1,75,375, making a total of Rs. 2,54,962 in all. The total collections were Rs. 1,89,517, the balance at the close of the year being Rs. 45,597, the difference, Rs. 19,818, representing

remissions during the year. The details of the remissions are given by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent as follows:—

	Rs.
Under clause 1 Revenue Rule 33 for non-receipt of water ...	4,746
2 of ditto for insufficient supply ...	180
3 of ditto for excess supply ...	9,924
4 of ditto for errors in measurements ...	2,848
Remitted on account of miscellaneous dues ...	64
Remitted by limitation under Section 9 of Act VII of 1880, or on account of the poverty of the assesses ...	2,056
	<u>19,818</u>

It has since been ascertained that Rs. 800 of the last item returned as barred by limitation was never legally due, but represents certain demands on account of rabi irrigation which were never assented to by the ryots, and made solely on the strength of entries in patrols' diaries. The attention of the Superintending Engineer will be called to the large remissions made on account of non-receipt of water or excess supply. Under the rules in force, which were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th July 1880, and are appended to this note, remissions on these accounts are made by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. Measures will be taken to ensure early intimation being given to divisional Canal Officers, so that the supply may be better controlled.

20. The percentage of cost of collection to receipts has amounted to 17.2, against 19.6 in the previous year and 23.1 in the one next preceding. The diminution of expenditure is almost wholly due to one Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent having been on leave during the year. It appears probable that one such officer will be sufficient for the future, at least until the distributary system is further extended and irrigation consequently develops. Mr. Wyll reports that the system of collection through middlemen is working well, 70 per cent. of the water-rates falling due on the 1st of February being collected before the end of March. In all 253 such middlemen were appointed to collect Rs. 1,63,912. Out of this amount, Rs. 1,14,267 were realized by them, and Rs. 5,601-11-5 paid as commission during the year. This item of expenditure will probably increase in future years, but a diminution in the charge for measurement may be looked for, as the revision of areas under five years' leases by the aid of the cadastral maps is completed.

21. The percentage of lift to flow irrigation remains at about 5 per cent. for kharif and 30 per cent. for the rabi season.

22. The Superintending Engineer, in paragraphs 25 to 28 of his report, gives statements showing the duty of water in the kharif season on the different canals in the circle. The following table is extracted from his report:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Effective average discharge in cubic feet.	Total for each main canal.	Area of kharif leased.	Total area for each main canal.	Average duty of each cubic foot.	Average duty of each main canal.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ...	214	338	42,238	57,792	197.37	170.98
Pattamoondi ...	77		11,519		149.59	
Gobree ..	47		4,035		85.85	
High Level, 1st range ...	68	68	13,777	13,777	202.60	202.60
Taldandah ...	66		10,354		156.87	
Machgong ...	215	281	28,340	38,694	131.81	137.70
TOTAL	687	687	110,263	110,263	160.49	160.49

The Pattamoondi and Gobree canals are not provided with distributaries, and on the area irrigated by them an average duty of 125 acres per cubic foot of discharge taken from the canals for irrigating purposes was obtained. On the remaining canals the average duty similarly calculated was 168 acres per

cubic foot of discharge. No account appears to have been taken of water escaping from distributaries; but both as regards canals and distributaries, much care was exercised in proportioning the supply to the volume required, and the distributaries being generally short, the amount so escaping was insignificant, and can be neglected without any sensible error. The Executive Engineer, Brahminee-Byturnee Division, remarks on one distributary on which special observations were made:—"One feature of the returns is that little or no tail discharge from distributary or branches took place not actually used for irrigation. From this and the fact that the outlets are either nine-inch pipes or wooden shoots 12 inches square, I am inclined to believe that the waste, where existing, occurred through the outlets."

The high duty obtained was in a large degree the result of the copious rainfall of the year, which is shown in paragraph 21 of the Superintending Engineer's report to have been, for an average of 13 registering stations, 76.20 inches, or 23.66 in excess of the average of the same in previous year. At Cuttack, where observations for 25 years are available, the rainfall was 15.44 inches in excess of the average. Abundant as the rainfall was during July and October it was only slightly in excess of an average fall, so that whilst exerting an important effect on increasing the average duty, it rather lessened the need for canal water during these two critical months than obviated the necessity for irrigation.

An exceptional rainfall of 10.53 inches in 24 hours at Kendupatna in August 1880 is reported by the Superintending Engineer.

23. Crop experiments were carried out as usual. There is still a difference in favour of irrigation, averaging Re. 1.32 in the Mahanuddy and Rs. 4.10 in the Brahminee-Byturnee Division for the principal crop (sarud rice). Last year the differences were Rs. 5.87 and Rs. 6.13.

24. On the whole the year has not been favourable to irrigation, notwithstanding which an encouraging increase in the leased area has been obtained in the Balasore district, and both demands and collections are in excess of any year to date. The low prices prevailing during the year are reported to have caused difficulties in promptly collecting water-rates. From the returns

MEMO.			
Price of Common Rice at Cuttack.			
Quantity per Rupee.			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	
	S. c.	S. c.	
April ...	17 1	17 12	
May ...	16 6	14 7	
June ...	14 7	18 0	
July ...	14 7	16 6	
August ...	13 12	16 1	
September ...	13 12	21 0	
October ...	15 2	20 5	
November ...	15 12	20 5	
	120 11	134 4	
Average for 8 months ...	15 1	16 12	
December ...	16 6	26 4	
January ...	17 1	26 4	
February ...	18 6	30 11	
March ...	18 6	26 6	
	70 3	109 7	
Average for 4 months ..	17 9	27 6	
Average for 12 months	15 14	20 5	

certainly be lost. If, however, the Collector has any suggestions to make whereby the Government dues may be realized with reasonable punctuality and less trouble to the ryots, it will be worth considering. Although the number of cases in which notices and distrains were resorted to appear to have been large, the proportion in which the parties allowed sale to take place appears to have been comparatively small. The circumstances of the year were somewhat peculiar; zemindars have raised rents on the strength of the good crops resulting from the high prices of late years. Prices during the past year have

been low, and though the crops were good, the ryots had not the same supply of money as before, and the zemindars being reluctant to lower rents, there was a certain amount of effort to get clear of the water-rate."

The Deputy Revenue Superintendent's explanation as to difficulties in collections, which is quoted from his report, is to a similar effect:—

"In 1878-79, the first year of the five-year system, I recorded my conviction that canal irrigation was appreciated for its own value, and though there was a very general desire this year to discredit any benefits as due to irrigation, yet this was only what might have been expected from the Uriyals after a season of heavy rainfall. The heavy rainfall of August and September last was too much for the rice crops, which had been thoroughly irrigated in July. The yield was injuriously affected by the excessive and continuous moisture, and the average outturn per acre must have varied from twelve to fourteen annas against bumper crops of the three previous years. This decrease in the outturn, added to the low prices prevailing for rice, naturally caused discontent, and instead of being willing to pay up water-rates, the cultivators thought that it was the duty of a benevolent Government to forego them. This feeling of discontent will not be difficult to understand when it is considered that owing to various causes there has been a material increase in the land rent within the past seven or eight years, and that this enhancement is exacted regardless of the seasons, the state of the crops, or the market-value of the staple produce. This latter point has been prominently brought forward by me in a separate report. I only allude to it here to explain the causes of the general complaints which prevailed this year against the payment of water-rates. There is no want of appreciation of canal irrigation among the cultivators wherever areas are properly commanded and drained. Were the conditions of the land settlement in Orissa similar to those in the Godavari district, the financial returns would be equally favourable here."

Notwithstanding the difficulties in collecting water-rates due to the low prices of produce and the diminished yield of the crops, the balance of assessment remaining to be collected at the end of the year compares favourably with that of former seasons. The balance has been reduced to Rs. 25,559 up to the 1st of September.

25. The canals open for navigation and toll collections of the year were as follows:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Length open in miles.	Collections per mile of canal open.	
		Total collections.	Rs.
Taldandah	27	3,017	97
Machgong	4	22,018	564
Kendrapara	39	7,414	494
Gobree	15	3,717	113
High Level Canal, Range I	33	4,368	349
Ditto ditto II	12½	763	45
Ditto ditto III	17		
TOTAL	147½	41,297	280
Receipts from Government transport service		30,105	
GRAND TOTAL		71,402	

This table is based on collections as shown in Examiner's "Memorandum on the Revenue derived from Productive Public Works during the year 1880-81." The actual earnings on which the statistics in the Superintending Engineer's report are based will be considered later on. The Kendrapara Extension Canal has not been included in the lengths of canal open, the terminal lock not having been completed till after the close of the year under review. The High Level Canal Range I has been taken at 33 miles in length, the extra three miles shown in the Examiner's memorandum being river crossings.

26. The collections in previous years were exclusive of receipts on account of transport service—

	Rs.
1872-73	10,044
1873-74	18,577
1874-75	21,412
1875-76	16,377
1876-77	22,881
1877-78	33,844
1878-79	57,042
1879-80	62,389

The receipts for the year were therefore barely 66 per cent. of the previous year's results, and the falling-off in tollage earned is even more marked, the decrease being 37·33 per cent. Some particulars of this decrease are shown in the following table, which exhibits the total traffic on the canals during the year compared with 1879-80:—

	Miles open.	Tollage.		Number of boats.		Tonnage.		Value of cargo.		Tollage per mile of canal.	
		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
		Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taldandah	31	2,878	2,999	950	1,191	16,619	19,995	88,904	61,787	92·83	96·74
Machgong	4	35,432	29,211	5,553	5,945	46,654	39,702	23,15,584	17,19,005	656·15	540·95
Kendrapara	39										
Gobree	15										
High Level Canal, Range I	33	8,560	3,537	2,308	1,668	19,183	11,149	3,36,239	2,15,860	259·39	107·18
Ditto, Range II	12½	11,110	5,171	2,830	1,633	24,745	15,842	2,48,885	1,16,919	888·80	413·68
Ditto, Range III	17	1,240	952	361	429	2,987	3,175	34,000	25,841	72·94	56·00
TOTAL	147½	59,220	41,870	12,062	10,866	110,188	89,863	30,23,612	21,39,412	401·49	283·86
Government traffic	147½	12,751	7,227	2,957	3,383	34,334	28,340	22,372	25,017	86·45	48·99
Private traffic	147½	46,469	34,643	9,045	7,483	75,854	61,523	30,01,240	21,14,395	315·04	234·87

By canals the traffic compared with the previous year is shown in the following statement, which embraces private traffic only:—

NAME OF CANAL.	TONNAGE.				TOLLAGE PER MILE OF CANAL.			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase	Decrease.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase	Decrease.
Taldandah	12,181	15,338	3,157	...	72·77	79·32	6·55	...
Machgong	43,772	36,137	...	7,635	627·90	518·02	...	109·88
Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gobree	9,596	5,490	...	4,106	175·90	79·85	...	96·05
High Level, Range I	7,517	3,548	...	3,969	269·12	102·16	...	166·96
Ditto, Range II	2,788	1,010	...	1,778	66·94	17·59	...	49·35
Ditto, Range III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	75,854	61,523	3,157	17,488	315·04	234·87	...	80·17
Decrease	...	...	...	14,331	...	...	...	...

The private traffic classified according to articles carried is shown in the table below:—

	TONNAGE.			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
Articles of food	30,514	16,122	...	14,392
Stimulants	12	42	30	...
Clothing	3	264	261	...
Staples of manufacture	1,200	1,831	631	...
Fuel	461	607	146	...
Building materials	6,350	7,854	1,504	...
Cooking utensils	80	81	1	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Passengers	...	...	...	...
Empty boats	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	38,620	26,801	2,573	14,392
Decrease	2	11,819	...	...

From the three preceding tables it will be observed that, with the exception of the Taldandah canal, in which there has been a small increase in private traffic, there has been a serious falling-off in the traffic on all the canals, which is thus summarised by the Superintending Engineer:—

SUB-HEADS.	Government traffic.	Private traffic.	TOTAL.
Tollage	—5,524	—11,826	—17,350
Number of boats	+426	—1,562	—1,136
Tonnage	—5,994	—14,331	—20,325
Value of cargo	+2,645	—8,86,845	—8,84,200
Tollage per mile of canal	—37·46	—80·17	—1,17·63

The decrease is entirely in food-grains, empty boats, and passengers. The falling-off in the first and second of these items is consequent on the good harvest in other parts of India, Orissa rice not being so well liked as Bengal rice, and not in demand, unless the prices elsewhere are comparatively high. The export of grain from False Point, to which the canal traffic naturally tends, has fallen off from 25,236 tons in 1879-80 to 14,524 tons during the year under review. It is perhaps necessary to remark that a considerable number of the boats carrying grain for export returned empty, and that consequently the preceding explanation is fully applicable to both items. From the 1st of August 1880 the tolls on empty boats were reduced by one-half.

No wholly satisfactory reason for the falling-off in the tonnage of passenger boats, which affects all the canals nearly equally, is apparent. Some part of it is probably due to the increased use made of the Government transport service.

27. The discouraging results of the year can scarcely be due to the canal tolls being too high, as a material reduction covering nearly the whole of the scheme was made from the 1st of August 1880, the effect of which is clearly shown in paragraph 43 of the Superintending Engineer's report which is here reproduced:

"A revised schedule of tolls was sanctioned during the year, and came into force on the 1st August 1880, the alterations made by which were principally as follows:—

"1st.—In order to render the mileage rate of tolls uniform upon all the canals, the total tollage previously charged upon the Gobree and High Level Canals, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ranges, was reduced so as to make the mileage rates of those canals similar to those prevailing upon the Kendrapara and Talandah Canals.

"In this way the tolls upon the Gobree Canal were reduced by 18·75 per cent., and those upon the High Level Canal, 1st range, by 16·66 per cent., while the reduction made upon the 2nd and 3rd ranges of the High Level Canal amounted to 37·50 per cent., of the total tollage charges previously made upon those canals.

"2nd.—The tolls charged upon empty boats at all seasons of the year were reduced to one-half.

"3rd.—The tolls levied upon timber and bamboos were considerably reduced upon all the canals."

28. The miscellaneous revenue again shows a small but satisfactory increase, which is exhibited by sub-heads in the following table:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water ...	8	25	17	...
Receipts from plantations ...	786	568	...	218
Receipts from other canal produce ...	950	686	...	274
Rents of buildings ...	2,783	2,548	...	235
Ditto of lands ...	3,891	5,672	1,781	...
Ditto of fisheries ...	63	434	371	...
Miscellaneous and other receipts ...	5,205	5,512	307	...
TOTAL ...	13,696	15,445	2,476	727

The receipts since 1872-73 are shown below:—

YEAR.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	19,071	10,044	7,508	36,623
1873-74 ...	17,412	18,577	7,846	43,835
1874-75 ...	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1875-76 ...	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876-77 ...	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877-78 ...	1,17,818	33,844	9,445	1,61,107
1878-79 ...	1,16,416	57,042	8,546	1,82,004
1879-80 ...	1,57,747	98,075	13,696	2,69,518
1880-81 ...	1,78,047	71,402	20,325	2,69,774

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 4,880, revenue realised in England.

29. The working expenses are shown in the following table:—

PARTICULARS.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Maintenance.									
Works ...	1,63,884	74,505	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,40,494	1,37,044	1,47,113	2,58,748*	1,99,554
Establishment, including direc-	26,552	9,568	20,100	33,501	31,639	32,509	39,073	51,918	45,896
tion and accounts ...	...	683	18,070	5,823	11,688	8,234	17,238	8,389	12,266
Tools and plant ...	30	...	...	...	...	41	623	512	777
Profit and loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260
Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direct expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MAINTENANCE ...	1,90,466	84,756	1,55,717	1,76,180	1,83,821	1,77,828	2,04,047	3,19,567	2,59,753
2.—Revenue Management.									
Irrigation establishment ...	41,382	38,607	35,016	25,785	25,005	32,232	27,598	38,794	38,812
Navigation ...	6,154	5,828	5,694	5,653	5,835	6,012	7,445	8,153	7,501
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT ...	47,536	44,435	40,710	31,438	30,840	38,244	35,043	46,947	46,313
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	2,38,002	1,29,191	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072	2,39,090	3,66,514	3,06,066

* Works Rs. 258 and maintenance Rs. 2,59,450.

30. The cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,99,554, against Rs. 2,58,450 expended during the previous year. The details for the two years are as follows:—

HEAD.	LENGTH.		EXPENDITURE.				INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	Per unit.	1880-81.	Per unit.		Per unit.		Per unit.
Head works, feet ...	16,139	16,139	94,751	5·68	47,463	2·94	...	...	44,288	2·74
Main canal, miles ...	209½	209½	1,09,527	5·23	1,09,702	524	175	1	...	...
Distributaries, miles ...	6·0	613	25,649	42	23,946	39	...	...	1,703	3
Transport service ...	...	...	31,523	...	18,443	...	...	...	13,080	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	2,58,450	...	1,99,554	...	175	...	59,071	...

On the head works there has been a very considerable diminution in the cost of maintenance as compared with the previous year, when heavy repairs, consequent on damages sustained in the high flood of August 1879, were executed. The actual expenditure was, allowing for the Brahminee weir, the maintenance of which has been debited to capital since 1879-80 only, considerably under the average. The cost of maintenance of canals and distributaries differs very slightly from what was spent in the previous year, and calls for no special remarks.

31. The net results of the year's working is, as stated in paragraph 11, a loss of Rs. 36,292 as compared with Rs. 96,996 in 1879-80, and Rs. 57,086 in the previous year. This comparatively favourable result in the face of an adverse season is due to careful attention to collections, and to rigid economy both in revenue management and maintenance charges. It cannot be regarded as otherwise than creditable to the local officers.

32. The cost of the navigation establishment employed during the year amounted to Rs. 7,501, being Rs. 51 per mile of canal open, and 18·16 per cent. on the collections. The increased percentage (in the previous year it was only 12·74 per cent.) is wholly due to the diminished receipts, the establishment not having been increased during the year.

33. The receipts from the Government transport service have amounted during the year to Rs. 20,105, and the expenditure to Rs. 18,442. In last year's Revenue Report these items are entered as Rs. 35,686 and Rs. 31,523, so that there is an apparent decrease in the receipts of Rs. 5,581. This falling-off is only apparent, the figures in 1879-80 including the service from the time it was started. The real results of that particular year were—receipts Rs. 20,163, expenditure Rs. 13,199. The statement below gives some particulars of the

traffic, and it is noted that the working expenses are 61·2 per cent. of the gross receipts :—

	TRAFFIC, 1880-81.									TRAFFIC, 1879-80.								
	Kendrapara, Gobree, and Taldandah Canals.			High Level Canal.			TOTAL.			Kendrapara, Gobree, and Taldandah Canals.			High Level Canal.			TOTAL.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
April	No. 604	Mds. 667	Rs. 1,873	No. 136	Mds. 11	Rs. 51	No. 740	Mds. 678	Rs. 1,924	No. 436	Mds. 111	Rs. 1,288	No. 141	Mds. 447	Rs. 140	No. 577	Mds. 558	Rs. 1,428
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,720	4,594	25,986	2,297	1,738	1,157	13,017	6,332	27,143	8,433	2,229	21,023	2,533	4,403	1,731	10,966	6,632	22,754

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

34. The capital interest and revenue accounts are given below :—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	Outlay during 1880-81.	Outlay to end of 1880-81.
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	1,23,701	52,08,136
Establishment ...	57,883	18,91,134
Tools and plant ...	54,318	6,12,378
Suspense balances ...	(—) 5,262	34,466
TOTAL	2,30,640	77,46,114
Less receipts on capital account	186	25,187
NET OUTLAY	2,30,454	77,20,927
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue ...	...	...
Loss by exchange ...	...	67,768
Leave and pension allowances ...	9,289	1,78,335
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES	9,289	2,46,103

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Interest to end of 1879-80	Rs. 27,95,735
Ditto for 1880-81	3,42,256
TOTAL TO END OF 1880-81	31,37,991

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	During 1880-81.	To end of 1880-81.		During 1880-81.	To end of 1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works (extensions and improvements).	...	40,401	Water-rates ...	1,12,960	6,73,323
Repairs and maintenance.	1,21,607	9,53,329	Navigation ...	93,099	6,40,874
Establishment ...	49,638	4,66,375	Miscellaneous ...	10,407	77,489
Tools and plant ...	17,975	69,103			
Refunds of revenue ...	...	17			
TOTAL	1,89,220	15,29,225	TOTAL	2,16,466	13,91,686
Profit	27,246	(—) 1,37,539			
	2,16,466	13,91,686			

35. The total debt for unpaid working expenses and interest amounted for the year to Rs. 3,15,010. and up to the end of the year to Rs. 32,75,530.
36. The expenditure and earnings are given below :—

REVENUE ACCOUNT (EARNINGS).

Expenditure.	Amount.	Earnings.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Works ...	1,21,607	Water-rates ...	1,63,013
Establishment ...	49,638	Navigation ...	89,796
Tools and plant ...	17,975	Miscellaneous ...	11,396
TOTAL	1,89,220	TOTAL	2,64,205
Profit	74,985		
	2,64,205		

37. The area under irrigation during the year amounted to 103,862 acres, against 100,178 acres irrigated in the previous year. This area is wholly under leases for four years or more, of which leases for 23,341 acres will end on the 31st of March 1882. The increase in the leased area, 3,684 acres, is almost wholly due to readjustments of area on old leases, only 582 acres having been leased during the year under review.

38. The following table gives particulars as to length of canals and distributaries, area commanded, and area under irrigation, for the last two years :—

PARTICULARS.	Totals as provided for in revised estimates.	Midnapore weir, Ranges Nos. IV and V.		Panchkoora weir, Range No. III.		Tidal reaches, Ranges Nos. I and II.		TOTAL.	
		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Length of distributaries and branch canals ... miles	290·12	208·65	215·47	27·50	34·00	18·00	18·00	254·15	267·47
Area actually commanded during the year ... acres	125,000	100,000	100,000	23,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	125,000	125,000
Area actually irrigated during the year ... acres	103,862	88,831	91,685	10,185	10,965	1,212	1,212	100,178	103,862
Percentage of area irrigated on area commanded ...	83·09	88·83	91·68	44·06	47·67	60·60	60·60	80·14	83·09

39. The rainfall of the year was abundant, being, as compared with the previous year and the average, as follows :—

STATION.	Rainfall, 1879-80.	Rainfall, 1880-81.	Average.	REMARKS.
Midnapore	38·11	59·91	53·77	Average of 12 previous years.
Panchkoora	36·02	55·68	52·50	Ditto of 11 ditto.
Contai	47·91	87·46	75·05	Ditto of 11 ditto.

It is described by the Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue as almost continuous from June to the end of October, and during those months the average of the fall at Panchkoora and Midnapore was 44·33 inches, against 28·31 inches during the corresponding five months of the previous year.

40. Notwithstanding this copious rainfall, both Superintending Engineer and the Deputy Superintendent remark on the small decrease in the demand for canal water. The latter, in paragraph 4 of his Revenue Report states :—“The Midnapore agriculturists have thoroughly appreciated the benefits of canal irrigation, and the lessees under existing quinquennial contracts vigilantly waited for opportunities for introducing the river-water to their land. Whenever practicable, the rain-water was drained out of the fields and the canal-water was admitted to them, whenever there was a cessation of rainfall, of even when it did not pour heavily. The silt which the river-water carries with it is much coveted by the cultivators, and they are unanimous in opinion that it does more good than home-made manure.” The Superintending Engineer on the same subject observes that though the silt may have benefit-

ed the crops, it brought into the canal a larger quantity of silt than was actually necessary, as but for the constant unnecessary demand for canal-water, the supply entering the canal might have been much less than what it was. As a good harvest was obtainable without irrigation, it is satisfactory to find that even under unfavourable circumstances some of the advantages of irrigation are admitted on all sides; and the use made of the canals as a carrier for fertilizing silt is very far from being a circumstance to be regretted, even though some extra expense in the way of silt-clearing will have to be incurred.

41. The Superintending Engineer (paragraphs 11 to 18) has entered somewhat fully on the duty of water. The conclusion at which he arrives, is that on the data he has been able to obtain, the duty of water, calculated on the supply available for irrigation purposes, is 128 acres per cubic foot for 91,690 acres under the Midnapore and 152 acres per cubic foot for 10,917 acres under the Panchkoora weir. It is not altogether clear how the discharges on which the duty has been calculated have been arrived at, though it would appear from paragraph 12 that they are based on observations of the discharge through head sluices, varying coefficients having been used in making the necessary calculations. The process employed is perhaps not wholly satisfactory, and the Superintending Engineer will be instructed to give in future years in detail the actual observed discharges.

42. The usual crop experiments have been made with the result of showing that under the Midnapore weir, which commands nine-tenths of the area irrigated, the difference in produce between the crops on irrigated and unirrigated fields averages two maunds of paddy and seven maunds of straw, together valued by Mr. Vertannes at Re. 1-11.

43. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 48,984 due for water-rates. Of this amount Rs. 39,649 was for 1879-80, and Rs. 9,335 on account of balances of former years. During the year Rs. 7,284 became due on account of former years, and Rs. 1,55,730 was assessed in the year under review, the total amount for collection being therefore Rs. 2,11,998. Of this amount Rs. 1,12,960 was recovered and Rs. 6,064 remitted, the balance at the end of the year being Rs. 92,974, of which Rs. 78,536 was on account of the year under review, and the balance due from former years.

44. The following statement shows the assessments and collections of water-rates since 1874-75, the assessment column showing the whole of the water-rates earned by the irrigation of the year, whether actually due during the year or not:—

YEAR.	Assessment.	Recoveries and remissions.	Balance outstanding at end of year.	Percentage of recoveries to assessments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	1,17,069	67,145	49,924	57
1875-76	87,789	25,576	62,213	29
1876-77	49,156	4,703	44,453	9
1877-78	29,960	7,961	21,999	26
1878-79	88,777	62,717	26,060	70
1879-80	1,51,587	1,07,140	44,447	70.6
1880-81	1,55,730	77,194	78,536	49.5

The cost of collections was Rs. 14,650, or 11.96 per cent. of the recoveries; in the previous year this figure was 10.6.

45. The decline in the revenue from irrigation was wholly due to short collections, the assessment, as above noted, being in advance of the previous year. It is mainly attributable to the low price of paddy, which in February was selling in Midnapore at 36 seers per rupee, against 17 in the corresponding month of the previous year. In the preceding six or seven years the price of rice is stated not to have materially differed from the rate prevalent in 1879. It will be readily admitted that a fall of more than 50 per cent. in the value of the staple produced by the aid of canal-water must necessarily have exercised an unfavourable effect on the collections, and the closure of range 5 of

the canal from the 8th of January to the end of March is also stated to have increased the difficulty by shutting off means of communication with the usual market. As, however, this closure only affected the country near Midnapore, from which paddy is not usually exported in large quantities, the dulness in the rice trade must be looked on as the real cause of the heavy arrears. The Collector of Midnapore observes that compulsory process for the recoveries of the assessments of the year can only take effect from the 15th of March, the water-rates not being due until the 1st of February; and allowing 15 days for voluntary payment, compulsion on certificates filed on the 16th of February would not be possible until a month had elapsed. Since the close of the year considerable progress has been made in the collection of these large arrears, and it is satisfactory to add that though numerous warrants for the arrest of defaulters were issued, the amounts due were paid so soon as the warrant was executed. The Deputy Superintendent remarks that during the year it was not necessary in a single case to bring the defaulter to his office. Out of Rs. 1,22,489 realized by the Deputy Superintendent during the year, Rs. 98,241 were paid voluntarily and Rs. 24,248 realized by process of law.

46. The navigation revenue of the Midnapore Canal amounted during the year to Rs. 93,099, of which Rs. 77,143 represents the receipts from tolls on boats and Rs. 15,956 was earned by the steamers employed in the transport service. The Superintending Engineer states that Rs. 3,850, hire received for the steamer *Midnapore*, should be excluded from this amount, the cost of running that steamer, Rs. 2,557, being excluded from the working expenses.

47. The tollage collections for the last 11 years have been as follows:—

	Rs.
1870-71	11,781
1871-72	12,935
1872-73	20,994
1873-74	34,104
1874-75	44,886
1875-76	51,810
1876-77	67,651
1877-78	106,917
1878-79	77,340
1879-80	91,861
1880-81	77,143

The tolls exhibit a considerable decrease, which, it will be noticed from the tables which follow, has occurred mainly in the items "articles of food" and "building materials." The decrease in the former was due to the dulness in the rice trade, and the latter to the Indian Cement Company having stopped procuring their supply of ghooting from the Midnapore district; but an important effect on the receipts must have been exerted by long closures of parts of the canal, which took place as below:—

Range V.—From 1st April to 15th May 1880; from 8th January to 31st March 1881.

Narainghur Distributary.—1st April to 15th May 1880; 31st January to 31st March 1881.

The closure in 1881 was due to special repairs to the Lutchemutpore lock. Opportunity was taken to effect the silt clearance at the same time.

48. Some particulars regarding the canal traffic contrasted with the previous eight years is given in the two following tables:—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

DESCRIPTION.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Miles opened at end of year	No. 21	45	48	48	48	48	48	48
Toll collections	Rs. 20,994	24,104	44,886	51,810	67,651	1,06,917	77,340	91,861
Rate of tolls per mile	No. 874	710	935	1,079	1,401	2,227	1,610	1,913
Boats, including empties	No. 26,407	29,967	29,967	36,433	41,372	52,251	48,224	52,044
Measurement tonnage of boats	Tons 103,314	120,068	108,060	160,414	239,913	360,065	280,488	320,927
Measurement tonnage of boats, excluding empties	No. 103,314	120,068	108,060	145,447	131,071	126,013	128,098	180,294
Passengers carried	No. 76,25,108	91,95,625	1,18,33,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,806	1,71,09,394	1,50,51,350	1,59,41,490
Estimated value of cargo	Rs. 76,25,108	91,95,625	1,18,33,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,806	1,71,09,394	1,50,51,350	1,59,41,490

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

DESCRIPTION.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food ...	39,574	50,541	61,407	69,425	114,336	201,256	108,339	118,440	88,946
Stimulants ...	2,971	4,382	4,327	8,228	10,819	18,199	14,765	16,015	14,896
Clothing ...	7,001	7,073	7,355	6,558	5,801	8,893	8,950	10,223	10,290
Staples of manufacture ...	11,269	14,610	14,700	20,172	19,399	19,104	24,942	28,080	31,023
Building materials ...	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140	13,030	21,576	28,268	26,325	29,862
Fuel ...	18,173	15,009	5,609	4,707	6,142	8,952	11,558	10,342	13,428
Cooking utensils and other domestic im- plements ...	2,533	1,951	1,798	2,135	2,782	3,677	4,633	5,021	4,876
Miscellaneous ...	16,630	16,366	65,629	67,021	67,604	79,311	79,518	94,737	88,846

49. The transport service according to the Examiner has resulted in a loss of Rs. 5,318, but from the following extract from the Superintending Engineer's Revenue Report it is apparent that, excluding items belonging to former years or which have erroneously been included under this head, there has been a profit of Rs. 2,306, against a loss of Rs. 4,567 in the previous year:—

"According to the revenue accounts of the Examiner it appears that the total expenditure on the transport service of the Midnapore Canal was Rs. 21,274 during the year under review; but this amount includes the working expenses of the steamer *Midnapore*, an item of Rs. 6,917 charged erroneously in the previous year to the tools and plant account and written back this year to the transport service account, and a sum of Rs. 2,000 expended on the steamer *Sone*, which should have been charged to the general maintenance account of the Midnapore and Hidgelee canals. Excluding the above-mentioned sums from Rs. 21,274 shown by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in his statements, the actual expenditure on the transport service of the Midnapore canal during the year under review will be Rs. 9,800. The total revenue, as shown by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is Rs. 15,956; but excluding from this the hire of the *Midnapore* steamer, the actual gross revenue will be Rs. 12,106 for the transport service, the working expenses being Rs. 9,800, the net revenue will be Rs. 2,306."

The following table, extracted from the Superintending Engineer's Report, gives some particulars as to the traffic and receipts compared with the previous year:—

YEAR.	PASSENGERS.										GOODS.			Total amount realized.	Working expenses.	Profit.	Loss.
	First class.		Second class.		Intermediate class.		Third class.		Total.		Parcel.	Cargo.	Amount				
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.							
1879-80	634	Rs. 398	951	Rs. 278	668	Rs. 514	21,777	Rs. 8,964	22,598	10,184	518	2,923	Rs. 1,157	Rs. 18,235	Rs. 4,567		
1880-81	133	1,111	341	800	56	34	23,377	8,279	23,912	10,244	264	61,433	1,881	12,106	9,800		

50. The miscellaneous revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 10,407 against Rs. 11,567 collected in 1879-80, there being a decrease of Rs. 1,160, which is more than accounted for by the falling-off in *koyali* fees, which have chiefly, owing to competition by zemindars, been steadily diminishing for some time past. The assessment of the year compared with 1879-80 is shown in the following table, which includes only revenue for the collection of which the Deputy Revenue Superintendent is responsible:—

	1880-81.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land rent ...	6,277	5,816
Fruit " ...	40	40
Fisheries ...	565	951
Koyali ...	730	4,086
Grass ...	3	3
Miscellaneous ...	2,447	1,615
TOTAL ...	10,062	12,541

51. The following statement shows the assessments and collections under this head since 1876-77:—

YEAR.	BY REVENUE SUPERINTENDENT.			Collections by Executive Engineer.	TOTAL.	
	Assessment.	Balance.	Collections.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1876-77	...	7,789	2,858	4,931	2,945	7,876
1877-78	...	8,349	1,962	6,302	3,391	9,693
1878-79	...	13,000	7,660	5,940	2,389	8,329
1879-80	...	12,541	4,357	8,184	3,338	11,522
1880-81	...	10,662	8,206	6,856	3,507	10,363

So far as the decrease in revenue is attributable to the falling-off in *koyali* fees, it is not to be regretted, as it indicates the opening of private ghâts, which must eventually tend to increase the navigation revenue. The balance of Rs. 3,206 for 1880-81 and Rs. 5,623 for previous year's revenue due, but not collected, is however unsatisfactory.

52. The revenue receipts and working expenses for the past nine years are shown in the following tabular statements:—

Revenue Receipts.

YEAR.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	23,556	20,994	6,714	51,264
1873-74 ...	35,823	34,104	2,711	72,638
1874-75 ...	67,015	44,886	4,316	1,16,217
1875-76 ...	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
1876-77 ...	61,460	67,651	7,876	1,36,987
1877-78 ...	53,483	1,06,917	9,693	1,70,093
1878-79 ...	85,014	77,340	8,356	1,70,710
1879-80 ...	1,30,110	1,05,518	11,567	2,47,225
1880-81 ...	1,12,960	93,099	10,407	2,16,466

Working Expenses.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance.									
Works and repairs ...	62,844	88,486	92,185	1,13,225	1,09,509	1,41,334	1,09,211	94,488	1,21,607
Establishment ...	9,705	15,474	19,425	26,398	27,662	33,066	28,513	19,162	26,100
Tools and plant ...	...	...	714	4,164	9,714	6,117	13,083	17,036	17,975
Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
TOTAL MAINTENANCE ...	72,549	1,03,960	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885	1,80,474	1,50,807	1,30,686	1,65,682
Irrigation establishment ...	9,316	10,701	11,006	16,193	17,245	16,189	14,802	16,377	16,101
Navigation ditto ...	5,133	5,896	7,097	7,119	7,149	7,151	7,227	7,340	7,437
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT ...	14,449	16,597	18,103	23,612	24,394	23,340	22,029	23,717	23,538
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	86,998	1,20,557	1,30,427	1,67,399	1,71,279	2,03,814	1,72,836	1,54,403	1,89,220

53. There was therefore a net revenue of Rs. 27,246 in the year under review, against Rs. 92,822 in that preceding. The receipts were less by Rs. 30,759, and the working expenses more by Rs. 34,817.

The falling off in receipts, it has already been explained, is chiefly due to short collections of water-rates consequent on the low price of rice, and to diminished navigation tolls, due to the same cause, there being difficulty in disposing of it on any terms.

As regards working expenses, the item revenue management is slightly lower than last year; tools and plant do not materially differ, but maintenance has cost Rs. 1,21,607, against Rs. 94,888 in 1879-80; establishment is proportionally increased, as it is a percentage charge on this subhead. The increased cost of maintenance is partly due to the collection of materials for special repairs to the Lutchmutpore lock, and partly to increased use of dredgers. It also includes Rs. 6,917 debited to the transport service expended in former years and erroneously charged to tools and plant.

54. The following tables show the cost of maintenance of the Main Canal and distributaries as compared with previous years:—

Main Canal.

YEAR.	Length of canal open.	Cost of main-tenance.		Cost per mile.
		Miles.	Rs.	
1872-73 ...	...	24	26,513	1,106
1873-74 ...	...	48	42,144	878
1874-75 ...	...	48	56,281	1,172
1875-76 ...	...	48	63,303	1,319
1876-77 ...	...	48	65,343	1,361
1877-78 ...	...	48	77,521	1,615
1878-79 ...	...	48	59,787	1,246
1879-80 ...	...	48	56,943	1,186
1880-81 ...	...	48	80,990	1,687

Distributaries.			
YEAR.	Length of distributaries open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	103	7,012	68
1873-74	146	7,251	50
1874-75	178	8,917	50
1875-76	228	13,176	58
1876-77	251	25,025	99½
1877-78	255	22,726	89
1878-79	254	20,903	82
1879-80	254	16,159	63
1880-81	267	20,110	75

55. Further details as to the cost of repairs will be found in paragraphs 3 to 7 of Superintending Engineer's report. The rate for dredging is admitted to be excessive, and it is hoped that better arrangements for this important description of work will be made in future. The unsatisfactory results are doubtless largely due to the want of barges which cannot be procured till the revised estimates now before the Government of India are sanctioned.

HIDGELLIE TIDAL CANAL.

56. The Capital interest and revenue Accounts of this Canal are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

				Outlay during 1880-81.	Outlay to end of 1880-81.
				Rs.	Rs.
<i>Direct charges</i>					
Works	...	...	...	...	12,66,239
Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,49,790
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	57,585
TOTAL				...	17,73,614
Less receipts on capital account	...	...	...	...	915
NET OUTLAY				...	17,72,699
<i>Indirect charges.</i>					
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	11,206
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	20,571
Leave and pension allowances	...	...	...	...	33,597
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES				...	65,374

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Interest to end of 1879-80	...	...	7,66,031
Ditto for 1880-81	..	...	79,771

TOTAL INTEREST TO END OF 1880-81 ... 8,45,802

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

		EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
		During the year.	To end of the year.	During the year.	To end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	1,886	1,886	Water-rates	...
Repairs and maintenance	...	17,015	2,18,031	Navigation	...
Establishment	...	5,245	78,402	Miscellaneous	...
Tools and plant	...	1,444	5,547		
TOTAL		25,590	3,03,869		
Profit	...	28,897	1,18,444		
		54,487	4,22,313		

57. The total debt on account of interest charges amounted for the year to Rs.50,874, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 7,27,358.

58. Calculated from the earnings instead of actual receipts, the Revenue account will stand as follows:—

Expenditure.		Amount.	Earnings.		Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
Works	...	18,901	Navigation	...	54,058
Establishment	...	5,245	Miscellaneous	...	1,149
Tools and Plant	...	1,444			
TOTAL		25,590	TOTAL		55,207
Profit	...	29,617			

59. The navigation receipts of the year have amounted to Rs. 53,338, against Rs.44,918 collected in the preceding year, the increase being Rs.8,420. The canal was, however, open during the whole year, whilst in 1879-80 it was closed for 2½ months for silt-clearing. Compared with 1878-79, in which year there was no closure, there is a falling-off in receipts from tolls of Rs.6,385, mainly owing to a decrease in the tonnage of "articles of food" due to the dulness in the rice trade, commented on in reviewing the traffic on the Midnapore canal. With the exception of "staples of manufacture" and "passengers," the other descriptions of goods carried exhibit an increase over the results of 1878-79 as well as 1879-80.

60. Details of traffic for the last nine years are given in the following tables:—

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81
Miles of canal open	No. 26	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections	Rs. 14,454	27,978	52,209	22,540	44,572	60,971	59,723	44,918	53,338
Rate of toll per mile of canal	556	965	1,800	777	1,537	2,102	2,059	1,549	1,839
Number of boats	No. 7,721	13,918	15,443	10,958	22,818	23,882	22,969	16,311	21,783
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	Tons 19,153	63,077	132,282	67,997	131,428	154,426	164,687	120,021	152,781
Passengers carried	No. 1,932	3,623	3,061	3,531					
Estimated value of traffic	Rs. 10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13,38,440	19,71,892	31,30,503	41,55,253	25,86,031	23,34,731

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	87,625	37,852	84,248	101,230	105,687	80,423	80,423
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	3,005	896	1,900	706	1,719	788	788
Clothing	23	194	306	40	189	117	341	93	93
Staples of manufacture	67	786	971	1,341	1,630	1,202	2,839	1,129	1,129
Building materials	851	1,249	3,183	3,758	8,076	6,839	8,601	7,344	7,344
Fuel	509	575	1,144	1,678	1,045	768	1,729	1,164	1,164
Cooking utensils	32	318	336	434	297	250	388	319	319
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	35,100	22,004	34,103	47,321	42,773	28,744	28,744

61. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs.1,149, against Rs.863 collected in the previous year.

62. The receipts and working expenses since 1872-73 are shown in the following statements:—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	14,454	590	15,044
1873-74	...	27,978	639	31,215
1874-75	...	52,209	669	52,891
1875-76	...	22,540	305	22,845
1876-77	...	44,572	464	45,036
1877-78	...	60,971	1,309	62,280
1878-79	...	59,723	1,070	60,793
1879-80	...	44,918	863	45,781
1880-81	...	53,338	1,149	54,487

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Maintenance.</i>									
Works and repairs ...	1,745	37,719	24,023	26,756	7,637	22,469	16,599	30,607	18,901
Establishment ...	6,320	1,215	6,338	8,033	1,793	5,466	3,854	8,794	2,289
Tools and plant ...	...	341	1,299	1,642	429	164	...	...	1,444
Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,065	39,275	31,660	36,431	9,859	28,099	20,453	39,401	22,634
Navigation establishment ...	1,145	1,933	2,874	2,607	2,571	2,465	2,727	2,883	2,956
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	9,210	41,208	34,534	39,038	12,430	30,564	23,180	42,284	25,590

63. The decrease in the working expenses is due to the canal not having been closed for silt-clearing during the year. Compared with 1878-79, in which year there was also no closure, there is a small increase of expenditure, the rate per mile for works only being Rs. 651.7, against Rs. 572.3 in that year.

64. The net revenue, Rs. 28,897, is owing to the diminished working expenses, in excess of that of 1879-80; but it compares unfavourably with the three preceding years.

SONE CANALS.

65. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue accounts of these canals are given below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1880-81.	Outlay to end of 1880-81.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	5,24,890	1,62,26,921
Establishment ...	2,55,144	45,51,559
Tools and Plant ...	1,25,206	17,93,637
Suspense balances ...	—58,741	2,44,009
TOTAL ...	8,46,499	2,28,16,126
Less receipts on Capital account ...	25,101	2,34,849
NET OUTLAY ...	8,21,398	2,25,81,277
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue ...	12,668	33,578
Loss by exchange ...	...	74,503
Leave and pension allowances ...	43,418	7,77,652
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES ...	56,086	8,85,733

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of 1879-80 ...	54,53,550
Ditto for 1880-81 ...	9,97,676
TOTAL INTEREST TO END OF 1880-81 ...	64,51,226

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
<i>I.—Maintenance and repairs.</i>	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	2,85,649	11,17,586	Water-rates ...	3,78,266	13,66,571
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	71,610	3,16,698	Navigation ...	61,145	1,61,962
Tools and Plant ...	580	10,048	Miscellaneous ...	39,233	1,44,697
TOTAL MAINTENANCE ...	3,57,839	14,44,332			
<i>II.—Revenue management.</i>					
Irrigation establishment ...	1,02,476	2,77,184			
Navigation „ ...	10,618	41,679			
TOTAL ...	1,13,094	3,18,863			
<i>III.—Refunds of revenue</i> ...	1,637	4,608			
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	4,72,570	17,67,803			
Profit ...	6,074	—94,573			
TOTAL ...	4,78,644	16,73,230	TOTAL ...	4,78,644	16,73,230

66. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 9,91,602, and to the end of the year to Rs. 65,45,798.

67. The Revenue account calculated on the earnings of the year is shown below:—

Expenditure.	Amount.	Earnings.	Amount.
<i>I.—Maintenance and repairs.</i>	Rs.		Rs.
Works ...	2,85,649	Water-rates ...	5,34,874
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	71,610	Navigation ...	59,645
Tools and Plant ...	580	Miscellaneous ...	39,233
TOTAL MAINTENANCE ...	3,57,839		
<i>II.—Revenue management.</i>			
Irrigation establishment ...	1,02,476		
Navigation „ ...	10,618		
TOTAL ...	1,13,094		
<i>III.—Refunds of revenue</i> ...	1,637		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	4,72,570		
Profit ...	1,61,182		
TOTAL ...	6,33,752	TOTAL ...	6,33,752

68. During the year the Sone canal system was increased by 34½ miles of navigable canal, and 112½ miles of branch canals and distributaries. The lengths of canals and distributaries, and areas commanded and which can be irrigated, are shown in the following table which exhibits the progress made to the end of the year:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Navigable canal.	Branch canal.	Distributaries.	Area under command.	AREA WHICH CAN BE IRRIGATED.		Total area which can be irrigated.
					Kharif.	Rabi.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Main and Patna canal ...	86½	...	306½	307,610	112,640	151,200	263,840
Arrah canal ...	65	70½	486½	441,500	132,800	178,200	311,000
Western Main and Buxar canal ...	65½	89½	217½	546,814	135,840	210,600	346,440
TOTAL ...	216½	110	959½	1,295,924	381,280	540,000	921,280

The columns "area which can be irrigated" are obtained by multiplying the full supply of the canals by 80 for the area irrigable during the kharif season; and 3,000 cubic feet per second, which is taken as the supply available during the rabi season, by 180, for the area which can be watered then.

69. Considerable progress has been made in constructing village channels, full details regarding which will be found in paragraph 12 of the Superintending Engineer's report; 93½ miles of channels have been constructed by Government at the cost of the persons interested; and in the Arrah and Eastern Sone Divisions (information respecting the Buxar Division is wanting) 791 miles by the villagers themselves.

70. The irrigated area assessed during 1880-81 is given below, compared with the previous year's irrigation:—

Year.	Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.	Sugar cane. Acres.	TOTAL. Acres.
1879-80	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556
1880-81	134,208	50,290	23,127	207,625

There has, therefore, been an increase of 77,069 acres in the area irrigated during the year, notwithstanding a falling-off of 11,976 acres in the rabi and 4,031 acres in the sugar cane irrigation. This extension of irrigation is chiefly due to the rainfall during September being much below what is necessary to mature the rice crop, which constitutes the main portion of the kharif irrigation. The rainfall in October was fully sufficient for the requirements of the rabi crop, more especially as the greater part of the fall occurred in the latter half of the month. The decline in the area of sugarcane irrigated occurred mostly in the Buxar Division, and was due to the long closure, from the 19th of April to the 30th June, of the Main Western Canal, from which all the canals of the Main Western Series are supplied. The average rainfall, division by division, the mean of the gauge observations at the head-quarters of sub-divisions being taken, is shown, for four years, in the following table, extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report:—

MONTH.	EASTERN SONE DIVISION.				ARRAH DIVISION.				BUXAR DIVISION.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
April	0.15	0.23	0.30	0.11	0.35	0.64	0.18	0.08	0.91	0.07	0.07	0.33
May	4.25	2.18	0.30	0.82	1.62	2.43	0.18	0.58	2.21	0.07	0.07	0.33
June	0.62	3.42	4.27	5.44	0.60	2.10	4.48	3.79	1.81	7.16	1.41	1.41
July	5.07	9.30	13.44	17.32	4.56	8.83	11.38	18.43	7.36	14.87	17.19	17.19
August	8.02	13.93	8.53	15.89	5.39	10.55	12.02	14.82	8.80	9.62	7.88	7.88
September	1.62	4.64	11.85	2.24	2.70	4.79	17.59	3.60	1.16	5.42	20.43	2.23
October	2.91	0.23	4.38	4.91	1.95	0.37	4.81	4.14	0.75	0.43	3.84	3.87
November	0.82	0.58	0.12	0.12	1.21	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
December	0.82	0.81	1.47	0.04	0.20	1.10	1.99	0.10	1.18	0.04	0.04	0.04
January	0.82	0.81	1.47	0.04	0.20	1.10	1.99	0.10	1.18	0.04	0.04	0.04
February	0.82	0.81	1.47	0.04	0.20	1.10	1.99	0.10	1.18	0.04	0.04	0.04
March	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
TOTAL	23.88	35.82	43.74	47.55	18.92	32.02	52.49	47.80	Incomplete.	29.19	55.97	84.78

71. The average rainfall in the three divisions during August, September, and October, which determines the kharif irrigation, was 19.69 inches, against 30.86 inches in the same months of the previous year, whilst for October, November, and December, on the rainfall during which the rabi crop is dependent, it was 4.77 inches, against 4.32 inches in 1879-80. In 1880-81 three-quarters of the rainfall during the rabi season occurred during the latter half of October, and in November and December, whilst in the previous year this proportion fell in the first half of October, when rain is not so much required as later in the season. The area irrigated by divisions and canals is given in the following table:—

Division.	Canal.	Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.	Sugarcane. Acres.	TOTAL. Acres.
Arrah	Arrah	74,537	31,796	15,897	122,230
Buxar	Main Western and Buxar	42,161	8,116	5,455	55,732
Eastern Sone	Main Eastern and Patna	17,510	10,378	1,775	29,663
	TOTAL	134,208	50,290	23,127	207,625

72. As water can be given for 921,280 acres, the area irrigated, including sugarcane, in both rabi and kharif, is 25 per cent. of the area for which water is available. For kharif only, the figures are more favourable, being 40.3 per cent. of the crop area which can be irrigated, and for the Arrah canal only, 80.3 per cent.

73. By crops for the year under review, and that preceding, the area under irrigation is shown in the following statement:—

NAME OF CROPS.	EASTERN SONE DIVISION.		ARRAH DIVISION.		BUXAR DIVISION.		TOTAL.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	4,713	16,870	25,808	72,446	7,618	41,859	38,139	131,175
Indigo	206	320	298	615	138	21	642	956
Gardens	23	44	5	3	262	6	290	63
Bhadoi	151	285	1,734	1,473	447	281	2,332	2,039
Sugarcane	2,002	1,775	15,060	15,897	10,095	5,455	27,157	23,127
Rabi	10,052	8,474	40,503	30,843	7,447	7,891	58,005	47,208
Opium	2,404	1,885	1,351	953	236	219	3,991	3,057
TOTAL	19,554	29,663	84,759	122,230	26,243	55,732	130,556	207,625

74. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation was 91.6 to 8.4 per cent., against 88.4 to 11.6 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the 207,625 acres irrigated, 147,844 acres were leased, and the remainder was excess irrigation beyond leases. The approximate measurement by patrols, inclusive of 15,378 acres of three years leases which are not measured by patrols, amounted to 186,247 acres, or within a fraction of 90 per cent. of area ultimately assessed.

75. No three years leases have been issued since June 1879, the difference of rates Rs. 2-4 for rabi, including bhadoi, and Rs. 1-8 for kharif, caused practical difficulties in carrying out the system which prevented its becoming popular. Rules under which land, in compact blocks of not less than 50 acres, can be leased for 5 years at a uniform rate of Rs. 2 per acre without reference to the crop grown have been sanctioned, and are apparently acceptable; this rate covers irrigation from the 25th of June to the 1st of April; between these dates only a limited supply of water is available, and a special rate of Rs. 4 per acre is charged and willingly paid. The rules now in force, enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 99 of Act III (B. C.) of 1876, are appended.

76. Considerable attention has been paid to observations for determining the duty of water, and in certain selected distributaries special observations, with a view to accurately determine the quantity of water actually used in irrigation, were made. There are considerable differences in the results to date, which are doubtless chiefly due to the short time over which the observations extend. The discharge of the Main Western Canal was ascertained by a daily observation of the canal itself, mean velocity rods being employed, and the results may be considered as near approximations to the actual quantity of water entering that canal. In the Main Eastern Canal the same plan was followed for the greater part of the year. Details regarding the distributary observations will be found in paragraph 9 of the Superintending Engineer's report. The result of most practical value to be deduced from the data obtained, is that the kharif duty, calculated on the mean discharge entering the Main Western Canal from July to November, was 90 acres per cubic foot of discharge. For October only when irrigation was most required, it fell to 67 acres.

77. The usual observations on the discharge of the river Sone were made, the minimum observed discharge being 681 cubic feet per second, against 447 cubic feet per second in 1879, and 380 in 1878. Up to the closure of the Western Main Canal the supply never fell below 1,700 cubic feet per second.

78. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,18,378; the assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 5,34,874, making a total of Rs. 8,53,252; out of this amount Rs. 3,78,266 were collected, and Rs. 10,725 remitted; the balance outstanding on the 1st April 1881 being Rs. 4,64,261; of this balance Rs. 2,63,621 was due on account of the current, and Rs. 2,00,640 for former years. The amount

remaining due from former years is unduly enhanced by a sum of Rs. 48,559—assessments of 1877-78, when great destruction of crops was occasioned by insects, which had been conditionally remitted for some years; the balance, omitting the demands for 1880-81, which were communicated to the Collectors in the last three months of the year, is, however, heavier than it should be. The Commissioner's remarks on this subject in reviewing the progress of collection in the Shahabad district are reproduced, as explaining the chief cause of the backwardness in collections:—"I am inclined to think that the collections during the year would have been much larger, but for the indifference of the two Deputy Collectors formerly employed on the work. The backward state of the collections compelled me, in February last, to alter slightly the arrangement under which the collections were made. Deputy Collector, Babu Chunder Narain Singh, who was employed wholly on office work, was placed directly in charge of the collection department; and the two Deputy Collectors who were entrusted with the collections, were replaced by two Sub-Deputy Collectors. The effect of this arrangement, apart from the reduction of expenditure, has been that, during the last four months, *i.e.*, from March to June, a sum of Rs. 2,14,528 has been collected." The Commissioner also notices the small percentage, 1·3, recovered by process of law; and, referring to some complaints adverted to by the Officiating Collector who held charge of the district for three months only, commencing after the close of the year under review, states that such complaints can hardly be avoided, considering the large area over which the operations extend, and that they can be easily rectified. It is hoped that the marked improvement in the collections, which has taken place since the change of system described by the Commissioner has been brought into operation, will continue. In Gya and Patna Rs. 68,286 were received during the year, against Rs. 49,619, the maximum collection of any year to date; the balance, Rs. 32,956, is not excessive, allowance being made for demand statements for Rs. 35,588, which reached the Collectors in the last two months of the year. Remissions were granted amounting to Rs. 10,725, against Rs. 10,517 in the year preceding.

79. The usual crop experiments were made, showing an average excess yield of md. 1-29 of rice and mds. 3-15 of straw on land irrigated from the canal, over land otherwise irrigated. It is perhaps necessary to remark that, in the districts commanded by the Sone canals, the rice crop is nearly always artificially irrigated in some way or other; and that the difference does not represent the increased yield over crops on which no expenditure on artificial irrigation has been incurred, but above rice crops irrigated from *aharas* and tanks, which cost something to construct and require yearly repairs.

80. There has been a small decrease in the cost of the irrigation establishment, mostly in headmen's fees. The expenditure on revenue management cannot, however, be suddenly reduced so as to be kept rigidly proportional to the revenue of the year; the establishment is partly permanent, and the headmen's fees are dependent on the previous year's revenue; whilst the temporary measurement establishment is in proportion to the area irrigated during the year, the greater part of the revenue for which is collected after its close. The cost as compared with the previous year is detailed below:—

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Amount.	Percentage on collections	Amount.	Percentage on collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent and temporary establishments, such as zilladars, ameenas, patrols, &c.	56,589	12·50	54,454	14·40
Establishments employed under Collectors	28,411	5·26	25,850	6·83
Headmen's fees	27,534	6·20	22,171	5·86
TOTAL	1,06,534	23·96	1,02,475	27·09

An increasing use of the cadastral maps is noticeable in measurements of the area irrigated; the actual results show a considerable saving in the cost of measurements so conducted, with the drawback however of an increase in the number of complaints, the cost of disposing of which cannot be accurately

stated. For the five years leases the maps are of great assistance, and, on the recurrence of a year similar to 1877-78, it is almost certain that the greater part of the area under command will be so leased, after which a considerable saving in the cost of measurements may be expected.

81. During the year 4,465 complaints were disposed of by Executive Engineers and their Assistants. Of these 541 were applications to the Executive Engineer for remission of water-rates, and the remainder miscellaneous applications or petitions received and disposed of by sub-divisional officers.

82. The navigation receipts of the canals to date are shown in the following table:—

YEARS.	EASTERN MAIN SERIES.			WESTERN MAIN SERIES.			TOTAL.	Tollage, omitting steamer traffic.
	Number of miles open.	Receipts from tollage.	Receipts from steamers.	Number of miles open.	Receipts from tollage.	Receipts from steamers.		
1876-77	...	...	...	86½	4,852	...	4,852	4,852
1877-78	86½	9,401	...	86½	17,373	...	26,774	26,774
1878-79	86½	18,370	...	86½	10,762	...	29,132	29,132
1879-80	86½	14,112	5,046	96½	13,492	7,209	39,859	27,604
1880-81	86½	27,337	8,512	130½	12,482	12,814	61,145	39,819

The increased mileage of the Western Main Series, caused by opening of the Buxar canal as far as the railway, was not, however, available for traffic until late in December, and has had very little influence on the returns of the year.

83. Details regarding the traffic for the past five years are given in the following table, which includes boats carrying materials for the works, but not the steamer transport service:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Number of miles open at the end of the year ... miles	84	171	174	182½	216½
Toll collections ... Rs.	4,852	26,774	29,332	27,604	39,819
Rate of toll per mile ... "	58	156	168	151	183
Boats, including empties No.	2,421	8,698	6,876	6,942	7,482
Measured tonnage of boats, including empties ... tons	26,040	81,897	66,389	66,286	69,597
Estimated value of cargo Rs.	1,04,399	12,79,257	26,98,541	34,82,626	33,74,946

The increase in the rate of toll per mile is however not fairly represented by the difference between Rs. 183 and Rs. 151, as would appear from the foregoing table. Excluding Rs. 482, tolls on the Buxar canal opened in December, and the 34½ miles added to the length of canals open, the tollage per mile becomes Rs. 215, which is considerably in advance of previous year's results. Omitting tolls on boats employed on the Government works, and steamers, the assessed tollage for the last four years is shown in the following table:—

YEAR.	Eastern Main and Patna Canal.	Western Main Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	TOTAL.
1877-78	2,778	1,194	7,171	...	11,146
1878-79	13,762	1,008	6,729	...	21,499
1879-80	13,555	1,417	10,767	...	25,739
1880-81	26,529	2,247	6,847	316	35,939

There is therefore an increase in the tollage paid on private boats of Rs. 10,200, which is wholly due to the development of traffic on the Patna canal. There were small increases in the returns from the Western Main and Buxar canals, but these were more than covered by a falling-off of Rs. 3,920 in the tollage of the Arrah canal. It must be remembered that the Arrah canal was closed for navigation for fully three months, and this fact accounts for the smaller traffic as compared with the previous year on that canal; some part, though not a large proportion of the increase in the navigation income of the

Eastern Main Series, is probably owing to the same cause. The private traffic, classified by description of goods, is shown in the succeeding statement for the last five years :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food ...	843	11,145	9,049	17,577	15,392
Stimulants ...	24	760	1,143	1,319	2,675
Clothing ...	17	78	591	405	564
Staples of manufacture ...	13	988	4,878	9,000	13,169
Building materials ...	153	2,265	7,377	7,792	5,593
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel ...	...	957	1,919	791	726
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements ...	...	290	1,059	163	...
Miscellaneous ...	940	6,197	14,445	21,567	20,818

There has been a small increase of Rs. 135 in the cost of the navigation establishment, consequent on the opening of the Buxar canal.

84. The steamer service on the Arrah canal has been kept up without intermission, as also that on the Patna canal, to which the steamer *Umpire*, mentioned in last year's report as plying on the Arrah canal, has been transferred. For the Arrah canal a new steamer (the *Banas*), with a stern-wheel, has been built, but the machinery, which was of an entirely new type, for some time did not work satisfactorily, there being numerous breakdowns, when the *Sir Arthur Cotton* was run in her stead.

Notwithstanding these accidents which being provided for did not interfere with the regularity of the service, though they added considerably to its cost, there has been a profit of Rs. 2,103 on the year's working, and the accommodation to the public has been very great.

The Collector of Shahabad referring to the service on the Arrah canal says— "The passenger steamers plying between Arrah and Dehree, and Buxar and Dehree, are very popular, and at the same time financially successful." The latter line was established after the close of 1880-81. No less than 28,047 passengers were carried during the year, of which 360 travelled in the cabin and the remainder were intermediate or deck-passengers.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 21,326, including Rs. 359, arrears of last year; and the expenditure to Rs. 18,865, of which Rs. 4,814 represents the cost of keeping up the *Sir Arthur Cotton* for the whole year, whilst for five months she was never employed on the transport service, and only very partially during the remaining seven.

85. There has been a falling-off in the miscellaneous receipts under the heads 'profits on workshop manufacture,' 'costs of process,' and 'receipts from plantations,' but an increase on all the other heads. The workshop profits vary with the work done, whilst a decrease in the receipts from legal processes for compulsorily realizing water-rates is not to be regretted. The following table shows the miscellaneous revenue by sub-heads as compared with the previous year :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water ...	87	112
Water-supply to towns ...	...	79
Receipts from plantations ...	562	117
Do. from other canal produce ...	1,972	3,719
Rents of buildings ...	5,453	5,483
Do. of lands ...	5,687	7,059
Do. of fisheries ...	80	302
Fines ...	1,700	3,579
Profits on sales from workshop manufacture ...	17,581	7,662
Miscellaneous and other receipts ...	13,871	11,121
TOTAL ...	47,013	39,233

86. The revenue from all sources, and the working expenses for the last three years, are shown in the following table :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—			
Water-rates ...	3,73,312	4,44,716	3,78,266
Navigation receipts ...	29,332	39,859	61,145
Miscellaneous ...	34,982	47,013	59,233
TOTAL ...	4,37,626	5,31,588	4,78,644
Working expenses—			
Maintenance ...	2,94,084	2,38,335	3,57,839
Irrigation Establishment ...	66,173	1,06,534	1,02,476
Navigation ditto ...	9,971	10,183	10,618
Refunds ...	276	1,915	1,637
TOTAL ...	3,70,504	3,57,297	4,72,570
BALANCE NET REVENUE ...	+67,122	+1,74,291	+6,074

There has, therefore, been a decrease in the receipts, and an increase in the working expenses during the year, compared with 1879-80. Allusion has already been made to changes in the system of collection, made by the Commissioner of Patna, in consequence of the heavy arrears, Rs. 4,64,261, which had accumulated at the close of the year under review. A large part of the falling-off in revenue is, however, due to the decrease in the irrigated area during 1879-80, and consequently in the assessments in that year, which amounted to Rs. 4,69,200, against Rs. 6,06,821 in 1877-78, and Rs. 5,34,874 in 1880-81. The low price of grain as noticed in the case of the Orissa and Midnapore canals interfered materially with both the ability and willingness of the cultivators to pay their dues. The small proportion of the receipts recovered by process of law is noticed by the Commissioner, and is further evident from a decrease of 75 per cent., compared with the previous year, in the process fees received. The excess expenditure was nearly entirely due to heavy silt-clearing in the Main Western Canal, which was closed from the 19th April to the 30th July for that purpose. During the closure, opportunity was taken to examine the masonry works on the distributaries and to thoroughly repair them where necessary.

87. The expenditure on the head works amounted to Rs. 41,266, against Rs. 44,753 in the year preceding; of this amount Rs. 26,400, or slightly more than Rs. 2 per foot, was the cost of maintaining the weir proper, and the remainder was expended on buildings, tramway, causeway, and subsidiary works.

88. The following table shows the cost per mile of repairing the canals and distributaries in the circle, a column showing the cost per mile in the year preceding is added. The distributaries taking off from the Buxar canal, and those in the Eastern Sone Division are omitted, their maintenance having been charged to the original estimate, the banks not having yet become consolidated :—

NAME OF CANAL.	Name of Division.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	
			1879-80.	1880-81.
			Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Main ...	Eastern Sone...	7½	972	3,166
Western " ...	Arrah ...	9	2,669	8,967
	Buxar ...	12½	336	324
Patna ...	Eastern Sone...	79	390	404
Arrah ...	Arrah ...	65	421	457
Doomraon Branch ...	" ...	40½	198	160
Beheca " ...	" ...	30½	148	187
Chowda " ...	Buxar ...	39½	...	142
Bhojpore Main Distributary ...	" ...	42½	114	105
Distributaries ...	Arrah ...	430½	55	65
	Buxar ...	12½	67	53

89. During the year two English ladder dredgers and seven Fouracres' bucket-dredgers were kept at work in the Main Western and Main Eastern Canals; Rs. 26,530 being expended on this item, against Rs. 14,210 in 1879-80; in which year the two English dredgers were not in regular work, and only three Fouracres' dredgers were ready. In the Main Eastern Canal 35 lakhs of cubic feet of silt were removed by dredging, and 17 lakhs in the Main Western Canal, besides 6½ lakhs in the river-crossing. The cost averaged Rs. 3-11-9 per 1,000 cubic feet for silt excavated in the Eastern Sone Division by Fouracres' dredgers, and Rs. 2-12-3 in the Arrah Division. With the English dredgers, the average rate was Rs. 7-1-5 per 1,000 cubic feet. In the Main Western Canal, the silt was chiefly removed by hand, the canal being closed for nearly three months for that purpose; 8,744,958 cubic feet, out of 12,348,382 cubic feet measured before the canal was closed, were excavated. Upwards of 36 lakhs cubic feet silt remained in the bed when the canal was re-opened on the 1st of July, and it is not improbable that another closure to allow of this remaining silt being removed will be necessary. The Superintending Engineer brings forward data from which it appears that the siltage during the rains amounted to 10½ lakhs of cubic feet in the Main Eastern Canal, and 17½ lakhs in the Main Western Canal; should subsequent experience show that these figures fairly represent the average quantity of silt to be removed yearly, it will in all probability be possible, once the canals are clear of silt to bed level, to dispense with closures except for a few days to examine masonry works.

90. Weed clearance still constitutes a heavy item in the working expenses, the expenditure, notwithstanding the long closure of the Main Western Canal, having exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,964. The increase is mainly due to weeds having spread further down both the Arrah and Patna canals; in earlier years, there were few weeds except in the first and last reaches. The following table shows the expenditure in weed-clearing compared with former years:—

NAME OF CANAL.		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Main Canal	...	...	...	2,784	2,705
Patna Canal	...	...	...	3,069	7,617
Western Main Canal	...	3,680	3,129	11,087	6,270
Arrah Canal	...	1,613	1,940	4,916	7,198
TOTAL		5,293	5,069	21,856	23,820

The possibility of diminishing the cost of this item by employing steam-power has not been lost sight of, and a rake devised by Mr. Fouracres will be experimented on during the current year.

SARUN CANALS.

91. The Sarun canals, which have been constructed from provincial revenues, were brought into operation during the year, the head sluice of the head cut having being completed in June, and first opened for the supply of water on the 17th October 1880. The following table, extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report, gives the size of the channels and other information regarding them:—

CHANNEL.	Length.	Calculated discharges.		Bottom width.	Area irrigable.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.		Commanded.	Leased by guarantors.
	Miles.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.			
Head cut ...	6.34	1084.6	403.2	50		
Daha feeder ...	3.34	364.4	148.2	28	471	1,500
Gunducki feeder ...	1.57	634.3	258.4	50	613	5,000
Dhanai ..	1.00	292.4	116.1	30	245	8,000
Gangri ..	6.57	406.9	116.1	30	383	5,500

92. The Gunduck river is the source of supply, and is connected with the four feeding channels by a *sota* or old river bed which in the rains is connected and filled with water from the Gunduck and in the dry weather is supplied from the same source by the head cut lately constructed and the Daha feeder. The rivers Daha, Gunducki, Dhanai, and Gangri, have a total length of 295½ miles, and have now been re-connected with the Gunduck, from which they were cut off by silting up or embankments. Irrigation commenced in June and July, and during the year 2,434 acres rabi, and 853 kharif, were supplied with water, in addition to that used for manufacturing indigo, the supply for which forms an important feature of the works.

93. The total capital expended on the Sarun Project was Rs. 5,84,066, exclusive of indirect charges, and the interest for the year Rs. 24,056. The revenue realized was Rs. 10,080, so that there is a deficit of Rs. 13,976 on the year's operations.

94. Interest on capital to the extent of Rs. 23,000 per annum has, however, been guaranteed by the landholders affected, in consideration of receiving, free of charge, water for the irrigation of such areas of land, or for the manufacture of such quantities of indigo, as, at rates to be determined on, would be an equivalent for the amount guaranteed. Rules under Act III (B.C.) of 1876 have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, giving effect to these stipulations. These rules are appended to this report.

95. The advantage secured to the villages in the neighbourhood of the canals, by a supply of good drinking water being available throughout the year, is noticed by the Superintending Engineer.

CALCUTTA CANALS AND NUDDEA RIVERS.

96. There are two works now managed by the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, for which no capital or revenue accounts are kept, but of which it is desirable that a short notice of the results of the year's operations should be included in the Annual Revenue Report, these are the Calcutta Canals, and the Nuddea Rivers, in both cases the management of the revenue collections rests with the Board of Revenue.

97. The following table shows the income from, and expenditure on, these works for the current year, and that immediately preceding—

		1879-80.	1880-81.
		Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE REALIZED—			
Calcutta Canals	...	3,44,565	4,14,145
Nuddea Rivers	...	2,30,627	2,32,633
TOTAL		5,75,192	6,46,778
WORKING EXPENSES—			
Calcutta Canals—			
Collection charges	...	38,296	38,994
Maintenance...	...	1,21,135	1,05,328
TOTAL		1,59,431	1,44,322
Nuddea Rivers—			
Collection charges	...	21,717	20,905
Maintenance	...	65,230	1,00,941
TOTAL		86,947	1,21,846
NET REVENUE, EXCLUDING EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS—			
Calcutta Canals	...	1,35,134	2,69,823
Nuddea Rivers	...	1,43,680	1,10,787
TOTAL		3,28,814	3,80,610

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS—

98. The improved returns, from the Calcutta Canals are stated by the Board of Revenue to be due to increased imports of rice, jute, and firewood, from the Sunderbuns and Eastern Districts. The Dhappa Lock has been opened since the close of the year under review, and it is expected that the Chitpore Lock which is being rebuilt will be completed before the next rainy season. The full effect of these improvements cannot, however, be felt until the storm-water diversion works, which are now under consideration, are carried out, when these are finished a considerably enhanced revenue from the Calcutta Canals may be expected.

GENERAL REMARKS.

99. The Budget Estimate showed a net estimated revenue from Productive Public Works of Rs. 3,88,000, this was reduced in the regular estimate to Rs. 17,000, and the actual result of the year's operations has been a profit of Rs. 22,305. The deficiency in revenue, Rs. 1,51,509, is mainly due to the collections of water-rates having fallen into arrears, consequent on the decline in the value of produce and the difficulty experienced by the cultivators in converting their crops into money. The increase in the working expenses is due to heavy silt clearing having been carried out during the year in the Sone and Midnapore Canals, and to special repairs to one of the Midnapore locks. Calculated by earnings instead of actuals, the surplus on the year's operations would be much greater, the results for each series of canals being—

Orissa Canals	...	...	...	Rs.
Midnapore Canals	...	...	...	—32,213
Hidgellee Canals	...	...	...	74,985
Sone Canals	...	...	...	29,617
	...	...	...	1,61,182
			TOTAL	2,33,511

100. The approximate value of the irrigated crops is shown in the following statement:—

	ORISSA CANALS.		MIDNAPORE CANALS.		SOAN CANALS.	
	Areas irrigated.	Value of crop.	Area irrigated.	Value of crop.	Area irrigated.	Value of crop.
Kharif ...	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Babi ...	112,171	17,38,650	103,862	19,99,309	131,208	18,77,395
Perennial ...	4,877	2,52,704	...	...	50,290	7,80,997
...	173	43,661	...	...	23,127	12,71,985
TOTAL ...	117,221	20,35,015	103,862	19,99,309	207,625	39,30,377

H. C. LEVINGE,

Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

The 12th November 1881.

Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on Actual Receipts for, and to end of, 1880-81.

[illegible]

General Abstract of financial results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on assessments for the year 1880-81.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY.				REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1880-81.				PERCENTAGE REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1880-81.			
	During 1880-81.		To end of 1880-81.		Revenue receipts.		Working expenses.		Net revenue.		Charges for interest, 1880-81.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.	Direct.	From direct returns.	From indirect and returns.	Direct.	TOTAL.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—												
Works in operation—												
Orissa canals ...	4,59,422	1,99,61,508	2,65,777	2,65,777	3,06,068	15,889	3,21,955	—56,178	—56,178	—56,178	8,55,055	—0.28
Midnapore canal ...	2,39,743	79,67,030	2,64,205	2,64,205	1,89,220	8,823	1,98,043	66,162	66,162	66,162	3,42,256	0.83
Hidgellee Tidal canal ...	...	18,38,073	55,207	55,207	25,590	930	26,520	26,687	26,687	26,687	79,771	1.56
Sone canals ...	8,77,484	2,84,67,010	6,33,752	6,33,752	4,72,570	31,638	5,04,208	1,29,544	1,29,544	1,29,544	9,97,676	0.55
TOTAL ...	15,76,649	5,32,33,621	12,18,941	12,18,941	9,93,446	57,280	10,50,726	1,68,215	1,68,215	1,68,215	22,74,758	2.66
WORKS OTHER THAN PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—												
Works in abeyance—												
Tirhat project ...	...	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,914	...
Hooghly " ...	...	1,45,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,409	...
TOTAL ...	...	7,51,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,323	...
Works suspended—												
Damoodah project... ..	—1,000	1,72,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,055	...
Works in progress—												
Joojooty project ...	2,48,660	2,92,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,300	...
Sarun " ...	1,02,933	6,05,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,056	1.66
Orissa coast canal ...	72,030	72,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	...
TOTAL ...	4,23,023	9,70,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,971	1.66
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,98,672	5,51,27,836	12,29,021	12,29,021	9,93,446	57,280	10,50,726	1,78,295	1,78,295	1,78,295	23,45,106	4.32

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1880-81 and 1879-80.

NAME OF CANAL.	AREA.			AREA IRRIGATED IN 1880-81.				AREA IRRIGATED IN 1879-80.				1880-81 COMPARED WITH 1879-80.	
	Area commanded.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area for which distributaries have been constructed.	Kharif.	Rabbee.	Perennial.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabbee.	Perennial.	TOTAL.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORISSA CANALS—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara canal, including extension and Gobri branch ...	129,400	87,300	87,300	46,273	3,581	74	49,928	49,021	2,532	92	45,615	4,283	...
Patamoondi canal ...	51,250	14,185	14,185	11,519	424	31	11,943	11,791	206	66	11,996	...	53
Taldunda canal ...	15,250	...	...	10,354	321	...	10,706	10,073	259	...	10,398	308	...
Maohgong High level canal, 1st range ...	71,600	35,100	35,100	28,340	301	53	28,694	26,442	380	59	26,881	1,813	...
High level canal, 2nd range (Balasore district) ...	62,600	44,730	44,730	13,956	246	3	14,205	13,657	238	9	13,904	301	...
High level canal, 3rd range (Balasore district) ...	120,000	...	...	1,729	4	12	1,745	203	1	10	214	1,531	...
Total Orissa Canals ...	507,600	181,315	181,315	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	105,186	3,616	236	109,038	8,236	53
MIDNAPORE CANAL—													
Under the Midnapore weir ...	250,000	100,000	89,195	91,684	...	...	91,685	88,831	...	...	88,831	2,854	...
Under the Panchkoora weir ...	67,000	20,600	14,800	10,965	...	...	10,965	10,135	...	...	10,135	830	...
Tindal reaches ...	16,000	11,500	11,500	1,212	...	...	1,212	1,212	...	...	1,212	...	...
Total Midnapore Canal ...	333,000	132,100	115,495	103,862	...	...	103,862	100,178	...	...	100,178	3,684	...
SONE CANALS—													
Western Main Canal Series ...	1,433,000	988,314	657,440	116,698	39,912	21,352	177,962	36,949	49,804	25,155	111,002	66,960	...
Eastern Main Canal Series ...	307,610	307,610	263,840	17,510	10,378	1,775	29,663	5,089	12,462	2,003	19,554	10,109	...
Total Sone Canals ...	1,740,610	1,295,924	921,280	134,208	50,290	23,127	207,625	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556	77,069	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,581,210	1,609,339	1,218,090	350,241	55,167	23,300	428,708	246,406	65,882	27,394	339,772	88,989	53

Comparison between rainfall in Kharif and Rabbee seasons of the years 1880-81 and 1879-80.

	KHARRIF.							RABBE.							REMARKS.
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	TOTAL.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	TOTAL.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa ... { 1880-81	9.93	11.19	24.77	9.78	8.51	1.76	65.94	...	1.45	0.05	1.80	...	0.78	3.08	This Statement has been prepared from the Monthly Irrigation Returns as published in the Calcutta Gazette.
Average rainfall for 25 years { 1879-80	3.23	13.27	18.96	9.19	5.14	0.21	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapore ... { 1880-81	10.12	8.02	17.09	7.90	3.62	0.06	46.81	0.07	0.15	...	5.06	0.89	4.81	10.98	
Average rainfall for 12 years { 1879-80	2.98	11.62	5.12	8.77	1.58	...	30.07	0.21	0.07	...	0.47	0.95	6.87	11.18	
Panchkoora ... { 1880-81	10.17	7.91	10.42	9.90	3.62	...	42.02	...	...	...	4.04	1.06	5.31	10.41	
Average rainfall for 11 years { 1879-80	3.99	5.90	6.02	7.20	3.44	...	26.55	...	...	...	0.70	3.55	6.07	14.52	
Buxar ... { 1880-81	1.94	23.83	6.14	1.74	5.06	0.71	39.42	0.04	0.07	...	0.30	0.32	...	1.29	
Average rainfall for 11 years { 1879-80	5.62	15.73	7.99	17.85	3.81	...	51.00	...	...	...	2.06	...	0.66	2.72	
Arrah ... { 1880-81	5.14	19.81	16.75	3.32	4.27	0.39	49.68	...	0.11	...	...	0.85	2.73	3.90	
Average rainfall for 11 years { 1879-80	7.14	7.97	10.56	16.37	5.21	...	47.25	...	0.25	...	...	0.03	0.60	3.27	
Bankipore ... { 1880-81	6.72	20.17	21.67	2.39	6.28	0.16	57.39	...	...	...	...	...	5.44	6.64	
Average rainfall for 11 years { 1879-80	5.05	9.70	13.34	9.34	4.29	...	41.72	...	...	...	1.38	...	0.35	1.14	44.59

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

[illegible]

* The figure now quoted for the corresponding fortnight of 1961 is correct.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Milllets, Kari, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murn- wa, Nuggie), Panicum Miliaceae, &c.									Gram.									Firewood.									Salt.									DISTRICTS.									PROVINCE.
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.															
S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.						S. Ch.									
S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.									
35	3	35	3	35	3	26	10	26	10	50	11	215	13	215	13	215	13	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Ganjam												
27	5	24	8	28	5	33	14	32	13	40	14	89	14	89	14	87	8	11	11	11	11	2	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	Vizagapatam												
36	3	36	6	36	6	33	10	33	10	42	0	194	6	194	6	160	6	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	G. lavary											
39	3	39	3	41	3	34	3	30	13	29	10	145	13	145	13	145	13	12	14	12	14	13	6	12	13	12	13	12	13	12	13	12	13	Rishta											
36	6	34	0	29	2	19	14	23	2	25	3	93	5	93	5	93	5	11	11	12	11	13	3	11	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	Nellore											
34	8	30	0	30	0	30	10	39	10	39	11	194	6	194	6	194	6	14	6	14	6	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	Cuddapah											
31	0	31	0	32	0	33	10	31	6	31	8	97	3	97	3	97	3	12	13	12	8	13	2	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	Bellary											
30	...	...	...	...	...	31	8	33	0	31	8	202	3	186	10	...	...	12	14	12	14	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	Kurnool											
30	2	29	13	28	2	28	8	28	8	28	0	81	6	81	6	82	10	14	3	14	3	14	6	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	Madras											
28	13	27	6	27	11	26	8	26	8	28	2	77	13	77	13	77	13	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	Chingleput											
34	3	34	3	30	13	36	6	34	8	33	8	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	North Arcot											
32	10	34	3	30	13	24	11	31	2	26	8	201	11	201	11	201	11	15	11	15	11	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	South Arcot											
45	5	45	5	34	11	33	3	33	3	29	11	194	6	194	6	194	6	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	Tanjore										
36	1	39	5	31	6	32	5	30	13	27	11	97	3	97	3	97	3	14	10	14	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	Trichinopoly										
34	2	32	8	27	14	40	14	42	11	34	11	121	8	121	8	126	6	14	3	13	11	14	8	14	0	13	8	14	0	13	8	14	0	Madurai											
32	13	32	13	37	11	27	13	28	10	27	2	81	10	81	10	81	10	15	3	15	3	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	Tinnevely										
21	10	22	5	18	11	23	3	24	14	21	10	131	3	131	3	131	3	12	11	12	11	13	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	Coimbatore											
31	10	30	13	27	6	41	6	37	6	35	8	151	10	151	10	151	10	13	5	13	5	13	14	12	5	12	5	13	14	12	5	13	14	Nilgiris											
22	0	22	0	21	2	22	3	22	3	24	3	109	5	109	5	109	5	13	2	13	2	13	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	3	South Canara											
23	6	23	6	23	6	27	11	27	11	29	6	121	8	121	8	121	8	11	11	11	11	12	2	10	13	10	13	11	3	11	3	11	3	Malabar											
13	9	15	10	13	9	20	9	18	10	18	2	61	7	61	7	71	10	12	9	12	9	14	2	11	2	11	2	12	9	12	9	12	9	Bombay											
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	25	8	25	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	13	4	13	4	11	0	13	0	13	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	Almedabad											
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	18	13	24	10	80	0	80	0	80	0	12	13	12	13	12	13	12	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Kaira										
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	17	5	17	4	80	0	80	0	80	0	11	6	11	4	13	5	11	6	11	4	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	Surat										
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	0	20	0	106	0	106	0	106	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Brouch										
25	11	25	11	20	0	15	10	15	10	14	5	71	0	71	1	71	1	11	7	11	7	10	1	10	2	10	2	9	7	9	7	9	7	Tanna (Salsette)											
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	14	0	13	0	110	0	110	0	100	0	13	0	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Colaba (Alibag)											
34	8	34	8	27	10	25	21	26	15	27	13	140	0	140	0	140	0	13	2	13	2	12	10	13	0	13	0	12	8	12	8	12	8	Khandesh (Dhulia)											
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	26	13	24	1	114	0	114	0	128	0	12	4	12	4	13	0	12	0	12	0	12	13	12	13	12	13	Nasik											
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0	20	11	18	6	68	0	68	0	76	0	11	15	11	15	11	6	11	11	11	11	11	2	11	2	11	2	Almednagar											
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	23	12	25	9	106	0	106	0	91	6	12	0	12	0	11	8	11	12	11	12	11	4	11	4	11	4	Poon											
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	16	0	17	5	110	0	120	0	110	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Sholapur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	15	13	15	10	137	1	137	1	110	15	12	6	12	6	11	10	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	14	Satara										
35	0	35	0	31	0	17	0	17	0	18	8	70	0	70	0	250	0	11	0	11	0	12	8	10	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Belgaum											
31	0	29	0	49	0	13	0	12	0	21	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	9	8	9	8	8	12	9	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Dharwar (Hubli)											
35	14	25	14	18	13	14	0	16	13	15	6	150	0	120	0	180	0	11	0	11	0	10	6	11	0	11	0	10	6	10	6	10	6	Ratnagiri											
22	0	22	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	14	8	213	5	213	5	213	5	11	8	11	8	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	Kanara (Karwar)											
32	0	32	0	50	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	12	13	12	13	...	12	4	12	4	11	6	11	6	11	6	Panch Mahals (Godhra)												
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	9	5	9	5	65	5	65	5	65	5	...	...	...	...	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	Aden									
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	31	0	21	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	4	10	0	10	0	11	4	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Asirgarh											
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	20	4	137	8	137	8	137	8	11	8	11	8	9	0	10	8	10	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	Baroda											
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	23	0	23	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Disa									
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	11	25	0	25	3	83	14	80	0	78	1	13	10	13	10	...	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	Nimach										
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	21	0	27	0	80	0	80	0	90	0	60	0	50	0	40	0	50	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	Nasirabad											
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	19	8	13	12	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	2	10	0	7	9	10	0	10	0	7	9	7	9	7	9	Rajkot											
40	0	40	0	...	...	19	0	18	0	16	0	105	0	105	0	110	0	14	3	14	3	14	3	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Upper Sindh Frontier											
9	8	13	0	7	8	10	0	9	0	11	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	12	0	11	0	10	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Karachi											
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	21	4	14	0	260	0	270	0	240	0	11	8	11	4	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Haidarabad (Nakur)											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Shikarpur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)											
Prices per md. of 40 seers.																		Western Districts.																											
Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.																		Rs. A. P. Rs. A.																											

† The figure now quoted for the past fortnight of 1882 is correct. ‡ Sanbhar. § Common. ¶ In common use.

• In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, best rice 24 to 35 seers, common rice 23 to 35 seers, gram 18 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

• In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat in (Ghattal) 13 seers, best rice 23 to 28 seers, common rice 32 to 40 seers, gram 16 to 22-3 seers, firewood 120 to 180 seers, and salt 9 to 11 seers.

• In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 19 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 26 seers, common rice 20 to 34 seers, gram 20 to 23 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																		
Lesser Millers, Raci, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraioo, Murrh- wa, Nagree), <i>Ponticum</i> <i>Mitaceum</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.			DISTRICTS.		PROVINCES.	
									Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.				
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.				
...	...	...	24 12	24 12	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	...	Central Districts.			
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Calcutta			
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 10	...	...	120 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	9 2	9 2	10 0	24 Pergunnahs.			
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nuddia			
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jessore			
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	190 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Moorshedabad			
...	...	...	26 4	13 8	...	240 0	240 0	250 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	Dinagapore			
...	...	...	28 2	16 0	22 8	135 0	135 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	...	10 0	9 0	8 12	Rajshahye			
...	...	...	20 0	12 0	11 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	8 10	8 10	8 10	Bogra			
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	9 10	9 9	9 0	Pubna			
9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	Darjeeling			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 5	120 0	128 0	64 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jalpaiguri			
...	...	...	25 4	26 8	20 0	91 4	100 0	106 0	...	3 13 0	4 2 0	10 8	10 0	9 11	Eastern Districts.			
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	4 1 8	4 1 8	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Dacca			
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Furzedpore			
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 2 0	...	9 8	9 12	9 8	Backergunge			
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	9 8	9 4	9 8	Mymensingh			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tipperah			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 4 0	...	8 8	9 0	8 0	Chittagong			
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly			
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts			
...	...	...	42 8	39 0	40 0	180 0	180 0	100 0	3 15 6	3 15 6	...	9 1	9 1	9 14	Hill Tipperah			
...	...	...	42 8	31 0	32 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Behar.			
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Patna			
87 8	40 0	35 0	28 0	26 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 6 10	4 6 10	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gya			
32 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Shahabad			
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Durbhunga			
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	Mozufferpore			
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	126 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	Sarun			
...	...	...	29 4	31 9	32 12	138 12	137 8	126 4	4 0 1	3 13 6	...	9 7	9 7	9 6	Chunparun			
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 5 0	4 7 11	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Monghyr			
...	...	...	23 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	130 0	100 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bhagalpur			
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah			
...	...	...	22 5	23 10	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Maldah			
...	...	...	17 8	20 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 13	Southern Pergunnahs			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	160 0	160 0	91 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 6 0	10 0	9 3	9 4	Orissa.			
14 7	14 7	14 7	22 5	23 10	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack			
...	...	...	17 8	20 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 13	Pooree			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	160 0	160 0	91 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 6 0	10 0	9 3	9 4	Balasore			
39 0	42 0	48 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.			
44 0	46 0	56 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	Hazaribagh			
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8 3	5 8 3	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga			
60 0	60 0	64 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Singbhoon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubhoon			

BENGAL—continued.

* In the sub-divisions price of common rice varies from 20 to 32 seers per rupee.
 * In the interior price of common rice varies from 26-4 to 30-6 seers per rupee.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-12 to 27 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 8-8 to 21-8 seers, common rice 24-2 to 32 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 150 to 200 seers, and salt 9-2 to 10 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 38 to 40 seers, best rice 17 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, gram 24 to 29 seers, firewood 100 to 150 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice in (Raigunge) 26-4 seers, common rice 30 to 35-8 seers, gram 15 to 20 seers, firewood 140 to 180 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, gram 21-4 seers, firewood 180 seers, and salt 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, common rice 28-8 seers, gram 21-4 seers, best rice 180 seers, and salt 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley (in Bagdatta) 15-8 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 23 seers, lesser millets (in Kunggram) 82 seers, gram 12 to 12-5 seers, firewood 50 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 * In serajunge prices are :—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 10-8 seers, common rice 25 seers, gram 18 seers, and salt 9 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Kfrz) 9 seers, best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 18 to 26-12 seers, gram 8 to 12-15 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6-10 to 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jafferunge) 24 seers, barley (in Jafferunge) 52-8 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, gram 23 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 24 to 27-9 seers, common rice 28 to 34 seers, gram 14 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 24 to 26-10 seers, common rice 30 to 35 seers, gram 14 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 24 to 26-10 seers, common rice 29 to 34 seers, gram 14-8 to 20 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 24 to 35 seers, common rice 29 to 41 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 24 seers, and salt 8 to 8 seers.
 * In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 20 to 35 seers, common rice 29 to 41 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 * In Nowada prices are :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 45 seers, common rice 26 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or India-corn 45 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

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

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavari, Venkat, Sawee, Cheena, Corn, &c., Marhwa, Naglee), <i>Pennisetum Millia</i> , &c.										Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			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.	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.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	4 2	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Sylhet	ASSAM.									
...	...	...	18 4	22 2	15 4	80 0	80 0	64 0	4 4	...	...	9 2	9 6	9 2	Cachar										
...	...	...	14 14	10 0	10 11	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 8	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 0	Goalpara										
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills										
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	100 0	200 0	200 0	4 3	...	...	9 0	9 8	8 0	Kamrup										
...	...	...	8 11	8 6	6 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Darrang										
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong										
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	5 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sibsagar										
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	Lakhimpur										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 12	Khasi & Jaintia Hills										
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	...	...	2 8	2 8	2 0	Naga Hills										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	10 8	10 8	10 8	Delhra Dán		N. W. PROVINCES.								
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 3	Saharapur										
...	...	...	28 9	19 2	19 14	150 0	150 0	129 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar										
...	...	...	27 8	26 14	19 12	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	Meerut										
...	...	...	26 0	25 8	22 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr										
...	...	...	22 8	23 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	Aligarh										
...	...	...	21 0	24 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Kumaun										
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	Garhwal										
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	210 0	210 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor										
...	...	...	22 1	23 12	19 2	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moradabad										
...	...	...	23 2	23 12	20 10	125 0	125 0	120 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 3	Budaun										
...	...	...	22 12	24 0	20 11	192 0	192 0	192 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly										
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 6	Shahjahanpur										
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarai Pergumnahs										
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	Muttra										
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Agra										
...	...	...	22 54	22 23	20 14	149 14	149 14	156 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farrukhabad										
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri										
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etawah										
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	Etah										
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalaun										
...	...	...	30 0	30 7	26 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi										
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	Lalitpur										
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	Cawnpore										
...	...	...	25 4	25 4	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehpur.										
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banda										
...	...	...	28 4	28 0	23 11	140 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 4	Allahabad.										
...	...	...	30 10	28 7	23 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur.										
...	...	...	29 10	29 10	28 4	141 4	141 4	141 0	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur										
...	...	...	32 6	36 0	32 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 6	Gorakhpur										
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti										
...	...	...	28 0	28 8	26 9	147 8	147 8	147 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 2	Azamgarh										
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur										
...	...	...	24 15	24 15	26 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares										
...	...	...	29 10	29 10	30 14	103 0	103 0	180 0	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 1	Ghaziipur										
...	...	...	28 12	28 12	33 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balia										
...	...	...	19 10	22 8	...	150 0	150 0	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 3	...	Pilibhat										
33 11	34 12	33 0	20 4	20 4	21 44	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 8	9 0	Lucknow	ODHA.									
29 6 11	29 15	26 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Unao										
44 0 1	44 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bara Banki										
32 5 3	33 6	30 0	24 0	24 0	26 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sitapur										
...	...	...	19 11	20 10	25 5	240 0	240 0	280 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 15	Hardiui										
40 0 1	45 0	45 0	20 6	20 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	Kheri										
...	...	...	25 8	27 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 0	Fyzabad										
55 0 1	55 0	44 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bhuraich										
89 2 1	43 4	13 13	25 8	26 4	30 2	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 8	Gonda										
36 0 4	37 8	...	17 12	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kai Bareli										
42 0 4	42 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	Sultanpur										
30 10 4	30 0	26 12	20 8	20 0	22 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 13	8 5	Partabgarh										
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 12	80 0	80 0	85 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	Delhi		PUNJAB.								
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	22 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgaon[a]										
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 6	...	10 4	10 0	10 0	Karnal										
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	Hissar										
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	Rohtak										
...	...	...	40 0	40 3	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sirsa[b]										
...	...	...	34 0	31 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	11 11	11 10	...	11 8	11 8	11 4	Umballa[c]										
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	...	11 12	11 12	12 0	Ludhiana[d]										
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 2	9 2	...	8 9	8 9	7 8	Simla										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	Jullundur										
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 12	11 12	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Hoshiarpur										
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	116 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kangra										

(g) Firewood falling. (h) Gram rising. (i) Barley falling and firewood rising. (j) Barley falling.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kavaru, Veracu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Muriwa, Nuzleel, Pansum, Miliacum, &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.	Wholesale.			Retail.						
									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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
...	...	...	32 8	30 8	20 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 5	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	Amritsar		PUNJAB—continued.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.	...	...	Sialkot			
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gurdaspur			
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	20 0	80 0	70 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 12	Lahore			
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	70 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Ferozepore		CENTRAL PROVINCE.	
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	18 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 10	12 10	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	Gujranwala			
...	...	...	22 12	23 4	12 12	80 0	85 0	40 0	12 2	12 2	...	12 0	11 14	11 4	Rawalpindi			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.	...	...	Jhelum			
...	...	...	27 6	26 6	17 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 8	12 0	Gujrat		BRITISH BURMA.	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	14 12	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	Mooltan			
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 12	12 12	12 0	Shahpūr			
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	190 0	12 6	12 8	...	12 0	12 4	12 12	Jhang			
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 4	10 4	10 0	Montgomery		HYDERABAD AND ADJACENT DISTRICTS.	
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	Muzaffargarh			
...	...	...	27 11	29 7	13 4	100 0	100 0	106 0	62 8	62 8	...	60 0	60 0	47 8	Dera Ismail Khan			
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	30 0	37 12	...	28 12	31 14	26 4	Dera Ghazi Khan			
...	...	...	27 8	32 8	13 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		SINDH.	
...	...	...	17 8	17 10	9 12	92 0	87 0	66 0	58 8	58 8	...	55 8	55 8	33 0	Peshawar			
...	...	...	20 6	21 0	9 4	127 0	102 0	76 8	102 0	102 0	...	81 9	81 9	71 6	Kohat			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.	...	...	Hazara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nagpur		ARAKAN DIVISION.	
...	...	...	25 12	23 12	23 12	150 0	150 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4	10 4	Bhandāra			
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 8	Chānda			
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	Wardha			
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 4	135 0	135 0	135 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bālaghat		PEGU DIVISION.	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	23 8	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	9 10	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	Jubbulpore			
...	...	...	39 0	38 0	32 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	9 4	...	9 8	8 12	9 8	Saugor			
...	...	...	38 0	36 4	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 4	Damoh			
...	...	...	48 0	50 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	...	7 8	8 0	7 4	Seoni		IRRAWADDY DIVISION.	
...	...	...	81 0	81 0	38 0	230 0	230 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	...	8 0	7 4	7 12	Mandla			
...	...	...	52 8	55 0	42 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betlī			
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwara			
...	...	...	37 0	35 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hoshangabad		TENASSERIM DIVISION.	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 12	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	6 10	...	7 0	5 0	8 0	Narsinghpur			
...	...	...	41 0	40 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Nimār			
...	...	...	25 11	26 11	23 15	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 13	11 0	11 5	Raipur			
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sambalpur		ARAKAN DIVISION.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	130 0	120 0	240 0	8 0	9 0	...	7 0	8 8	8 8	Bilaspur			
...	...	...	170 0	170 0	160 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.	...	...				
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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumbao, Bajra), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.		
		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.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11 9	12 7	10 10	13 10	13 14	11 2	10 4	10 3	10 8	12 2	12 1	12 0	21 11	25 3	25 5	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 5	12 14	12 14	11 4	15 3	15 3	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkur	14 0	15 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	0 30 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	12 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	15 12	14 11	12 10	16 13	18 14	15 12	12 10	11 9	13 10	14 11	14 11	17 5	29 6	25 6	4 50 6	...	...	...
	Kadur	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
COORG.	Chitaldroog	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	0 44 0	28 0	28 0	0 32 0
	Coorg	8 13	8 8	8 2	9 11	10 4	8 11	11 0	11 1	13 6	15 6	15 6	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	16 0	16 8	14 8	23 0	21 8	23 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	23 4	20 0	24 4	21 0	21 0	8 21 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 0	16 8	26 0	25 8	27 8	9 0	10 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	8 8	23 8	26 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	0 22 0
	Kerrowlee	17 0	17 8	...	17 0	17 8	...	13 8	13 0	...	15 0	14 0	...	21 8	21 8	...	18 0	17 4	...
	Ulwur	17 9	17 5	16 11	21 13	22 5	23 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 11	11 14	21 15	22 9	23 10	19 8	20 6	21 11
	Bhurlpore (City)	16 0	17 0	16 8	23 0	21 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 2	22 0	21 8	21 4	21 0	20 0	19 4
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur	16 0	16 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	0 23 0	21 0	21 0	0 20 0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received																	
	Erinpura	17 4	17 4	19 4	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	0 24 0	23 0	23 0	0 24 0
	Siroon	18 0	18 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	0 18 0	22 0	22 0	0 27 0
	Abu	16 0	16 0	15 8	23 8	24 0	25 0	6 0	5 12	5 4	8 8	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	4 20 12
	Anadra	18 0	18 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	8 8	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	0 24 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	25 0	22 0	37 0	38 0	42 0	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 10	15 10	18 5	18 12	22 10	10 15	10 15	10 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banawara (Meywar Agency)	24 6	26 4	32 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	17 13	19 1	23 2	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	14 6	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	15 10	15 12	25 0	22 8	21 4	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	25 0	22 8	20 10	6 20	0 18 12	...
	Bikaner	No return received																	
	Boondie	21 12	21 8	20 0	26 4	24 8	33 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	10 0	10 0	8 12	27 1	26 4	4 35	0 17	0 16	0 18 8
	Kotah	No return received																	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Tonk	19 2	19 2	19 8	23 14	23 14	19 14	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 1	22 0	22 0	0 25	8 17	1 17	1 18 34
	Jhallawar	No return received																	
	Shahpoora	No return received																	
	Dholpur	17 10	17 9	16 9	22 13	23 9	21 4	10 2	10 2	7 14	13 8	13 8	11 13	22 9	22 8	20 6	21 6	20 10	19 15
	Indore	No return received																	
	Gwalior	No return received																	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received																	

* Not received.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Bagri, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corano, 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.				Wholesale.			Retail.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V 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 FEBRUARY 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH FEBRUARY 1882.		Total mean length open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 5TH FEBRUARY 1881.		Total mean length open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 4TH FEBRUARY 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.		
25th Feb. 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i>														
25th Feb. 1882	Eastern Bengal	176	Rs. 76,748	Rs. 436	172	Rs. 86,103	Rs. 501	172	Rs. 38,57,517	Rs. 502	46,08,003	Rs. 605	7,50,486	...	...
25th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	89,341	163	547	1,23,577	226	38,33,485	158	43,87,569	181	5,54,084	...	...	...
25th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,15,300	318	676	1,94,851	288	1,04,71,797	349	80,04,523	267	...	24,67,274	...	...
25th ditto	Madras	858	1,21,114	141	858	1,23,908	144	51,41,868	135	53,10,128	140	1,68,260	...	...	...
25th ditto	South Indian	655	68,321	104	655	63,882	97	30,72,407	108	31,69,204	109	96,797	...	...	...
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,50,201	449	1,446	9,39,169	649	2,15,72,686	339	2,81,35,452	439	65,62,766	...	...	...
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,79,623	405	444	1,78,570	402	69,19,103	351	79,37,481	404	10,18,378	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,804	14,00,648	291	4,798	17,10,060	357	5,48,68,863	259	6,15,52,360	290	66,83,497	...	...	...
25th Feb. 1882	<i>State.</i>														
25th Feb. 1882	East Indian	1,507	9,17,551	609	1,504	11,58,840	770	3,60,74,499	539	3,92,12,104	589	31,87,605	...	...	...
18th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,440	87	28	3,396	121	1,20,030	97	1,28,195	104	7,265	...	...	...
18th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,530	57	27	1,203	45	54,571	45	55,406	46	835	...	...	...
18th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	42,134	182	233	35,700	154	13,83,355	135	16,16,290	157	2,32,935	...	...	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot	82	11,292	138	85	18,174	214	4,62,563	130	4,91,217	136	28,654	...	...	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,449	131	57	14,757	259	4,08,911	162	4,39,126	174	30,182	...	...	...
25th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,233	77	29	2,377	82	1,20,207	93	1,10,497	86	...	9,710	...	...
25th ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	4,681	54	86	7,958	93	12,366	31	2,83,202	74	2,70,836	...	...	...
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	582	49	12	928	77	12,685	59	34,527	65	21,842	...	...	...
25th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	981	1,57,837	161	1,117	2,43,157	218	48,16,941	133	80,10,247	174	31,93,306	...	...	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	3,375	75	45	13,411	298	1,83,513	88	4,27,143	214	2,43,630	...	...	...
18th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	3,859	73	98	13,770	141	1,24,588	53	2,78,187	94	1,53,599	...	...	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	39,024	242	161	34,049	211	10,20,522	143	11,31,640	159	1,02,118	...	...	...
18th ditto	Sindia	70	3,919	56	75	6,088	81	1,83,985	60	2,72,254	83	88,269	...	...	...
25th ditto	Punjab Northern	285	1,03,016	361	363	56,733	156	31,85,349	351	25,70,678	160	...	5,64,671	...	...
25th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	1,17,920	179	660	1,03,598	157	59,99,074	213	43,71,340	150	...	16,28,334	...	...
25th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	1,059	46	...	...	9,697	33	9,697	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,807	5,01,291	179	3,099	5,56,438	180	1,80,40,193	166	2,02,29,646	154	21,80,463	...	...	...
25th Feb. 1882	<i>Native States.</i>														
25th Feb. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	8,051	42	192	16,509	86	36,311	39	6,57,792	87	6,21,481	...	...	...
25th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,686	113	121	9,856	164	5,88,618	110	6,51,956	122	63,338	...	...	...
11th ditto	Mysore	35	581	17	58	2,358	41	581	21	1,27,800	50	1,27,309	...	...	...
	TOTAL	348	22,318	64	371	38,723	104	6,25,510	99	14,37,638	91	8,12,128	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,466	28,41,808	300	9,772	34,63,561	354	10,06,18,065	279	12,24,31,748	287	1,28,13,683	...	...	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,62,36,272	143	6,01,19,522	141	...	...	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,33,81,793	136	6,23,12,226	146	89,30,433	...	...	...

No. VI 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 FEBRUARY 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH FEBRUARY 1882.		Total mean length open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 12TH FEBRUARY 1881.		Total mean length open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 11TH FEBRUARY 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>														
25th Feb. 1882	Eastern Bengal	176	81,616	464	172	83,496	485	39,39,133	501	46,91,499	602	7,52,366	...	...	...
25th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	88,509	162	547	1,12,832	206	39,21,994	158	45,00,401	181	5,78,407	...	...	...
25th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,19,457	325	676	1,77,978	263	1,06,91,254	348	81,82,501	267	...	25,08,753	...	...
25th ditto	Madras	858	1,16,548	136	858	1,21,302	141	52,58,416	135	54,31,430	140	1,73,014	...	...	...
25th ditto	South Indian	655	72,089	110	655	64,037	98	31,44,496	108	32,33,291	109	88,795	...	...	...
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	5,98,092	413	1,446	9,07,704	628	2,21,70,778	341	2,90,43,156	444	68,72,378	...	...	...
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,93,425	436	444	1,82,167	410	71,12,528	353	81,19,648	404	10,07,120	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,804	13,69,736	285	4,798	16,49,566	344	5,62,38,599	260	6,32,01,926	290	69,63,327	...	...	...
	<i>State.</i>														
25th Feb. 1882	East Indian	1,507	9,46,260	628	1,504	11,07,524	736	3,70,20,759	541	4,03,19,628	592	32,98,869	...	...	...
18th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,573	92	28	3,633	129	1,23,503	97	1,31,828	104	8,325	...	...	...
18th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,519	56	27	1,430	53	56,090	45	56,836	46	746	...	...	...
18th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	32,726	142	233	39,870	171	14,16,081	135	16,56,160	157	2,40,079	...	...	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot	82	10,545	129	85	13,194	155	4,73,108	130	5,04,411	137	31,303	...	...	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,778	154	57	13,625	239	4,17,722	161	4,52,751	176	35,029	...	...	...
25th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,198	76	29	2,467	85	1,22,405	98	1,12,964	86	...	9,441	...	...
25th ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	4,868	57	86	7,904	92	17,284	36	2,91,106	75	2,73,872	...	...	...
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	554	46	12	693	57	13,239	59	35,220	65	21,981	...	...	...
25th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	981	1,79,305	182	1,117	2,54,290	228	49,96,246	134	82,64,537	176	32,68,291	...	...	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	3,486	77	45	12,688	282	1,86,999	87	4,39,881	216	2,52,832	...	...	...
18th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	3,509	66	98	16,851	172	1,28,097	53	2,95,038	96	1,66,941	...	...	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	48,163	299	161	34,815	216	10,77,685	147	11,66,455	160	88,770	...	...	...
18th ditto	Sindia	70	4,794	68	75	7,450	99	1,88,779	60	2,79,704	83	90,925	...	...	...
25th ditto	Punjab Northern	285	57,618	202	363	71,098	196	31,92,967	347	26,41,776	161	...	5,51,191	...	...
25th ditto	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	88,531	136	660	1,01,485	154	60,88,205	211	44,72,825	150	...	16,15,380	...	...
25th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	957	41	...	...	10,654	34	10,654	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,807	4,49,167	160	3,099	5,82,450	188	1,84,98,360	166	2,08,12,096	155	23,13,736	...	...	...
	<i>Native States.</i>														
25th Feb. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	9,736	51	192	16,963	88	46,047	42	6,74,755	87	6,28,708	...	...	...
25th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,705	121	121	18,034	149	6,03,322	110	6,69,990	122	66,608	...	...	...
11th ditto	Mysore	35	1,117	32	58	1,881	33	1,698	28	1,29,771	50	1,28,073	...	...	...
	TOTAL	348	25,558	73	371	36,878	99	6,51,067	97	14,74,516	92	8,23,449	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,466	27,90,721	294	9,772	33,76,418	346	11,24,08,785	279	12,58,08,166	288	1,33,99,381	...	...	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,74,92,095	143	6,19,06,438	142	...	...	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,49,16,690	136	6,39,01,728	146	89,85,038	...	...	...

No. VII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH FEBRUARY 1881.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH FEBRUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 19TH FEBRUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 19TH FEBRUARY 1882.		Total increase in 1881-82.	Total decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
25th Feb. 1882	Eastern Bengal	176	71,212	105	172	77,983	453	40,10,315	499	7,59,137	...
25th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	91,500	167	547	1,05,398	193	4,13,491	158	46,05,799	...
25th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,15,300	319	676	1,90,131	281	1,00,06,554	317	83,72,632	25,33,922
25th ditto	Madras	858	1,14,279	133	858	1,15,099	134	53,72,695	135	55,46,520	...
25th ditto	South Indian	655	73,647	112	655	59,435	91	32,18,143	107	32,92,726	...
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	5,58,899	386	1,448	8,29,291	573	2,27,29,677	342	2,98,72,447	...
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,79,982	405	444	1,89,202	426	72,92,510	353	83,08,850	...
	TOTAL	4,804	13,01,819	272	4,798	15,66,539	327	5,75,43,418	260	6,47,68,465	72,25,047
	<i>State.</i>										
25th Feb. 1882	East Indian	1,507	9,52,200	632	1,504	10,16,122	676	3,79,72,959	542	4,13,35,750	...
25th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,352	84	28	3,130	112	1,25,855	97	1,34,958	...
18th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,304	48	27	1,622	61	57,394	45	55,458	...
18th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	29,118	126	233	38,120	164	14,45,190	134	16,94,280	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot	82	13,594	166	85	11,914	140	4,86,702	131	5,16,325	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,991	158	57	11,655	204	4,26,716	161	4,64,406	...
25th ditto	Mattra-Bathras	29	2,272	78	29	2,382	82	1,24,677	92	1,15,346	9,331
25th ditto	Cawnpore-Farakhabad	86	3,974	46	86	8,583	100	21,208	37	2,99,689	...
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	644	54	12	625	52	13,883	59	35,845	...
25th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	981	1,94,605	198	1,117	2,39,978	215	51,90,853	136	85,04,515	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,093	335	45	12,898	287	2,02,092	92	4,52,729	...
18th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	53	3,882	73	98	17,014	174	1,31,979	54	3,12,052	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	51,404	319	161	42,036	261	11,29,039	151	12,08,491	...
18th ditto	Sindia	70	4,629	66	75	5,585	74	1,93,408	60	2,85,289	...
25th ditto	Punjab Northern	285	1,13,960	400	363	75,747	209	33,06,927	347	27,17,523	5,89,404
25th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	91,535	138	660	88,478	134	61,79,740	209	45,61,303	16,18,437
25th ditto	Mattra-Achneyra	...	...	23	...	980	43	...	...	11,634	...
	TOTAL	2,817	5,37,360	191	3,099	5,60,747	181	1,90,35,722	167	2,13,72,843	23,37,121
	<i>Native States.</i>										
25th Feb. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	9,934	52	192	16,059	84	55,981	42	6,90,814	...
25th ditto	Nizam's	121	11,572	96	121	13,957	115	6,14,894	109	6,83,947	...
11th ditto	Mysore	35	961	27	...	(a)	...	(b) 1,698	28	(c) 1,29,771	...
	TOTAL	348	22,467	64	313	30,016	96	6,72,573	96	15,04,532	8,31,959
	GRAND TOTAL	9,476	28,16,846	297	9,714	31,73,424	327	11,52,24,672	279	12,89,81,590	1,37,56,918
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,87,59,215	142	6,33,83,948	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,64,65,427	137	6,55,97,642	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st February to 12th February 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1881 to 11th February 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first eleven months of the official year 1881-82, and of the ten preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	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.	
1871-72	9,07	66,57	23,12	90,36	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	1871-72
1872-73	10,92	63,46	25,56	99,94	5,11	40,48	3,39	48,98	11,53	11,27	1,84	3,87	2,78	4,77	28,32	35,87	1872-73
1873-74	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	5,55	45,55	3,63	55,03	12,72	13,26	1,13	3,38	3,03	4,79	23,32	30,14	1873-74
1874-75	10,86	70,33	17,53	98,72	6,51	46,29	4,23	56,03	12,30	12,41	1,46	3,35	3,49	6,30	15,44	25,23	1874-75
1875-76	12,03	68,51	19,11	99,65	6,77	42,10	4,21	53,08	12,30	10,44	1,14	3,33	3,45	4,86	25,75	34,06	1875-76
1876-77	12,01	60,19	18,90	91,10	7,78	38,36	1,09	46,23	10,96	6,20	31	2,36	3,81	5,04	22,10	30,95	1876-77
1877-78	13,26	74,49	19,46	1,07,21	7,92	46,48	1,24	54,64	9,09	2,23	44	3,01	4,55	5,97	20,13	30,65	1877-78
1878-79	11,97	58,82	19,35	90,04	7,78	41,56	2,17	51,51	8,56	4,41	29	2,61	6,43	6,56	22,33	34,82	1878-79
1879-80	11,39	54,65	13,86	79,90	8,73	36,93	2,23	47,89	8,46	7,43	32	4,04	6,34	6,54	28,01	38,89	1879-80
1880-81	12,10	54,84	15,27	82,21	8,11	51,41	2,41	61,98	9,62	7,03	23	5,87	4,42	7,72	31,74	43,88	1880-81
1881-82	12,31	47,15	17,23	76,69	9,35	41,11	1,79	55,25	8,89	4,37	40	5,38	6,80	7,49	33,52	47,81	1881-82

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH,

Calcutta, 20th March 1882.

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA AND OF THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—No. 87 S., under date Fort William, the 16th March 1882.

Read—

The Report of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1881, received with the Superintendent's letter dated 1st February 1882.

RESOLUTION.

The coloured map which forms the frontispiece to the Report illustrates the progress which has been made up to the present time in the various branches of the Geological Survey of India. Broadly speaking almost every portion of the British possessions, except the extensive plains of the Western Punjab, the Gangetic Valley, and Eastern Bengal, have been subjected to inspection and report by the Geological Survey.

2. The following field-work was done by the Department during the year. Mr. King, after closing his work in the Godavari region, took up the unsurveyed country in Travancore, and his examination of a tract of gneissic upland in that district has dispelled the belief formerly entertained that the rocks were auriferous. The gneissic and coastal formations of the Madura District were examined by Mr. Foote. Mr. Hacket completed his inspection of the immense stretch of country between Delhi and Neemuch, occupied by the Aravali series and the outlying rocks of the Vindhyan range. The South Rewah basin was examined for coal by Mr. Hughes, and some good seams were traced, though unfortunately they are distant from any existing line of railway. The coal-fields in the Upper Damuda Valley were visited by Dr. Feistmantel. Mr. Bose reported on the cretaceous rocks of the Narbada Valley. In Kattywar a large area was mapped by Mr. Fedden, and in Kashmir the Kishanganga Valley was examined with interesting results by Mr. Lydekker. Another officer, Mr. Oldham, was at work on the Simla region of the Himalayas, while Mr. Griesbach completed the survey of the Kumaun series up to the Nepal frontier. In the Darjeeling District some newly discovered copper beds were examined by Mr. Mallet.

3. The most important publication during the year was the 3rd Volume of the Manual of Indian Geology compiled by Mr. Ball. This last instalment of a very valuable work summarizes all that is known up to the present time as to the economic geology of India. Three parts of the Memoirs of the Department, comprising among other subjects Mr. Griesbach's explorations in Southern Afghanistan, were issued. Volume XIV of the Records of the Department, containing 28 papers of varied interest, was also published. Among these Mr. Hacket's paper on the Aravali rock series merits notice for its bearing on the unsettled problems of rock classification. Mr. King also contributed a valuable memorandum on the lower basin of the Godavari, the only tract in Southern India in which coal deposits of any considerable extent have as yet been discovered. Considerable progress was also made in the publication of maps for tracts which had been surveyed in previous years; as the centre, a portion of the Godavari basin, and detached areas near Gilgit and Kandahar.

4. At the Bologna Conference, which was held in September 1881, the Department was represented by Mr. Blanford, who has published a full account

of the proceedings in the Records. The Conference appears to have made some approach to a uniform system of nomenclature and to a universal scale of colouring for application to geological maps, and the Government of India is glad to believe that as much was accomplished as could reasonably be expected.

5. Several changes have occurred in the *personnel* of the Department. Mr. Theobald retired after a labourious service of 32 years, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to record his sense of the value of the work done by that officer in Pegu and other parts of India. Mr. Ball also was compelled to retire on a medical pension. In acknowledgment of his services as Compiler of the Economic Section of the Manual, the Government of India has since been pleased to grant him an honorarium of Rs. 1,000.

6. Of the two Native Sub-Assistants attached to the Department, one was employed in Gwalior, and the other in investigating the coal-formation of South Rewah under Mr. Hughes' directions. Both are commended for care and industry, though doubts are expressed as to their competency for original work, for the performance of which a trained geologist is required. The Government of India reserves the expression of any decisive opinion on the results of the experiment until a longer time has been given for the trial of Native Agency. The Native Sub-Assistants in question are young, and may be expected to improve. In the meantime it is desirable that as far as possible they should work in direct subordination to a European Observer until their aptitude for independent work is better established.

7. The Department throughout the year has been administered by Mr. Medlicott, and the Government of India records its satisfaction at the efficient manner in which he has discharged his important duties.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey for information and communication to the officers of the Department, and also that it be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette 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 21st MARCH 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall during the week has been confined to Assam and to one or two districts in Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

Harvesting is in progress in almost all parts of the Madras Presidency, but the outturn of dry crops is below the average; general prospects are good. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest continues in some of the districts; scarcity of drinking water is still felt in Dharwar; in Thana there has been a number of cases of cholera, otherwise public health is generally good. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in Bengal and is expected to yield an average outturn, except in a few districts where the rainfall was deficient; preparation of lands for autumn crops going on; general health good, but small-pox continues to be reported from several places, and there is cattle disease in a few parts.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh hot winds have set in; general health continues good; cattle disease still exists in Kumaun and Jhānsi, and there have been a few cases of cow-pox in Benares. Harvest prospects are favourable throughout the Punjab, and the health is good; prices are now generally steady. In the Central Provinces *rabi* harvesting continues and prospects are good; a few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported, but the public health is otherwise good.

In Mysore the dry crops have been harvested, but those dependent on irrigation are suffering from scarcity of water; prospects are fairly good, although the want of drinking water and pasturage is still felt in parts; health generally good. Harvesting has commenced in most districts in Rajputana and prospects are good. There is a little cattle disease in British Burma, otherwise prospects are generally good in that Province and in Assam and Berar and Hyderabad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 22nd)		
Bellary	...	Standing crops, wet generally good; dry withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains; sugarcane yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool	...	Standing crops, dry generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in one taluk.
Ganjam	...	Standing crops, gingelly and cotton thriving.
Kistna	...	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains; turmeric, oil-seeds and cotton outturn below average; ague, small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	...	Standing crops under larger tanks and river channels in good condition, elsewhere backward; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing.
Coimbatore	...	Standing crops, wet generally good; dry suffering from want of rain and from insects; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet about average, dry poor; slight cholera in two taluks.
Tanjore	...	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera in parts but much less severe.
Madura	...	Standing crops, wet suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest paddy, yield moderate.
Malabar	...	Fever and cattle disease in parts; small-pox more generally prevalent.
Travancore	...	Harvest paddy progressing; fever continues.
General Remarks.—No rain anywhere; general prospects good.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(March 22nd)		
Kurrachee	...	Weather cloudy; river at Kotri on 20th 3½ feet against 4 feet 1 inch on same date last year; fever in eight talukas; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; some damage done to crops in Dadu, Sehwan and Manjhand by frost; prices of wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> —in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 37, Sehwan 30, 58 and 52, Manjhand 24, 44 and 52, Mirpur Batoro 20, 56 and 56, Ghorabari 16, 44 and 44, and Tatta 23, 44 and 54 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops being harvested; fever in four talukas; cattle disease in taluka Mirpur; wheat 26, <i>jowari</i> 48, <i>bajri</i> 45, rice red 34, and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; wheat 30, and <i>bajri</i> 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> in progress; public health good; hot weather set in; prices— <i>bajri</i> 31 and rice common 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat	...	Cotton picking and wheat harvesting continue; <i>jowari</i> 39, and <i>nagli</i> 52 pounds.
Nāsik	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops completed in places; cattle disease in Igatpuri; <i>bajri</i> 44, wheat 31 and <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	Average abnormal temperature 4° warm; abnormal wind northerly except on 19th, when it was southerly and moist; distant lightning on 21st instant.
Poona	...	Health good; average prices— <i>bajri</i> 48 and <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds; in Poona bazar, <i>bajri</i> 51 and <i>jowari</i> 52 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	...	Land is being prepared for next season in Akola; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 96 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 66 pounds in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> 66 lbs. in Jamkhed, and 48 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur	29 on 18th	Slight cattle disease in Madha; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; <i>jowari</i> 76 pounds 17 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 60 pounds 14 tolas.
Dharwar	...	Weather cloudy; wheat and gram nearly harvested; cotton-picking in progress; <i>rabi</i> and <i>jowari</i> withering in Navalgund; scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Hanagal, Karajghi, Khalghatgi, and Kod; public health generally good; slight cattle disease in two talukas; rice 23 and <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	...	Slight fever continues in some talukas; cattle disease subsiding; second crop ripening; common rice in Karwar 17 seers, in district average 17½ seers.
Rajkot	...	Weather hot; fever prevalent in some places; <i>bajri</i> 29, <i>jowari</i> 35 pounds.
General Remarks.— <i>Rabi</i> harvest still in progress in some districts; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts; cholera in Thana 74 cases, 46 deaths; prices generally steady.		
Bengal—(March 21st)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather hot, with cold nights; prospects and yield of crops good; prices a little high; small-pox and cholera still prevail; general health good.
Dacca	Nil	State and prospects of crops continue satisfactory; health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs	Nil	Harvesting of winter crops finished, yield fair; lands are being prepared for early and <i>aman</i> crops; public health generally good; cholera of a sporadic nature reported from the Barripore sub-division.
Moorsshedabad	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops are being cut; outturn is expected to be an average one; ploughing for next season is going on; there are cases of cholera here and there, but more especially in the town of Jungipore.
Rajshahye	Nil	Prospects of crops fair; spring crops are being harvested; land is being ploughed for paddy; price of rice stationary; cholera reported from two out-posts.
Burdwan	Nil	Such crops as are still on the ground are doing well; cholera still reported from a few villages.
Rungpore	Nil	Weather warmer; prospects of crops favourable; sugarcane still being cut; public health good.
Bhagulpore	Nil	Prospects of crops fair; <i>rabi</i> crops are being harvested; a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Purneah	Nil	Deficient crops of tobacco and linseed; wheat and oats promise to be fair crops; cultivation of <i>bhadoi</i> crops in progress; cholera still prevalent in the interior.
Patna	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest in progress; <i>rabi</i> prospects in the Sadr sub-division are bad; public health good.
Durbhanga	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest pretty good; indigo prospects so far very good; cholera and small-pox reported from south-east of Madhubani.
Mazariabagh	Nil	Weather hot; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rain very much wanted for cultivation; <i>dalua</i> rice ripening; a few cases of cholera reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Hot weather has fairly set in throughout these provinces; <i>rabi</i> harvest is progressing, and is expected to yield an average outturn, except in some districts where the crops suffered from want of timely rain; preparation of lands for autumn crops going on, but rain would facilitate it; cases of cholera and small-pox continue to be reported from several places; cattle disease exists in a few places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (March 21st)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather rapidly growing hotter, and the hot winds have been blowing for 3 or 4 days; harvest operations are being vigorously carried on; the outturn is under the average, being from 8 annas to 12 annas crop; health of men good; some deaths are reported in the interior of Chaudauli amongst cattle from cow-pox; bazars well supplied with food grains at moderate prices, with no material alteration from last week's quotations.
Allahabad („ 22nd)	...	Little variation in prices, tendency is to fall slightly; harvest going on well; general health very good, but cholera has very slightly increased.
Gorakhpur („ 21st)	...	Weather fair; harvest well advanced in south and begun in north; some sporadic cholera in south; prices slightly rising.
Jhansi („ „)	...	Crops on unirrigated land nearly cut; cutting of those on irrigated land beginning; prices stationary; health good; isolated cases of cattle disease.
Agra („ „)	...	Harvest operations in progress, sugarcane being sown and irrigated by wells; slight small-pox reported in one parganah and in the city; general health good; prices of grain and barley have fallen.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Crops fair except in light soil; prices steady; cattle and people in good condition.
Meerut („ „)	...	Strong, dusty, hot west wind; health good; crops ripening rapidly; barley harvest begun; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	...	Crops good; general health good; small-pox in some places; cattle disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest operations in full swing; prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	...	Crops are being cut, the outturn is rather above than below average; public health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	...	Weather clear but windy in day time; harvest operations in progress; people healthy; prices almost stationary.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; harvest in progress; prices stationary; health good.
Farukhabad („ „)	...	Harvest progressing; prospects fair; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Fyzabad („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> nearly all safely in; good harvest.
Rae Bareilly („ 20th)	...	Weather seasonable; off and on cloudy during the week; harvest in progress; prospects good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain has fallen during the week and the weather was seasonable, but in some districts the hot winds have set in; harvesting in progress in most districts; prices are steady in Benares, Cawnpore, Sitapur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Aligarh, Meerut, and Saharanpore, and have risen slightly in Gorakhpur, but have fallen in Allahabad, Farukhabad, Moradabad, and Agra; a few cases of sporadic cholera occurred in Gorakhpur, and cholera is slightly on the increase in Allahabad and Agra, but the general health continues good; cattle disease continues in Kumaun and Jhansi, and some deaths have occurred amongst cattle from cow-pox in Benares.
Punjab—(March 21st)		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; small-pox in city; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects unchanged; prices fluctuating; health good.
Amballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; prices steady; health good.
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops and health good; prices steady; weather hot.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	...	Rain wanted; crops and health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	...	Prospects fair; fever in Attock tahsil; prices rising.
Peshawar ...	15	Health and harvest prospects fairly good; prices rising.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair; prices steady. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects favourable; health good, but small-pox in Delhi city, and fever in Attock, Rawalpindi district; prices generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (March 22nd)	...	Weather hot; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ 21st)	...	Weather warm; <i>rabi</i> being reaped; isolated cases of cholera and small-pox; prices—wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 20th)	...	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> being harvested; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 21st)	...	Weather cloudy and warm; reaping and threshing progressing; cholera and small-pox reported; prices stationary.
Khandwa („ „)	...	Weather warm; small-pox reported; <i>khari</i> preparations continue; general health good; prices—wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	...	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues; small-pox reported; prices—wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 18th)	4	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> being harvested; health good; few cases of cattle disease; prices—rice 52 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 16th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; prospects and health good; prices—rice 55 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cloudy during early part of week with slight shower; weather warm; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; a few cases of cholera and small-pox; public health good; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
(March 18th)		
Akyab ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 40; 14 cases of small-pox in Akyab town; disease prevailing also in three townships, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 34; one case of cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 62; public health good.
Prome ...	...	Twelve deaths from cholera in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health in Moulmein and district good; crops fair.
Toungoo ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 3; small-pox broken out in Toungoo town in epidemic form; 58 cases, principally children, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Small-pox prevalent in Akyab and Toungoo, and some cases of cholera in a few places; otherwise public health good; a little cattle disease.
Assam—		
Gauhati (March 22nd) ...	34	Weather getting warm; sowing of <i>asu</i> in progress; rain wanted; some cholera in north of district.
Sylhet („ „) ...	29	Cultivation of <i>amun</i> still in progress; linseed and mustard crops are being gathered, cutting of sugarcane not yet finished; transplantation of <i>bura dhan</i> finished; prospects generally good; cholera still about and small-pox.
Cachar („ „) ...	93	Weather very warm in the day; no more cholera reported; prices—common rice 29½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „) ...	0.84	Weather becoming hot; sowing of <i>ahu</i> commenced; public health good generally, but small-pox reported in North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Wet crops withering; drinking water and pasturage becoming scarce; harvesting of dry crops completed; prospects fair; prices—rice 11½ seers per rupee, <i>ragi</i> 25, and gram 33½ seers.
Mysore ...	...	Pasturage scanty; prospects fair; prices—rice 11 seers per rupee, <i>ragi</i> 20, and horse-grain 30 seers.
Mercara ...	...	Weather hot; want of water for drinking purposes felt in some villages in the Nidra, Hobli, and Yetusavioushime taluks; season over; prices of food grains stationary; sales of cardamom and coffee very limited consequent on low prices offered; small-pox on the increase. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Wet crops suffering from scarcity of water; dry crops harvested; prospects fairly good; want of drinking water and pasturage being felt in parts of Shimoga and Hassan districts; prices— <i>ragi</i> 20 seers per rupee, in Chitaldroog 28 to 40 seers; a few isolated cases of cholera in the Hassan district.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(March 22nd)		
Amraoti ...	...	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress, yield good; wheat 18 and <i>jowari</i> 36 seers.
Akola ...	...	Weather warm; threshing continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping continues; <i>tabi</i> crops being weeded; scarcity of water is felt in some taluks; small-pox prevails in one taluk; fever and cattle disease in places; prices—wheat 18, coarse rice 10½, white <i>jowari</i> 25, yellow <i>jowari</i> 31 and <i>tur</i> 31 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
(March 22nd)		
Indore ...	...	Weather abnormally hot for March; variable winds; health good; agricultural prospects continue favourable; prices stationary; high wind.
Sutna ...	...	Weather hot.
Neemuch ...	...	Weather hot; prices falling; crops good; twelve cases of small-pox in cantonment, two cases reported from Neemuch district.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 26 seers.
Bhopal ...	}	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...		
Nowgong ...		
Munipur ...	...	Rabi crop is being reaped; weather cloudy and hot; cholera still prevalent in Chhatarpore State.
	...	Weather cloudy and warm; extracting opium twice still continues; wheat crop ready to be cut; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (March 22nd) ...	...	Weather windy and slightly cloudy, getting warmer daily.
Sirohi (" 19th) ...	...	Tanks, wells and health good; crops very good; weather hot.
Marwar (" 17th) ...	...	Abundant water in tanks and wells; health and prospects good; weather cloudy; prices fluctuating; crops being gathered at places.
Meywar (" 18th) ...	...	Tanks, wells and health good; crops very good and being cut.
Harowti (" ") ...	...	Small-pox in parts, otherwise health good; wheat and barley being cut.
Jhallawar (" 15th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 21st) ...	...	Weather cloudy; harvest commencing.
Jeypore (" ") ...	...	Crops maturing promisingly; full average expected; health good.
Ulwar (" ") ...	...	Harvesting commenced; health good; wells falling.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA, 1880-81.

No. 1677, dated Fort William, the 20th March, 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the year 1880-81.

RESOLUTION.—The same steady and successful rate of progress, which has characterised the administration of the Post Office for several years, has been maintained during the year under review.

2. The leading changes made included an expansion and revision of the Foreign Money Order system, the introduction of an improved system of check of postage accounts, the reduction in the minimum rate for inland parcels and of the rate of commission on value-payable articles, a careful and thorough revision of the establishment and arrangements of the Calcutta Post Office, and the successful conclusion of an arrangement for additional postal accommodation on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. An entirely new Post Office Manual was also introduced in the course of the year.

3. The number of Post Offices increased by 112, of letter-boxes by 294, and of village postmen by 131, during the year. There are now 4,522 Imperial and 728 District Post Offices, 6,720 letter-boxes, and 2,833 village postmen, under the control of the Post Office.

Considerable success has attended the efforts made to increase the number of Post Offices by the employment of cheap agencies—a system under which schoolmasters, shop-keepers and others are entrusted with postal work, for the conduct of which a small monthly allowance is given. Attention has also been directed, especially in Bengal, to an improvement in rural deliveries, by the employment of stationary postmen to receive the mails from runners, thus saving the time formerly spent in conveying the mails to and from the Post Office.

4. The distances over which the mail was carried show no material increase, owing chiefly to the abolition of lines temporarily maintained in connection with the war in Northern Afghanistan.

5. The number of articles given out for delivery during the year has increased by about 11 per cent., and represents a total of 158,667,000. Post-cards have increased nearly 50 per cent., and now number 14,865,000; paid letters about 9 per cent., from 88,000,000 to 96,000,000; but registered letters have decreased about 10 per cent., from 3,000,000 to 2,710,000. It is satisfactory to note the increase in paid letters, as indicating that the large expansion in post-cards has not diminished the number of letters written.

The fall in the number of registered letters is explained to be due to the large expansion of the money-order business under the new system recently introduced, and it would appear that remittances formerly made by means of currency notes in registered envelopes are now to a considerable extent made by money orders.

6. The operations of the Dead Letter Office were satisfactory. The total number of articles received amounted to 3,300,000 during the year, of which only 673,000, or about 20 per cent., have not been disposed of. This result compares favourably with the results of the previous year.

7. The foreign parcel post continues to exhibit a satisfactory development. Since the introduction of the system in 1873-74, the number of parcels has increased from 22,000 to nearly 80,000.

8. The gross revenue from the sale of ordinary postage stamps amounted to Rs. 50,23,000 as compared with Rs. 49,95,000 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly from the sale of post-cards and half-anna envelopes. The reduction in 1873 in the charge for half-anna envelopes from 10 annas to 8 annas per packet of 16 envelopes has had the most marked effect on the sale of such envelopes. In 1872-73 the gross value of half-anna embossed envelopes sold amounted only to Rs. 3,106. In the succeeding year the value increased to Rs. 81,662, and the increase has been so rapid that in 1880-81 the gross number of such envelopes sold was 37,899,000, and their gross value Rs. 11,85,000. The consumption has in fact reached the maximum number procurable from

England in the year, and it has been necessary to contract for an increased supply by which 57,600,000 envelopes will in future be supplied annually.

9. The total postage revenue collected in cash has increased by about 4 per cent., owing to the change in system by which money order fees and parcel postage are credited in cash instead of in stamps. This effect will be even more marked in future owing to the rapid extension of money order business.

10. Money order business was transferred from District Treasuries to the Post Office on 1st January 1880. The increased facilities thus offered have resulted in an enormous increase of business. The monthly average value of money orders issued in 1878-79 under the old system was Rs. 7,44,000; in March 1880, under the new system, the average was Rs. 31,14,000, and for 1880-81 the monthly average value has been Rs. 38,10,000, giving a monthly average commission of Rs. 44,700. More than 4½ crores of rupees have thus been transmitted from one part of India to the other in small sums averaging Rs. 28½ for each order; and although a novel and heavy pecuniary responsibility was placed on the servants of the Department, the total sum decreed against the security fund during the year on account of defalcations in this branch of business amounted to less than Rs. 1,500. As remarked by the Director General, satisfactory evidence is thus afforded of the honesty of the natives of the country, who naturally form the great bulk of Post Masters in India.

11. The total value of articles insured increased from about 7 to about 8 crores of rupees during the year, while losses of every kind amounted in all to Rs. 10,404.

12. Six thousand four hundred and sixty-three complaints were made by the public during the year. A large number of complaints were really inquiries relative to the new branch of money order business. It is satisfactory to observe that complaints of loss of articles posted in registered letters fell to 295 as compared with 441 in the previous year.

13. The financial results of the year compare favourably with those of the previous year, the net postal revenue, after payment of all charges, having increased from Rs. 10,96,000 to Rs. 11,19,000 during the year. But if the cost of railway service, English stores, marine subsidies, pensions and other additional charges is added, the surplus is changed into a deficit of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees.

14. The following table, extracted from paragraph 61, exhibits the general progress of the Department:—

YEAR.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers (those of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).
1855-56 first complete year of new rates...	100	100	100
1870-71 sixteenth ditto ...	257	235	175
1879-80 twenty-fifth ditto ...	428	417	234
1880-81 twenty-sixth ditto ...	476	452	252

15. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Mr. Hogg for his able and energetic administration of the Department.

* Mr. H. E. M. James.
Mr. Chandulal Mathuradas.
Mr. S. Sullen.
Mr. F. P. Williams.
Mr. Sutherland.

The work done by the officers* of the Department, mentioned in paragraph 62 of the report, also deserves public acknowledgment.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Offices of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. LOGAN,
For Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA
FOR THE YEAR
1880-81.

No. 10560 dated 29th December 1881.

From—F. R. Hogg, Esq., Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1880-81.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

2. Eight more countries joined the Universal Postal Union as shown below:—

Countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union on the 31st March 1880.

Argentine Republic.	British possessions, viz. :—	Greece.
Austria.	Bermuda.	Holland.
Belgium.	British Guiana.	Dutch Colonies.
Brazil.	British Honduras.	Honduras.
British India.	Canada.	Hungary.
Bulgaria.	Ceylon.	Italy.
Denmark.	Cyprus.	Japan.
Danish Colonies.	Falkland Islands.	Liberia.
Egypt.	Gibraltar.	Luxembourg.
France.	Gold Coast.	Mexico.
French Colonies.	Heligoland.	Montenegro.
Germany.	Hong-Kong.	Norway.
Great Britain.	Labuan.	Persia.
	Malta.	Peru.
	Mauritius.	Portugal.
	Newfoundland.	Portuguese Colonies.
	Straits Settlement.	Roumania.
	West Coast of Africa.	Russia.
	West Indies, viz. :—	Salvador.
	Antigua.	Servia.
	Dominica.	Spanish Colonies.
	Jamaica.	Sweden.
	Montserrat.	Switzerland.
	Nevis.	Turkey.
	St. Christopher.	United States of America.
	Trinidad.	" Venezuela.
	Virgin Islands.	

Countries admitted to the Universal Postal Union during the year 1880-81.

		Date of admission.
South America	{ Ecuador Uruguay }	1st July 1880.
West Indies	{ Republic of San Domingo }	1st October 1880.
British West Indies	{ Grenada Santa Lucia Tobago Turks' Island Bahamas }	1st February 1881.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

3. Money order arrangements were concluded with the undermentioned countries, exchanges being introduced from the dates indicated:—

Ceylon	1st October 1880.
South Australia	
West Australia	
New South Wales	
Queensland	1st April 1881.

4. A revision was also made of the previously existing money order arrangements as respects the countries noted in the margin; this revision consisted in raising the maximum limit of a single money order from £10 to £20 and in reducing the commission payable by remitters.

Germany.	Italy.
Belgium.	Denmark.
Netherlands.	Luxembourg.
Switzerland.	Heligoland.

SEA COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

5. Communication by sea between India and Europe is a service which has always been treated as distinct from the Indian Inland Post to which this report relates. Nevertheless, it is usual to give some information respecting the cost of maintaining this communication. Sea postage, whether collected in India or Great Britain, is deducted from the cost of the service by sea, and the balance or net cost is made a charge in equal shares between the two countries. The Indian share of the net loss since the year 1869-70 is exhibited below:—

	£	
1869-70	73,110	
1870-71	69,150	
1871-72	68,110	
1872-73	61,072	
1873-74	54,770	
1874-75	57,170	
1875-76	53,125	
1876-77	66,685	
1877-78	70,749	
1878-79	71,051	
1879-80	88,160	
1880-81	71,051	

Adjusted amounts as explained above. The increase in 1876-77 and following years was caused by the reduction of postage carried out on 1st July 1876, when India entered the Union. The increase in 1879-80 is due to the reduction of postage introduced from 1st April 1879 under the convention of Paris.

The final calculation of the sum properly belonging to this year not having been received from London the amount shown has been estimated.

Day of departure from Bombay of the weekly overland mail steamer.

6. Last year's report contained an account of the new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of the East India and China mails, which came into force on the 1st February 1880. Considerable controversy arose as to the day on which the weekly homeward bound steamers were to quit Bombay, each mercantile centre advocating its own interests. Eventually Saturday evening was selected as a fixed day throughout the year. But this settlement having given satisfaction neither to the community of Bombay nor to the public in Great Britain, representations were made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, which resulted in evening departures from Bombay on Thursday in the fair season and on Tuesday in the monsoon being fixed. This change took place with effect from February 1881. Exception to the new arrangement was promptly taken by the public of Calcutta, whose principal

foreign mail thus fell for despatch on Monday in the fair season, and on Saturday in the monsoon. This vexed question still remains unsettled, it being practically impossible to harmonise all the conflicting interests involved both in India and in the United Kingdom.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICE.

7. The changes made during the year in the Local Steam Services have been made the subject of remarks opposite the entries affected thereby in the following statement:—

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

- (1.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon via Chittagong and Akyab, with a provisional fortnightly extension to Kyauk-Phyoo, pending the arrangement of a local service for that port; and a weekly service with Bassein on outward trips during the fair season.
- (2.) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon via Akyab.
- (3.) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.
- (4.) Five-weekly communication between Rangoon, Penang and intermediate ports, the vessels running in connection with lines Nos. 1 and 5.
- (5.) Weekly communication between Moulmein and Singapore via Penang and Malacca.
- (6.) Weekly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.
- (7.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts.
- (8.) Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.
- (9.) Four weekly communication between Aden and Karachi.
- (10.) Four weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.

Nos. 1 to 9 are under the control of the Indian Post Office by which a subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 per annum is paid.
No. 2. This line was abolished in consequence of alterations effected last year on line No. 1 by which Akyab got a weekly service.
No. 3. An acceleration was effected in the rate of speed on this line, the Company undertaking to perform the voyage, when practicable, from Calcutta to Rangoon in 84 hours instead of 98½ hours (the contract time).
Nos. 5 and 6. Fortnightly communication only is provided for under contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.
No. 10 is under the control of the Military Department, the consideration given being not in the form of subsidy but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores.

By other Agencies.

- (11.) By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
- (12.) By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
- (13.) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company a fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
- (14.) By Jardine, Matheson and Co. (of Hong-Kong) and Apcar and Co. (of Calcutta), a monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.

Nos. 11 to 13 are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Post Office contributing a portion (Rs. 500 per mensem) of the subsidy for No. 12.

No subsidy for No. 14.

- (15.) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, weekly communication between Busreh and Bagdad.

No. 15 is under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the subsidy is £300 per mensem. The contract came into force on the 1st January 1876, and will end on the 30th April 1884. Steamers run in connection with line No. 8. Weekly communication has been introduced in supersession of the previous service working thrice a month.

- (16.) By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company daily communication between Prome and Thyetmyo on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 500.

No. 16 is under the control of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, and began working in June 1879. The Post Office contributes a portion (Rs. 125 per mensem) of the subsidy.

- (17.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, fortnightly communication between Bombay and Galle.
- (18.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Galle touching at Madras.

Nos. 17 and 18 are non-contract lines maintained by the company on its own account in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails forwarded by these non-contract services.

8. A service worked by local native boats is maintained by the Ceylon Government between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankasanturai on the Ceylon side.

PARCEL POST CONFERENCE.

9. A conference took place at Paris in October 1880, with the object of arranging a system for the international exchange of parcels. This conference was attended by delegates from most of the important countries who compose the Universal Postal Union; and India also had its representative. A convention was prepared which adopted 3 kilogrammes ($6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs) as its unit, and fixed that weight also as its maximum limit. Under this scale one uniform charge governs all parcels, whether heavy or light, and no parcel weighing more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs can be accepted for transmission by the Post Office. India already possesses special foreign post arrangements under which parcels can be sent to the United Kingdom, and to certain other countries in Europe and Asia, up to a maximum weight of 50lbs, at a charge to the public of 8 annas or 1 shilling per lb. Deeming its existing arrangements more convenient to the public than those adopted by the convention, India declined to ratify the treaty.

NEW POST OFFICE MANUAL.

10. Since the issue of the last Post Office Manual in 1873, the advance of the Indian Post Office has been rapid. Not only has there been natural expansion as respects correspondence, but additional classes of responsibilities have also been undertaken. Thus, the value-payable and insurance systems have been introduced, posting certificates given, and acknowledgments for registered letters and parcels obtained when demanded by the public, and the management of the money order business taken over. Necessarily, therefore, the method of conducting Post Office work has been considerably modified. Formerly post-masters were never allowed to keep money in deposit, immediate payment of collections into the treasury being the prevailing rule. Now every Post Office must retain a certain amount of cash in hand to meet demands from the public. Moreover, the enormous development of money order and other extraneous branches of Post Office business imperatively demanded a simplification of system coupled with a reduction of clerical work. Shorter periods for the submission of accounts had also to be arranged. An entirely new Post Office Manual was, therefore, framed, which embodied all the changes of the past nine years and introduced the needed reform of system.

EXAMINERS OF HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

11. One important change effected by the new Post Office Manual was the abolition of letter bills, parcel bills, and claim bills, together with the provision of a new system of check by the employment of examiners of head office accounts. In other words, the check of postage accounts, in lieu of being concentrated in one central office, is now exercised on the spot by examiners, who compare the books kept by head offices with the original documents from which they were compiled and verify the entries recorded.

REDUCTION IN THE MINIMUM RATE FOR INLAND PARCELS.

12. With effect from 15th August 1880 the minimum rate of postage for inland parcels was reduced from eight annas for a parcel not exceeding 40 tolas to four annas for a parcel not exceeding 20 tolas in weight.

REDUCTION OF RATE OF COMMISSION ON VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

13. Also, with effect from the 1st August 1880, the rate of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the "value-payable" system was reduced by one-half (*i. e.*, from two per cent. to one per cent.), and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The number of Post Offices to which the system applied was also considerably extended.

INDIAN POSTAL GUIDE.

14. This publication first appeared in April 1869, when it was sold to the public at a cost of Rs. 1-8 per copy. In April 1873 the price was reduced to one rupee. A further reduction to eight annas was made in December 1879, and since August 1880 the Indian Postal Guide has been sold at four annas. An effort to disseminate postal information among the rural population was made by the issue, in some parts of India, of a vernacular Postal Abstract, comprising the more important rules, rates, and conditions of the Inland Post. This publication was distributed gratis.

REVISION OF THE CALCUTTA POST OFFICE.

15. A very careful revision of the establishment attached to the Calcutta Post Office, and of the arrangements for local delivery was made by the Post Master General of Bengal during the year under review. This revision comprised the appointment of an Assistant Post Master, a thorough re-organisation of the constitution of the branch offices attached to the General Post Office, and the creation of three new branch offices. Additional facilities in respect to posting were given, and the delivery of local correspondence accelerated. These measures were sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1881.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA LINE OF RAILWAY.

16. Since the year 1870 a need for additional postal accommodation on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has existed, but, notwithstanding frequent negotiation, the department had been unable to obtain satisfactory terms. In January last, an arrangement was concluded which provided ample space both for the daily ordinary and for the weekly overland mail,—a lump monthly payment having been agreed to, which includes every description of charge except that incurred for the use of special engines, the demand for which is necessarily irregular. A question of ten years' standing was thus brought to a satisfactory termination.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

17. Throughout the year, postal arrangements had to be maintained in connection with the military occupation of Afghanistan. On the evacuation of Kabul in August 1880, the temporary postal circle that had been formed in Northern Afghanistan was abolished, and a new circle created for Southern Afghanistan, where the British Army was for the most part concentrated. It was not till the evacuation of Kandahar in April 1881, and the return of the greater portion of the troops to India, that the pressure on the resources of the postal department materially abated.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.

18. On the margin is given a table exhibiting the number of Post Offices, letter-boxes and village postmen at the close of the years 1879-80 and 1880-81. Further details relating to each postal circle will be found in Appendix No. I. It was not till the latter half of the year that restrictions against increased expenditure

	No. at close of 1879-80.	No. at close of 1880-81.	Increase.
Post Offices	4,410	4,522	112
Letter-boxes	6,426	6,720	294
Village Postmen	2,702	2,533	169

arising out of the financial pressure were partially removed: the progress made after the removal of those restrictions was great. Efforts were directed towards the multiplication of Post Offices by the employment of cheap agencies. Under this system school-masters, shop-keepers, Government pensioners and others are entrusted with postal work, for the conduct of which a small monthly allowance is given. This is an economical method of extending postal facilities to places which are too poor to support an independent Post Office: and the success already attained in this direction promises a considerable future development of the cheap agency system. Attention, especially in Bengal, was further given to the important subject of rural delivery, stationary postmen having been appointed who receive their mails from runners, thus saving the time formerly spent in going to and from the Post Office. Village postmen were also entrusted with the duty of registering letters, thus extending facilities for registration in places unprovided with a local Post Office.

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

19. Annexed on the margin is a statement shewing the distances over which the mail was carried by the several methods of conveyance. Appendix No. II contains the usual statistics for each postal circle. The decrease under the heads of "mail cart, &c.," and "runners" is due mainly to railway extension, but partly also to the abolition of lines temporarily maintained in connection with the war in Northern Afghanistan. A list of extensions under the head of railway is given below:—

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail cart, horse and camel lines.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
1879-80	8,606	3,042	32,294	14,308	58,250
1880-81	9,455	2,635	31,962	14,308	58,360
Increase	849	...	...	...	120
Decrease	...	407	322	...	...

	Miles.	Miles.
Madras—Chingleput to Conjeeveram	22	57
Bangalore to Chinnapatna	35	
Bhavnagar to Wadhwan	105	
Miyagam to Dabhoi	20	205
Dhoraji to Dhol	80	
North-Western Provinces—Cawnpore to Fatehgarh	84	
Bildarnagar to Tarighat	12	96
Punjab and Sind—Rattial to Hajishah	110	
Hurrial to Miani	15	
Parnal junction to Jand	60	195
Sibi to Nari-Gorge	10	
Central Provinces—Nagpur to Tumsar	53	
Dowhali to Tirora	13	66
Rajputana—Raipur to Palampur	...	168
Central India—Jaora to Neemuch	...	62
		649

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

20. Appendix No. III contains an estimate of the number of articles given out for delivery in each postal circle, while the results for the whole of India are summarised on the margin. Each heading exhibits growth and the total per centage of increase, amounting to nearly 11 per cent., is very satisfactory.

YEAR.	Letters (including Post-cards.)	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books and Pattern Packets.	TOTAL.
1879-80	128,667,068	11,251,021	1,074,202	2,085,303	142,977,644
1880-81	143,538,105	11,942,304	1,080,868	2,105,579	158,666,856
Increase	14,871,037	691,283	6,666	20,276	15,589,262
Per centage of increase.	11.61	6.14	.61	.97	10.97

21. A further analysis of the returns relating to letters and post-cards is tabulated on the margin. Post-cards were introduced into India on the 1st July 1879, so that the figures for 1880-81 have been compared with those of nine months only during the preceding year. Taking the same period of time for both years the increase has been very nearly 50 per cent. Side by side with this large increase paid letters have progressed to the extent of no less than 9.21 per cent., a result diminished by the recent introduction of post-cards. The fall in the number of registered letters is doubtless due to the large expansion of the money order business under the new system introduced by the Post Office. Remittances which used to be sent by currency notes in registered envelopes are now to a considerable extent transmitted as money orders.

YEAR.	Post-cards.	Letters Paid.	Letters Unpaid.	Letters Registered.	TOTAL.
1879-80	7,471,984	87,973,830	30,000,109	3,022,635	128,567,068
1880-81	14,865,121	96,075,666	29,884,636	2,712,680	143,538,105
Increase	7,393,137	8,101,836	...	...	14,971,047
Decrease	...	...	214,473	309,955	...
Per centage of increase.	98.94	9.21	...	...	11.64
Per centage of decrease.	...	...	72	10.25	...

22. Under the head of parcels in the above returns all parcels, foreign as well as inland, have been included: the statement given below relates solely to the foreign branch of this business:—

FOREIGN PARCELS.

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of Parcels.		Average weight of each Parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deductions of Customs duty and sums due to Peninsular and Oriental Company.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	No.	No.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>With United Kingdom.</i>						
To India	48,593	52,018	5 11.68	6 0.42	87,654	95,538
From India	19,113	21,494	2 14.53	2 13.97	21,209	23,951
	67,706	73,512	4 14.93	5 1.67	1,08,863	1,19,489
<i>With Continent of Europe.</i>						
To India	1,238	1,458	6 9.88	6 13.63	2,384	2,889
From India	2,147	2,906	4 9.97	4 14.12	3,186	4,560
	3,385	4,364	5 5.64	5 8.65	5,570	7,449
<i>With Ceylon, Aden & Straits.</i>						
To India	258	325	2 0.76	2 8.04	192	370
From India	1,476	1,481	4 3.90	3 8.05	3,459	2,911
	1,734	1,806	3 14.67	3 5.17	3,651	3,281
TOTAL	72,825	79,682	4 14.86	5 1.41	1,18,084	1,30,219

23. The foreign parcel post was instituted in the year 1873-74. Since then its yearly progress has been very marked, as will be seen from the following summary:—

	No. of Parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,325
1877-78	59,095
1878-79	69,534
1879-80	72,825
1880-81	79,682

24. The correspondence entered in the table given on the margin of paragraph 20, was disposed of as follows:—

Sent out for delivery	158,666,856
Received back undelivered	5,691,601
Balance actually delivered	152,975,255
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	2,574,645
	155,549,900

Note.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

25. Foreign correspondence has already been included in the general statistics referred to in paragraph 20, but it is specially dealt with in the table given on the margin. It should be explained that the figures are derived from statistics of bulk weight. By actual enumeration extending over a few mails the number of articles of each class that make up on the average one pound of weight are ascertained, and by the results thus obtained the figures for the year and for succeeding years are deduced from the gross weight of the mail bags. A fresh enumeration has recently been taken: and the results yielded by

	Estimated aggregate number.
	1880-81.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom—	
Letters (including Post-cards)	2,242,289
Newspapers	286,434
Books	425,405
Received in India from the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Brindisi—	
Letters (including Post-cards)	2,805,957
Newspapers	2,041,508
Soldiers' letters	189,000
Books	1,612,460
Grand Total { Letters (including Post-cards)	4,848,248
{ Newspapers	2,327,942
{ Soldiers' letters	189,000
{ Books	2,037,865
Despatched from India to Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom—	
Letters (including Post-cards)	614,707
Other articles	209,234
Received in India from Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom—	
Letters (including Post-cards)	585,818
Other articles	393,788
Grand Total { Letters (including Post-cards)	1,200,525
{ Other articles	603,022

the new assessment have so altered the averages on which previous assessments were worked out as to destroy the value of the returns for the purposes of comparison. I have therefore deemed it best, on the whole, to attempt no contrast between the figures for the year under report and those for the previous year, but to confine the return to those statistics which relate to the year 1880-81.

26. Dead Letter Offices.—On the 1st July 1880 a new Dead Letter Office was opened at Dinapore for the province of Behar. Appendix IV contains the usual statistics relating to the working of the several Dead Letter Offices of which the following is an abstract:—

DEAD LETTERS.	NUMBER.		PER CENTAGE.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices	2,925,764	3,301,154		
1879-80. 1880-81.				
Deduct—				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	151,419	170,308		
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	633,281	766,296		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices.	2,141,064	2,364,550		
Articles disposed of by { Disposed of by re-direction to addressees	259,916	341,308	100	100
{ Disposed of by return to senders			12.14	14.43
Articles undisposible and deposited as dead	1,223,080	1,350,134	57.12	57.10
	658,068	673,198	30.74	28.47

27. It is the duty of a Dead Letter Office in the first instance to try and trace the addressees, and, failing success, then to endeavour to discover the senders of articles which the ordinary establishment have been unable to deliver. More than 70 per cent. of the articles received were disposed of by the Dead Letter Office during the year in one or other of the above ways.

28. Postage stamps.—Figures indicating the sale of postage stamps of each denomination for the several postal circles are contained in Appendix No. V (ordinary stamps) and Appendix No. VI (service stamps): the following statement includes the sale for the whole of India:—

Ordinary Postage Stamps	1-anna Post-cards.	1-anna Post-cards.	2-pie Sol-diers Enve-lopes.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1-Propse Labels.	Gross value.
1879-80 . { Value of each kind of stamps sold . Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold .	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1,26,635	11,640	1,783	24,384	11,02,382	10,269	12,42,664	3,74,201	2,98,437	10,20,221	69,415	3,21,023	39,597	3,51,694	49,94,345
1880-81 { Value of each kind of stamps sold . Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year .	2,07,513	2,465	2,465	17,784	11,84,316	9,187,12,67,601	3,45,179	2,31,931	9,36,636	37,994	2,70,287	39,389	4,66,371	50,22,951	100
	4.15	13	05	36	23.71	18	25.38	6.91	4.64	18.76	76	5.41	79	9.34	100.57

Service Postage Stamps.	1-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross value.
1879-80 . { Value of each kind of stamps sold . Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	28	80	2,97,505	6,98,394	1,03,629	1,34,303	1,06,150
1880-81 { Value of each kind of stamps sold . Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	...	...	22.20	52.12	7.74	10.02	100
	8,068	41	2,86,107	6,95,549	98,761	1,37,441	13,40,089
	64	...	21.34	51.90	7.36	10.25	99.33

29. Measures were taken to effect an entire revision of all classes of postage stamps, including the introduction of two new denominations of stamps. The result of this revision will find its place in the next annual report.

30. *Embossed envelopes.*—A few observations are called for on the subject of $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna envelopes. Prior to the year 1873 these used to be sold at a cost of 10 annas per packet of 16 envelopes: but in that year the Government, wishing to encourage the habit of prepayment among the native population and to induce them to use covers of a proper size and texture, ordered the supply of embossed envelopes at a charge represented by the value of the stamps borne by them. This led to a largely enhanced demand, which has since been steadily on the increase as the marginal figures will show. The consumption having attained the highest amount procurable from England in the year (35,712,000 envelopes), a new contract was entered into providing as a maximum annual supply for 120,000 reams, being the equivalent of 57,600,000 envelopes. And at this enhanced rate the envelopes have

been received month by month since January 1881.

31. Below is given a statement which compares the proportion of revenue collected in cash and stamps since the year 1874-75:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total postage revenue...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cash ...	31.23	30.97	30.71	29.33	26.62	24.86	28.74
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps ...	52.08	52.37	52.29	53.87	57.30	58.76	55.91
Proportion derived from service stamps ...	16.69	16.66	17.00	16.80	16.08	16.38	15.35

32. As explained in the last annual report, the change of system under which money order fees and parcel postage are credited in cash instead of in stamps has produced the effect of swelling the proportion of revenue realised in cash and reducing that derived from stamps. This effect will be still more marked in next report, when the change will have operated over a large portion of the year.

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POSTS.

33. The organization called the District Post originated in the need for establishing the means of official communication between the head-quarters of each district and the police and revenue stations in the interior. Provision for its maintenance is made in some places by local cesses and in others by Imperial grants of money. Although never administered by this Office, the management of the District Post has for several years rested in the hands of provincial Post Masters General, working under the direction of the several Local Governments. Almost the only exception to this rule is British Burma, where the control still remains with district officers. But steps are in progress for the gradual utilization there also of the local officers of the Imperial postal service for the super-slow in Burma: and it is to be hoped that the extension to that Province of the system referred to will be attended with the same success that has marked its introduction in other parts of India.

34. Appendix No. VII contains returns of correspondence exchanged between the Imperial and District Posts. The usual figures are given in the following statement: but as explained in previous reports, these figures cannot wholly be depended upon either for completeness or accuracy owing to the variety of systems followed in different localities and the absence of a central office of account.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
BENGAL	173	...	150	7,017	Rs. 1,58,594	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,54,072	No. 704,726	No. 654,561	No. 37,069	5.26
MADRAS	173	862	174	7,342	1,63,392	1,08,630	1,64,670	771,360	684,541	41,287	5.36
BOMBAY	6	864	604	2,947	...	1,08,630	1,07,466	1,434,592	4,67,800	61,404	4.99
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	2	504	576	123	...	86,964	86,755	808,362	212,826	62,591	4.36
PUNJAB	296	439	590	128	95,516	86,292	86,729	905,199	247,810	48,612	6.11
BRITISH BURMA (a)	274	428	61	6,320	95,516	54,036	1,49,552	898,332	748,445	47,229	5.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES	19	371	44	4,332	72,411	45,000	1,08,984	44,590	67,426	54,135	6.46
ODISH	19	369	44	4,277	81,391	45,000	1,08,121	57,233	57,682	2,525	5.78
RAJPUTANA	4	4	47	1,734	8,781	...	15,090	10,635	5,481	153	2.00
ASSAM	43	76	55	1,985	15,090	18,192	53,536	121,916	114,255	308	2.90
BEHAR	50	72	43	2,246	39,566	19,619	57,425	145,237	140,476	11,109	9.11
EASTERN BENGAL	72	227	93	1,083	39,300	...	36,689	248,025	215,682	13,383	9.21
TOTAL	48	229	97	1,067	36,500	...	34,670	227,035	199,808	26,001	10.48
	9	9	2	143	790	4,600	4,208	30,243	22,832	24,147	10.63
	16	5	4	680 (e)	794	4,000	4,617	30,243	22,832	1,453	4.80
	15	7	4	705 (e)	13,271	744	13,556	27,188	24,308	2,318	8.53
	81	...	48	3,367	15,010	750	14,471	43,118	33,936	2,945	6.83
	86	1	52	3,340	86,089	...	77,366	322,609	308,812	24,782	7.68
	42	...	19	1,497	79,906	...	82,024	372,646	329,890	34,862	9.38
	42	...	20	1,506	41,939	...	43,872	210,114	183,803	8,818	4.41
	768 (b)	2,497 (c)	1,883	31,465 (d)	42,497	3,18,166	45,780	218,020	198,398	10,027	4.60
	728	2,487	1,723	32,033	5,57,814	3,18,327	8,41,088	4,506,132	2,929,719	271,973	6.04
					5,69,662		8,70,615	5,053,650	3,137,276	297,177	5.88

(a). The District Post in British Burma is entirely under the control of the district officers.
(b). Including 8 Post Offices omitted in Bengal and excluding 10 excess shown in Central Provinces in 1879-80.
(c). Including 1 village postman less shown in Rajputana in 1879-80.
(d). Including 204 miles in Bengal and 30 miles in Eastern Bengal less shown, and excluding 71 miles in Punjab, 2 miles in Rajputana and 103 miles in Behar excess shown in 1879-80.
(e). The distance in the rainy season was 865 miles in 1879-80 and 917 miles in 1880-81.
(f). On purely District Post Establishment Rs. 90,516 in 1879-80 and Rs. 89,563 in 1880-81, besides an annual subsidy for the Dera Ismael Khan and Chickawathi hill cart line of Rs. 18,468 in each year.

NATIVE STATES.

35. But little improvement has taken place in the relations between the Imperial Post and Native States to which reference was made in the last annual report. An effort to take over the management of the Anche or Mysore district post proved unsuccessful. Negotiations for a more satisfactory exchange of correspondence with the Native Post Office organization in Hyderabad, Deccan, under a special arrangement were opened but not concluded. Several offices and lines were established in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, called the Gurgut, under special arrangement with the local Rajahs and Chiefs, and a few offices were experimentally opened in Central India.

SECTION V.—MONEY ORDERS.

36. Money order business was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office with effect from the 1st January 1880. Facilities for this description of remittance were thus, for the first time, extended to the interior of districts, and this, coupled with other advantages offered by the Post Office, led to a very considerable increase of business, as the following figures will shew:—

Inland money order transactions.

	Number of Money Orders issued.	Value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realized.
Monthly average for the year 1878-79 under the old system	No. 20,605	Rs. 7,43,727	Rs. 8,823
Figures for March 1880* under the new system	97,284	31,13,815	36,238
Monthly average for the year 1880-81 under the new system	133,681	38,09,043	44,665

37. A further statement given below shews the results attained during the year in the several postal circles into which India is divided:—

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of Inland Money Orders.	Value of Inland Money Orders issued.	Commission realized.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	308,169	72,44,439	88,443
Madras	218,597	55,42,507	68,978
Bombay	151,379	45,55,470	44,970
North-Western Provinces	207,565	46,25,528	58,481
Punjab (including South Afghanistan)	257,160	90,74,951	1,04,453
British Burma	42,338	19,52,104	21,841
Central Provinces	84,563	29,52,907	33,732
Oudh	51,894	12,24,802	15,039
Rajputana	37,069	11,97,412	13,871
Assam	42,796	12,78,088	15,177
Behar	100,654	24,20,949	29,825
Central India	47,461	14,50,735	16,918
Eastern Bengal	54,529	21,88,688	24,298
TOTAL	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976

38. More than 4½ crores of rupees has thus been transmitted from one part of India to another, in small sums averaging Rs. 28-8-0 for each order, which furnishes strong evidence of the popularity both of the system adopted and the agency by which it was worked. The total number of orders forfeited amounted to 1,842, aggregating in value of Rs. 34,805. Out of this total, 436 orders, amounting to Rs. 14,781, have been repaid, leaving an outstanding balance of 1,406 orders representing a value of Rs. 20,024. This money will gradually be repaid as claims for the same are advanced. One satisfactory feature in this the first complete year's history of Post Office Money Order work

* In paragraph 52 of the annual report for 1879-80 it was erroneously stated that Foreign Money Orders had been excluded from the figures given. The figures for the last quarter of 1880, given in paragraph 52, and for March 1880, in paragraph 53 of that report, have now been corrected.

is the trivial amount of loss which has resulted from suddenly throwing a novel and heavy pecuniary responsibility on the servants of this Department. While no less than Rs. 4,57,08,580 were sent as money orders, the total sum decreed against the security fund during the year on account of defalcations in this branch of business amounted to less than Rs. 1,500. Satisfactory evidence is thus afforded of the honesty of the natives of the country who naturally form the great bulk of Post Masters in India.

39. Turning now to Foreign Money Orders. Two tables are given which contrast the operations of the year under review with those of the last quarter of the preceding year. Figures for the entire year 1879-80 have not been given as Foreign Money Order work only came under postal management on the 1st January 1880. Satisfactory growth is exhibited by the weekly average.

Foreign money order transactions for the year 1880-81.

COUNTRIES.	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom (including Canada)	18,235	86,382 12 2	2,037	6,428 11 1
Denmark	39	279 10 0	4	22 19 6
Germany	382	2,108 19 8	120	870 0 5
Italy	172	992 13 5	10	84 12 6
Netherlands	4	22 2 10	5	28 9 11
Switzerland	37	37 4 8	2	14 4 6
TOTAL	18,996	90,137 15 8	2,178	7,442 17 11
Weekly average	365	1,733 8 4	42	143 4 11

Foreign Money Order transactions for the last quarter of 1879-80.*

COUNTRIES.	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom (including Canada)	3,444	16,608 18 8	325	938 4 2
Denmark	1	8 6 8	2	10 19 10
Germany	70	387 13 3	22	153 9 10
Italy	56	453 8 10	4	21 13 6
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	18	40 18 6	2	4 19 6
TOTAL	3,589	17,499 5 11	355	1,129 6 10
Weekly average	276	1,346 1 11	27	86 17 5

40. The average rate of exchange, both outward and inward, is given below:—

	Outward.	Inward.
	s. d. f.	s. d. f.
1878-79	1 7 3-3	1 7 3-7
Last quarter of 1879-80	1 8 0-12	1 8 0-12
1880-81	1 7 3-48	1 7 3-48

41. Allusion has already been made to the new Money Order arrangement concluded with Ceylon which came into force on 1st October 1880. The following figures show the first six months' working of this exchange:—

COUNTRY.	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		COMMISSION REALIZED.	ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Ceylon	285	16,449 9 0	177 14 0	1,850	96,415 5 0
Weekly average	11	63 8 0	6 13 0	71	3,708 4 0

* The Foreign Money Order figures for the last quarter of 1879-80, as given in the table under paragraph 54 of report for 1879-80, had not been adjusted. Subsequent adjustment has created certain difference. The figures shown in the table now given are correct.

SECTION VI.—INSURANCE.

42. Under this system valuables can be declared and sent by the public through the post, the Post Office accepting responsibility and paying compensation in the event of loss occurring in transit. For this protection a charge of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is levied in addition to postage. One great merit of this measure is that it encourages the transmission of articles of value with those branches of the mail which travel under the security of registration. The introduction into India of currency notes was followed by their extensive circulation through the post as ordinary letters. This led to serious risk. For numerous letters might be destroyed by a dishonest postal servant in the hope of finding paper money. The advantages afforded by the system of Insurance have certainly done much towards reducing remittances by currency notes sent in unregistered letters. The table given below shows the very great popularity of this system: property to the aggregate value of nearly eight crores of rupees having been insured for transmission by post during the year:—

	VALUE INSURED.			INSURANCE FEES.
	Letters.	Parcels.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78, last quarter being the commencement of the system	6,66,320	18,60,191	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79	89,71,775	2,81,21,219	3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80	1,63,35,058	5,34,34,131	6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81	1,57,33,428	6,30,26,524	7,87,59,952	2,01,046

43. As the Post Office have accepted responsibility for the transit of insured articles, it is interesting to enquire the extent of the loss which this responsibility has caused. Losses of every kind in connection with the insured portion of the mail are included in the following summary. They amounted in all to Rs. 10,404:—

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Losses by accident or by departmental fraud or neglect	* 50,544	13 10	14,032	9 0
Losses by highway robbery in British territory	2,123	0 8	1,399	2 0
Losses by highway robbery in Native States	20,025	9 0	878	2 0
	72,693	7 8	16,309	13 0
Value of property recovered	19,321	10 10	5,887	0 2
Claims not preferred	53,371	12 8	10,422	12 10
	21	0 0	18	0 0
Total	53,350	12 8	10,404	12 10

* Including a sum of Rs. 30,322 paid as compensation for contents of parcels lost in the wreck of the Steam Ship *Vingoria*.

44. *Value Payable System.*—This system was introduced in the year 1877-78 with the object of providing a means under which the declared value of the contents of parcels and registered book jackets could be realised through the agency of the Post Office and paid to the sender. Statistics cannot be furnished showing the extent to which this system has been utilised by the public during the year, as the value realised, together with the commission, instead of appearing under a separate head, is now remitted by Money Order and included in the accounts of that branch of the Department. There can, however, be no doubt that this facility is largely used by trade men in the principal commercial centres of India.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

45. *Security taken from Post Office servants.*—On the failure of the European Assurance Guarantee Association in 1872 a departmental arrangement was made with effect from the 1st April 1873, under which security was taken from postal employes for the faithful discharge of their duties in the form of deductions from salary. These deductions consist of a half-yearly subscription of one rupee from those attached to pensionable grades and eight annas from those belonging to non-pensionable grade. Subscriptions from the pensionable class are returnable on resignation or death of subscribers, in the proportion borne by the surplus income to the total income; while subscriptions from the non-pensionable class are not returnable at all. Notwithstanding enhanced risks, arising from the ordinary expansion of the Department, the introduction of the insurance system and the assumption of Money Order business, this fund has continued to prosper, as will be seen from the following figures which exhibit the balance at credit year by year after deduction of cost of establishment and charges decreed against the fund for losses:—

Year.	Returnable portion of balance.	Non-Returnable portion of balance.	Total balance at credit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	8,657	8,629	17,286
1874-75	17,358	18,747	36,105
1875-76	27,176	30,054	57,230
1876-77	37,448	42,286	79,734
1877-78	46,253	55,298	1,01,551
1878-79	53,407	69,081	1,27,488
1879-80	70,408	84,874	1,55,282
1880-81	80,758	1,01,072	1,81,830

46. The year 1882-83 will be accompanied by a new description of risk in connection with Savings Banks which are to be opened at all Post Offices in Bengal. Should the fund, as I anticipate, nevertheless continue to prosper, it will be desirable to form its accumulations into a provident or other fund for the benefit of the employes of the Postal Department to whom the surplus income properly belongs. A statement of receipts and charges for the year is given below:—

RECEIPTS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.			CHARGES.	AMOUNT.
	First half year.	Second half year.	First half year.	Second half year.	Total.		
Balance	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Interest on balance @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.			...	...	1,55,282		
Credited in the Lucknow Post Office to subscription in lieu of security by recovery of fine from Sub-Postmaster, Salsipore.					6,470		
					8		
(a) Pensionable.						(a) Pensionable.	
Imperial	7,162	7,422	7,162	7,422	14,584	Sums decreed against the fund	6,132
District	319	348	319	348	667	Rateable refunds to subscribers	711
						Cost of Establishment	1,000
TOTAL	7,481	7,770	7,481	7,770	15,251	TOTAL	7,843
(b) Non-Pensionable.						(b) Non-Pensionable.	
Imperial	10,902	11,026	5,451	5,513	10,964	Sums decreed against the fund	620
District	3,346	3,329	1,673	1,665	3,338	Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases.	20
						Cost of establishment	1,000
TOTAL	14,248	14,355	7,124	7,178	14,302	TOTAL	1,640
						TOTAL CHARGES	9,453
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,91,313	Balance at credit	1,81,830
						GRAND TOTAL	1,91,313

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Total balance	1,55,282	1,81,830
Returnable portion	70,408	80,758
Non-Returnable portion	84,874	1,01,072

47. *Complaints from the public.*—There were 6,463 complaints made by the public during the year, which came to the notice of the heads of the several postal circles, as compared with 6,237 in the previous year, the increase being largely due to enquiries relative to the new branch of Money Order business. As the Department expands and acquires fresh descriptions of work, complaints must necessarily augment. But small weight can be attached to such complaints as the means of testing the efficiency of the postal service. Grave delinquencies pass often without notice from the public, while petty irregularities, real or supposed, form sometimes the subject of frequent representation.

48. Below is given an analysis of complaints relating to the loss of articles posted in registered letters or parcels during the last two years. Notwithstanding enhanced risks, the total number of such complaints fell from 441 to 295: and in 128 out of those 295 cases the Post Office servants were shewn to be free from blame:—

	Registered letters.		Parcels.		Total.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry shewed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials.	160	79	98	49	258	128
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so.	68	26	68	33	136	59
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at.	19	48	28	60	47	108
TOTAL	247	153	194	142	441	295

Class I includes 4 insured cases under the head of registered letters and 14 insured cases under the head of parcels.

Class II includes 17 insured cases under the head of parcels.

Class III includes 4 insured cases under the head of parcels.

49. A detail of the number of legal convictions and departmental punishments for offences punishable by law will be found in Appendix No. VIII of which the following is a summary:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Number of legal convictions	216	194
Number of cases punished departmentally	74	67
	290	261

50. *Highway Robberies.*—From the marginal abstract it will be seen that the number of highway robberies of the mail has risen from 39 to 49. But the ten robberies which form this increase all occurred beyond the limits of British India in the country held temporarily under military occupation in

Names of Circles.	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...
Madras	9	3	12	6	3	9
Bombay	1	5	6	4	6	10
North-Western Provinces	5	...	5	7	...	7
Punjab	1	...	1	3	2	5
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1	...	1	...	...	...
Oudh	1	...	1	2	1	3
Rajputana	...	...	...	1	...	1
Assam	2	...	2	...	...	...
Behar	...	...	...	2	...	2
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	10	...	10
Central India	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	26	13	39	25	24	49

South Afghanistan, mail conveyance through an enemy's country being of course attended with exceptional risk. The aggregate number of highway robberies of the mail since the year 1871-72 is given below:—

	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
1871-72	24	12	36
1872-73	13	12	25
1873-74	21	11	32
1874-75	19	6	25
1875-76	14	12	26
1876-77	12	4	16
1877-78	34	18	52
1878-79	28	18	46
1879-80	26	13	39
1880-81	25	24	49

51. A more detailed statement is now submitted showing the localities in which the robberies occurred during the year under review:—

1880-81.

Names of Postal Circles.	BRITISH TERRITORY.			FOREIGN TERRITORY.		
	Names of Districts.	No. of robberies.	No. of attempts.	Names of Native States.	No. of robberies.	No. of attempts.
MADRAS	Nowtalaghat	...	1	Cochin	1	...
	Chingleput	1	...	Mysore	1	...
	Tinnevely	1	...	Sundar	1	...
	Madura	1	...			
	Ramchandrapur	1	...			
	Guntoor	1	...			
	Coorg	1	...			
	South Canara	...	1			
		6	2		3	...
BOMBAY	Poona	1	...	Mohanipur	1	...
	Ahmedabad	1	...	Junagarh	1	...
	Kanara	2	...	Mahikanta	1	...
	Barsi Road	...	1	Chamoo	1	...
				Bhavnagar	1	...
		4	1	Jetpur	1	...
					6	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Agra	1	...	Alipura	...	1
	Etah	1	1			
	Bulandshahr	1	...			
	Meerut	1	...			
	Aligarh	1	...			
	Muradabad	1	...			
	Bijnor	1	...			
		7	1		...	1
OUDH	Rae Bareilly	2	...			
	Fyzabad	...	1			
		2	1		...	...
BEHAR	Muzafferpur	1	...			
	Saran	1	...			
		2	...		...	...

* This relates to a robbery of the Andia or Mysore local post and occurred on a line not controlled by the Imperial Post.

Names of Postal Circles.	BRITISH TERRITORY.			FOREIGN TERRITORY.		
	Names of Districts.	No. of robberies.	No. of attempts.	Names of Native States.	No. of robberies.	No. of attempts.
CENTRAL INDIA . {	...	...	...	Chatarpur .	1	1
		...	...	Bhopal .	...	1
					1	2
RAJPUTANA . {	Nasirabad .	1	...	Bikaner .	...	1
	Ajmair .	...	1	Marwar .	1	...
				Meywar .	...	1
		1	1		1	2
SIND AND SOUTH AFGHANISTAN. {	...	...	...	Killa Abdulla .	1	...
				Khojak Pass .	2	...
				Dubrai .	1	...
				Kuch .	1	...
				Harnai .	1	...
				Dazan .	1	...
				Khelat-i-Gilzai	3	...
		...	...		10	...
PUNJAB . {	Rewari .	1	...	Jind .	1	...
	Gurgaon .	1	...	Kateputli .	1	...
	Rohatak .	1	...			
		3	...		2	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES				Nizam's Terri- tory.	1	...
		...	...		1	...
	TOTAL .	25	6		24	5

Total (British) 25, besides 6 attempts.

Total (Foreign) 24, besides 5 attempts.

52. Out of nine robberies and two attempts in Madras convictions were obtained in three cases and the greater portion of the property recovered. In the Bombay cases (ten robberies and one attempt) one only was successfully prosecuted and almost all the plundered amount recovered. Of the seven robberies and two attempts recorded against the North-Western Provinces convictions were in two instances obtained and nearly half the stolen articles

recovered. Five robberies took place in the Punjab, where two convictions were got and very little of the property recovered. Ten cases occurred in South Afghanistan, all of which remained unpunished, the recovery of property being trifling. The remaining eight robberies and six attempts were unsuccessfully investigated. Two of the robberies which occurred in South Afghanistan were attended with loss of life, the horsemen who carried the mail having been killed.

53. *The numerical strength* of the establishment in the several postal

Postal Officials.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	209	264
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Post Masters	4,112	4,228
Clerks	3,498	4,048
Postmen and other servants	7,144	7,489
Road establishment	12,571	12,217
Village Postmen	2,606	2,812
Total	30,040	31,053

SECTION VIII.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

54. *The Government carrying agency* commonly called the Government Bullock Train, is an agency for the booking of passengers and goods. Now that this branch of the Department is fast being superseded by railway extension, a brief description of its origin and development will not be out of place. Prior to the year 1846 goods were transmitted by river steamer from Calcutta to Allahabad, where the Post Master arranged for their onward transmission to destination by country cart or coolie. This arrangement having been found slow and imperfect a carrying agency, called the "Bullock Train," was organized by the Post Office in 1846, consisting of carts drawn by bullocks posted in relays at fixed intervals on the Grand Trunk Road between Allahabad and Delhi. A considerable acceleration was thus effected: for goods, instead of moving as before by short daily stages, travelled day and night at an average speed of about two miles an hour. Gradually extensions were made, and in 1855-56 the Government Bullock Train worked regularly between Calcutta and Peshawar, maintaining at the same time various branch lines throughout the Presidency of Bengal. The undertaking was a successful one. Heavy packages, troops and passengers were carried in safety at a moderate charge, and, after paying all expenses, a profit always accrued to Government. This led to the establishment of other similar organisations under private companies; and the Government, not wishing to compete with private enterprise, transferred the Government Bullock Train work to the Indian Carrying Company with effect from the 1st May 1862. This Company having failed, the Post Office again took over the business in 1868, and has since maintained it, utilising in some cases the railway as an auxiliary, and in other cases reducing its lines and closing its agencies as railway construction progressed. The business has now largely diminished and soon will be limited to the line between Umballa and Simla. During the year the following lines were closed:—

Ratial to Hajishah.	Lahore to Mooltan.
Wazirabad to Sialkot.	Saharanpur to Roorkee and Mussoorie.
Turnool to Thul.	Aligarh to Moradabad.
Rawal Pindi to Murree.	Cawnpore to Fatehgarh.

55. At the close of the year the following lines still existed:—Calcutta to Hajialah (rail), and onwards to Peshawar (bullock train), with branches to Gwalior (partly rail and partly bullock train), Simla (bullock train), and Ludhiana to Lahore *via* Ferozepore (Bullock train).

56. Passenger services on mail cart lines were reduced by the abolition of the following lines:—

Ratial to Hajishah.	Peshawar to Jumrood.
Amritsar to Pathankot.	Turnool to Kushalgar.
Wazirabad to Sialkot.	Kohat to Thul.
Rawal Pindi to Murree.	

57. At the close of the year passenger services were still maintained on the following lines :—

	Miles.		Miles.
Hajishah to Peshawar	50	Umballa to Simla	95
Kushalgar to Kohat	39	Bareilly to Ranibagh	65

SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

58. A review of the financial results is given in the following statement. The purely postal service exhibits a growth of receipts to the extent of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, together with an increase in disbursements of nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. Less favourable results appear under the head of non-postal branches. For the Bullock Train receipts have fallen to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs of rupees, while the disbursements of the Punjab Military Van Dāk are not even covered by its receipts. In other words, these two non-postal branches of the Department, if taken together, were worked at a loss of Rs. 43,773, instead of at a gain of Rs. 3,24,937 as in the previous year. This was due partly to loss of traffic through railway extension, but mainly to the recent war. During the year 1879-80 the Bullock Train receipts were abnormally swollen through demands created by the campaign in Afghanistan, while the effects of that campaign were to denude the country of cattle and enormously to raise the price of grain and fodder, thus largely enhancing the cost of maintaining the cattle by which the Bullock Train and Van Dāk were worked.

	1879-80.	1880-81.
PURELY POSTAL SERVICE.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts including sale of Service Postage Stamps	79,89,726	85,33,595
" excluding " "	66,40,852	71,92,446
Disbursements	68,93,435	74,14,125
Net revenue including sale of Service Postage Stamps	10,96,291	11,19,470
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
<i>Bullock Train.</i>		
Receipts	14,01,158	10,04,299
Disbursements	* 10,89,724	9,66,150
Surplus	3,11,434	38,149
PUNJAB MILITARY VAN DAK.		
Receipts	3,00,385	2,51,137
Disbursements	2,86,882	3,33,059
Surplus and Deficit	Surplus. 13,503	Deficit. 81,922
PASSENGER SERVICE ON MAIL CART LINES.		
Receipts	1,66,852	2,03,294
Disbursements	1,66,852	2,03,294
Contract subsidies to local steamers employed to a large extent on general and military considerations but paid entirely through the Post Office as a matter of convenience.		
Disbursements	7,12,000	7,09,281

These results may be summarised briefly as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of	10,96,291	11,19,470
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of	3,11,434	38,149
A net surplus in 1879-80 and deficit in 1880-81 in the Punjab Military Van Dāk of	13,503	—81,922
	<u>14,21,228</u>	<u>10,75,697</u>
	1879-80.	1880-81
	Rs.	Rs.
* Purely Bullock Train	10,98,397	9,64,853
Postal charges debited to Bullock Train	1,327	1,297
TOTAL	<u>10,89,724</u>	<u>9,66,150</u>

59. The review given above is restricted to those figures which appear in

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	69,371	1,04,748
Railway service estimated at	4,17,443	5,69,315
Less actual payments	1,62,108	2,68,380
	2,65,335	3,00,935
English stores	2,74,150	3,15,970
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	38,640	45,239
Rent of Government buildings	2,10,336	2,16,850
Estimated postal share of marine subsidies	2,55,446	2,55,446
Gratuities	5,160	5,354
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	13,969	25,792
Pensions (being the average of five years)	1,36,611	1,42,191
Total	<u>12,68,683</u>	<u>14,12,590</u>

the regular accounts of the Department. Other items of charge exist which find no place in those accounts. These are given in the margin, and represent an increase of Rs. 1,43,907, due to heavier demands on the press, the

obtainment of larger supplies of embossed envelopes and post-cards, extensions of the railway mail service, and general growth of the Department.

60. Excluding, then, its carrying agencies for passengers and goods, which are fast disappearing under railway competition, how far is the purely postal service of India a self-supporting institution? A surplus of more than 11 lakhs of rupees is shown by the regular accounts; but if to the disbursements be added the cost of railway service, English stores, marine subsidies, pensions and other additional charges, this surplus is changed into a deficit of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees.

SECTION X.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

YEAR.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers (those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.)	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.)	Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.)
1855-56 first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1857-58 thirteenth ditto	207	237	161
1858-59 fourteenth ditto	228	258	182
1859-60 fifteenth ditto	253	246	190
1860-61 sixteenth ditto	257	235	178
1861-62 seventeenth ditto	268	272	173
1862-63 eighteenth ditto	279	279	177
1863-64 nineteenth ditto	288	294	184
1864-65 twentieth ditto	298	308	189
1865-66 twenty-first ditto	303	328	191
1866-67 twenty-second ditto	307	345	196
1867-68 twenty-third ditto	307	378	206
1868-69 twenty-fourth ditto	304	390	212
1869-70 twenty-fifth ditto	423	417	234
1870-71 twenty-sixth ditto	476	452	262

61. A cheap scale of postage rates was first introduced into India in the year 1854. On the margin is given the usual table which exhibits the advance made by the Department as indicated by its correspondence, revenue and expenditure.

SECTION XI.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

62. For the first four months of the year the Post Office was administered by Mr. A. M. Monteath. During the remainder of the year I officiated as Director General of the Post Office. My acknowledgments are due to Mr. H. E. M. James, Post Master General of Bengal, for a very careful and thorough revision of the Calcutta Post Office. Mr. Chandulal Mathuradas, Superintendent, is specially mentioned by the Post Master General of Bombay for the skill with which he investigated an important robbery case and the success with which his exertions were met in spite of exceptional difficulties. Messrs. Sullen and Williams have been named by the Post Master General of the Punjab for good management of the passenger service line during the strain caused by the war, and Mr. Sutherland deserves thanks for his compilation of a Railway Sorter's Hand-book.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement showing the Number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1880-81 and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	EXISTING ON THE 31st MARCH 1880.				OPENED OR ENTERAINED IN 1880-81.				TOTAL OF 1880-81.				CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED IN 1880-81.				Balance on the 31st March 1881.				INCREASE OR DECREASE.			
	Post Offices.		Letter Boxes.		Village Postmen.		Post Offices.		Letter Boxes.		Village Postmen.		Post Offices.		Letter Boxes.		Village Postmen.		Post Offices.		Letter Boxes.		Village Postmen.	
	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.
Bengal	749	2,158	749	2,158	560	1,560	43	177	792	2,335	658	1,798	17	55	783	2,380	641	1,798	34	122	122	122	81	122
Bombay	708	729	708	729	315	815	20	128	723	762	320	820	11	11	717	737	314	814	9	9	9	9	1	9
Madras	730	1,324	730	1,324	513	1,324	24	111	746	1,432	541	1,432	11	11	735	1,380	513	1,380	5	5	5	5	...	...
North-Western Provinces	556	1,64	556	1,64	1	1	24	111	580	1,97	199	199	...	...	590	1,87	198	198	24	24	24	24	...	...
Punjab	523	257	523	257	(c) 195	...	...	...	533	268	...	...	...	...	515	266	...	...	8	8	8	8	3	3
British Burma	28	39	28	39	...	...	...	...	28	47	...	...	...	...	28	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	(a) 251	289	(a) 215	289	(c) 215	...	...	...	256	306	223	223	...	...	252	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	130	91	130	91	81	...	...	...	162	107	88	88	...	...	160	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	78	44	78	44	42	...	...	...	78	45	41	41	...	...	76	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	125	90	125	90	(c) 161	...	...	...	130	104	169	169	...	...	130	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	266	344	266	344	410	...	...	...	268	381	430	430	...	...	267	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	132	234	132	234	131	...	...	...	135	324	146	146	...	...	133	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	53	51	53	51	22	...	...	...	61	51	27	27	...	...	61	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	81	29	81	29	56	...	...	...	96	29	57	57	...	...	85	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	(a) 4,410	(b) 6,426	(c) 2,702	(c) 2,702	...	...	183	553	4,593	6,379	2,903	2,903	71	259	4,522	6,720	2,833	2,833	112	112	112	112	131	131

(a) Including 1 post office omitted in 1879-80.
(b) Including 6 letter boxes omitted in 1879-80.
(c) Including 1 village postman omitted in 1879-80.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers, during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	RAILWAY.				MAIL CARRIES, HORSES, CAMELS, &c.				SEA.			
	UNDER LOCAL CONTRACT.		UNDER INSPECTOR GENERAL'S RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	163	163	1,218	1,085	7,225	8,197	3,042	2,835	14,308	14,308	58,240	58,380

* Including river steamers.
† The distance of railway mail is calculated on the basis of the actual distance travelled by the mail train, and not on the basis of the distance between the stations.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards,* Newspapers, Packets and Parcels in
Rajputana, Assam, Behar, Eastern Bengal, Central India and

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		N.-W. PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		BRITISH BURMA.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Letters paid . . .	11,834,898	12,968,033	16,513,659	17,512,205	17,432,162	18,513,061	(a) 10,207,688	9,631,933	(b) 14,108,542	12,356,918	1,050,812	1,104,516
„ unpaid . . .	5,315,183	5,110,939	3,035,526	2,920,521	4,009,875	4,359,716	4,992,423	4,249,095	4,199,170	3,189,605	588,345	641,253
„ registered . . .	811,135	624,046	567,091	491,838	358,208	317,028	357,059	396,859	380,823	299,978	27,812	25,967
„ service privileged . . .	750,927	902,671	5,150	4,771	1,150	5,058	1,176,507	1,274,725	1,123,515	1,192,038	12,052	6,675
Post-cards . . .	1,374,175	2,603,362	1,364,796	2,644,451	1,384,939	2,734,137	1,176,175	2,228,768	987,407	1,910,123	24,278	43,383
TOTAL . . .	20,096,319	22,209,051	21,426,222	23,573,786	23,786,334	25,929,600	17,909,852	17,785,380	20,799,457	18,948,662	1,703,329	1,821,794
Newspapers . . .	1,649,435	1,562,513	1,949,238	2,268,240	1,697,927	1,718,127	1,415,766	1,270,044	2,843,210	1,820,985	441,108	434,063
BOOK AND PATENT PACKETS.	Ordinary . . .	279,519	265,511	452,977	474,709	372,353	407,653	231,410	211,439	264,421	214,542	41,985
	Registered . . .	5,461	9,464	4,479	7,821	3,182	10,872	6,561	6,492	5,409	12,468	364
Packets paid . . .	144,962	91,120	117,904	79,648	130,113	101,314	178,112	102,200	227,234	132,391	29,301	12,410
„ unpaid . . .	...	51,439	...	47,476	...	32,980	...	55,689	...	69,115	...	15,086
GRAND TOTAL . . .	22,065,696	24,189,098	23,950,820	26,451,680	25,989,909	28,195,546	18,741,707	19,431,244	23,669,724	21,198,183	2,215,077	2,326,797
Defect number of letters returned undelivered . . .	539,517	455,364	790,063	832,435	1,221,630	1,194,019	741,176	714,201	1,206,990	836,658	44,600	47,789
Net actually delivered . . .	21,526,179	23,733,734	23,160,757	25,619,245	24,768,279	27,001,527	18,000,531	18,717,043	22,462,734	20,361,525	2,171,377	2,279,008
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Office . . .	578,040	508,173	165,299	175,670	496,464	530,235	488,674	455,474	351,512	501,978	9,086	11,541
TOTAL . . .	22,113,219	24,241,907	23,326,056	25,794,915	25,264,743	27,531,762	18,489,105	19,172,517	22,814,246	20,863,503	2,180,463	2,290,549

* Post-cards were introduced with effect from 1st July 1879. (a) Including Central India. (b) Including Sind.

No. III.

the Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Oudh, Sind Postal Circles during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.		ODDH.		RAJPUTANA.		ASSAM.		BEHAR.		EASTERN BENGAL.		CENTRAL INDIA.		Total.
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		
1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	
3 680,565	3,582,423	1,742,892	2,032,894	1,959,486	2,172,272	1,176,089	1,381,056	2,894,257	2,893,746	1,401,858	1,543,090	...	1,429,138	Included in North-Western Provinces.
1,452,314	1,479,058	1,128,470	1,235,525	770,482	829,228	607,116	648,495	2,405,352	2,510,679	996,853	962,427	...	849,485	
101,480	100,297	40,819	41,792	43,371	45,130	41,507	40,176	179,732	140,551	104,728	75,372	...	84,128	
304,943	391,202	91,866	113,515	23,476	20,466	57,122	50,709	528,609	572,685	183,105	245,619	...	...	
287,021	525,939	279,439	509,566	84,229	172,384	113,025	249,895	273,311	461,178	183,189	368,859	...	132,812	
6,738,303	6,078,919	3,290,289	3,933,292	2,981,044	3,239,480	1,994,919	2,365,331	6,081,261	6,578,839	2,869,738	3,195,367	...	2,445,109	Included in North-Western Provinces.
381,032	396,625	283,754	323,155	168,208	160,78	384,195	417,742	416,063	436,357	221,090	229,689	...	234,226	
101,409	117,269	77,200	50,735	25,962	29,591	71,632	50,552	66,703	77,171	37,593	25,758	...	21,665	
1,339	2,503	432	1,408	432	2,320	432	2,086	1,729	3,885	432	652	...	1,390	
33,907	33,907	62,011	30,556	41,331	30,347	25,515	15,069	55,658	26,880	24,967	12,879	...	15,095	
...	15,147	...	10,064	...	12,175	...	22,187	...	22,578	...	6,317	...	6,317	Included in North-Western Provinces.
3,399,372	3,394,870	3,718,883	4,349,210	3,116,972	3,474,696	2,476,693	2,872,967	6,623,414	7,145,710	3,143,815	3,472,662	...	2,726,269	
339,372	337,969	181,322	196,805	80,990	94,222	78,455	88,825	240,619	251,224	78,978	88,767	...	126,634	
3,059,772	3,056,901	3,537,561	4,152,405	3,035,982	3,380,474	2,398,238	2,784,142	6,382,795	6,894,486	3,074,837	3,388,895	...	2,597,633	
100,000	106,465	71,535	79,425	47,169	55,068	33,174	50,412	...	100,204	...	...	...	...	
1,000,000	6,342,866	3,804,040	4,232,030	3,083,141	3,435,542	2,431,412	2,834,554	6,382,795	6,994,690	3,074,837	3,388,895	...	2,597,633	

Statement showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at as well as the Railway Mail Service Enquiry Offices at Madras,

		CALCUTTA.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ALLAHABAD.		LAKHNAO.		NAGPORE.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
RECEIVED FROM POST OFFICES	Letters	559,315	483,713	147,909	151,282	441,278	401,470	378,503	350,071	335,133	461,432	101,783	103,969
	Packets	10,602	24,373	7,158	11,250	22,439	30,620	11,818	14,212	16,241	21,864	2,130	2,485
	Parcels	120	87	80	54	185	270	68	70	138	124	8	11
	TOTAL	570,037	508,173	155,153	162,586	463,899	432,360	390,389	364,353	351,512	483,420	103,921	106,465
RECEIVED FROM OTHER DEAD LETTER OFFICES.	Letters	92,287	107,082	41,677	37,097	57,190	72,588	169,415	185,750	56,202	56,654	27,087	26,248
	Packets	5,463	9,470	1,194	1,500	22,529	33,655	5,417	5,043	2,560	3,610	65	62
	Parcels	28	20	11	7	51	55	26	18	12	17	...	5
	TOTAL	97,788	116,572	42,882	38,604	79,770	106,298	174,858	190,811	58,774	60,281	27,152	26,315
TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES RECEIVED IN THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.		675,825	624,745	198,035	201,190	503,669	538,658	565,244	555,164	410,286	543,701	131,073	132,780
Deduct - ARTICLES TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DEAD LETTER OFFICES.	Letters	94,125	129,557	25,102	26,368	77,412	74,841	130,487	128,475	84,065	111,157	45,511	45,511
	Packets	16,970	13,027	2,601	6,384	3,255	3,930	9,643	10,812	8,030	11,336	1,160	1,160
	Parcels	15	22	16	14	23	41	12	12	48	30	...	...
	TOTAL	105,009	142,606	27,809	32,766	80,690	78,812	140,142	139,299	92,143	122,423	46,671	46,671
BALANCE REMAINING TO BE DISPOSED.		570,816	482,139	170,226	168,424	422,969	459,855	425,102	415,865	318,143	421,278	84,402	86,109
By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Letters	17,075	18,404	6,908	6,565	57,171	63,092	36,809	28,021	25,035	47,332	4,357	4,357
	Packets	1,381	1,254	540	925	6,062	7,166	1,457	1,808	2,242	2,703	...	...
	Parcels	15	10	3	3	20	95	49	23	28	14	...	...
	TOTAL	19,071	19,668	7,451	7,493	63,253	70,353	38,314	29,852	27,305	50,049	4,357	4,357
By return to their senders.	Letters	361,400	299,870	80,073	78,102	164,368	168,642	269,658	272,318	189,824	270,634	16,100	16,100
	Packets	11,463	17,838	3,649	5,441	35,591	53,150	6,135	6,080	7,990	11,066	...	...
	Parcels	82	49	56	41	110	99	31	31	27	27	...	...
	TOTAL	372,945	317,757	83,777	78,584	200,069	221,891	275,824	278,438	207,841	282,727	16,100	16,100
ARTICLES UNDISPOSABLE AND REPORTED AS DEAD.	Letters	177,415	142,964	77,413	82,344	159,514	167,483	110,964	107,007	62,411	86,615	16,100	16,100
	Packets	1,351	1,724	1,562	...	50	38	...	546	539	497	...	...
	Parcels	37	26	23	3	53	90	...	22	47	70	...	...
	TOTAL	178,803	144,714	78,998	82,347	160,017	167,611	110,964	107,575	62,997	89,092	16,100	16,100
GRAND TOTAL.		570,816	482,139	170,226	168,424	422,969	459,855	425,102	415,865	318,143	421,278	84,402	86,109
ARTICLES RETURNED BY DEAD LETTER OFFICES FOR DELIVERY TO THE ADDRESSEES OR SENDERS AND RETURNED AS UNDELIVERABLE.	Letters	46,346	39,944	4,691	4,858	18,832	23,332	40,287	39,166	18,833	30,926	11,194	11,194
	Packets	16	74	36	87	1	...	36	77	38	11	1	1
	Parcels	9	2	5	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
	TOTAL	46,370	40,020	4,732	4,946	18,833	23,336	40,323	39,244	18,872	30,937	11,195	11,195

No. IV.

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, and Dinapore, and by the Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore, during the years 1877-80 and 1880-81.

[illegible]

(a) From July 1880.

(4) From January 1881

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the number of ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	1/4 Anna Post-cards.	1/2 Anna Post-cards.	1/2 Anna Envelopes.	1/2 Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	6 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	12 Anna Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
Bengal	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	2,806,745	8,176	11,942	4,645,164	11,616	8,219,509	1,367,619	426,058	807,648	29,691	130,095	7,766	93,087	9,50,322	29,600
Bombay	2,302,062	12,340	51,591	6,526,135	35,118	8,891,980	906,213	326,414	607,361	16,864	53,150	10,406	43,396	8,57,164	26,249
North-Western Provinces	2,631,902	11,488	67,047	8,404,497	13,778	9,158,802	1,080,189	406,487	557,409	32,421	127,431	12,342	237,608	11,75,608	36,321
Punjab	2,024,361	7,808	60,892	4,853,655	19,655	4,011,497	475,922	135,556	384,972	4,295	40,662	2,721	12,700	4,93,385	15,349
British Burma	1,937,783	13,648	113,838	6,643,140	40,566	4,240,099	728,150	206,506	574,292	3,596	87,259	7,224	35,238	6,81,769	20,734
Central Provinces	29,248	2,742	14,742	252,249	3,798	790,200	219,402	67,785	118,291	6,074	24,906	6,334	26,541	1,32,045	4,112
Oudh	455,504	2,094	16,051	1,950,808	2,832	860,951	126,213	50,143	127,931	1,528	14,959	937	3,458	1,56,000	4,779
Rajputana	421,744	1,941	15,373	655,856	1,232	845,842	137,791	30,754	71,562	505	8,895	444	1,746	91,435	2,823
Assam	117,056	976	676	934,148	1,840	365,702	44,709	20,715	56,259	1,472	15,349	1,812	6,947	78,998	2,552
Behar	196,784	2,912	...	470,680	2,480	637,673	138,876	50,039	95,852	1,435	7,139	611	1,330	82,932	2,571
Eastern Bengal	427,340	1,584	5,696	1,246,832	2,600	1,179,805	201,954	69,021	109,076	1,256	9,471	437	1,642	1,61,293	5,028
Central India	310,496	416	...	553,168	336	922,425	136,623	43,346	87,324	1,538	4,578	890	555	90,275	2,782
Total of 1880-81	117,824	1,056	22,244	761,488	2,144	438,739	68,906	22,626	58,566	642	17,090	514	1,493	73,254	2,271
Total of 1879-80	8,100,197	36,276,216	164,309	39,765,247	5,987,217	2,887,469	4,080,882	186,107	642,045	52,796	361,694	48,94,345	1,54,175	1,56,174	1,54,175

* Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix X) to the extent of Rs. 10,068 of which Rs. 6,019 represent ordinary postage stamps adjusted as service postage as stated above, and the balance Rs. 4,049 represent the differences between the figures given respectively by the Civil Accountants General and the Superintendents of Stamps.

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement showing the number of ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle and the gross value thereof, during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	1/4 Anna Post-cards.	1/2 Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	Gross Value.
Bengal	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.
Madras	66,168	955,423	1,431,715	103,081	98,647	27,737	1,71,783
Bombay	88,619	2,269,187	1,666,881	104,041	49,081	25,732	2,14,618
North-Western Provinces	56,824	1,006,277	2,322,639	181,321	105,627	35,515	2,64,607
Punjab	72,425	1,332,068	1,255,381	110,034	63,357	19,232	1,60,424
British Burma	138,235	1,456,756	2,635,251	166,475	135,554	75,598	3,09,896
Central Provinces	7,040	96,286	185,057	10,134	4,748	1,762	18,020
Oudh	25,148	506,005	505,373	40,029	22,481	8,129	62,480
Rajputana	20,928	284,784	283,995	50,070	15,794	5,651	37,509
Assam	6,080	66,509	79,123	3,954	3,708	522	8,801
Behar	18,096	139,262	221,574	9,122	9,572	2,550	23,291
Eastern Bengal	8,500	278,313	279,371	18,859	10,433	2,043	32,278
Central India	3,360	78,340	117,056	6,366	4,941	842	12,269
Total of 1880-81	4,936	86,206	145,377	6,606	5,820	1,935	15,105
Total of 1879-80	516,359	9,155,416	11,128,793	790,092	549,763	210,228	13,31,081*

* Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix X) to the extent of Rs. 10,068 of which Rs. 6,019 is the amount of ordinary postage stamps adjusted as service postage as stated above, and the balance Rs. 4,049 represent the differences between the figures given respectively by the Civil Accountants General and the Superintendents of Stamps.

APPENDIX NO. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to, and received from, the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.						ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.						ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.					
	PAID.			UNPAID.			PAID.			UNPAID.			PAID.			UNPAID.		
	Registered articles.	Letters.	Packets.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels and redirected packets.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Packets.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels and redirected packets.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Packets.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels and redirected packets.
Bengal	No. 12,644	No. 443,110	No. 1,671	No. 29,247	No. 29,247	No. 959	No. 771,360	No. 8,820	No. 467,617	No. 1,161	No. 3,422	No. 203,295	No. 684,541	No. 7,866	No. 896	No. 32,054	No. 28	No. 41,287
Madras	30,338	950,918	2,445	53,412	53,412	947	1,434,592	2,367	318,678	62	3,078	143,313	467,800	12,283	88	46,727	93	62,591
Bombay	13,138	490,355	1,703	18,024	18,024	450	905,199	406	145,003	9	35	102,347	247,810	10,231	46	36,136	14	48,612
North-Western Provinces	14,610	462,725	3,741	24,954	24,954	792	838,832	7,883	482,510	1,467	5,801	250,526	743,445	9,182	87	43,335	108	54,135
Punjab	525	39,405	232	3,183	3,183	104	57,233	299	45,890	136	1,717	9,608	57,682	18	8	124	3	3,307
British Burma	76	6,900	50	1,837	1,837	39	10,635	80	4,633	39	43	863	5,658	6	53	22	3	308
Central Provinces	3,296	89,146	423	6,990	6,990	178	145,297	2,420	100,629	363	1,999	35,002	140,476	421	15	184	3	13,383
Orissa	3,087	103,525	1,994	6,420	6,420	202	227,035	1,437	82,743	469	891	114,135	199,808	270	104	255	58	24,147
Rajputana	538	20,211	142	1,721	1,721	57	30,243	348	15,863	63	409	6,132	22,832	30	1	24	3	1,453
Assam	776	20,908	173	4,650	4,650	127	43,118	455	20,105	164	149	13,033	33,936	11	7	156	...	2,945
Behar	5,957	167,738	1,355	13,154	13,154	1,187	372,646	4,470	187,127	467	1,052	136,684	329,890	400	47	587	36	34,982
Eastern Bengal	4,383	111,392	762	8,423	8,423	274	218,020	3,363	119,619	478	775	74,117	198,398	122	7	248	7	10,027
Total of 1880-81	89,423	2,908,272	11,081	172,655	172,655	5,316	5,053,650	32,348	1,980,422	4,878	19,371	1,089,055	3,137,276	7,398	432	3,805	356	297,177
Total of 1879-80	78,437	2,419,650	28,719	142,651	142,651	5,865	4,508,132	31,574	1,773,511	12,261	19,386	1,090,171	2,929,719	6,799	1,006	3,405	427	271,973

APPENDIX NO. VIII.

Statement showing the offences punishable by law committed by the Post Office officials during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

	NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES OF DISHONESTY ON THE PART OF THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.		TOTAL.
	Number of cases departmentally punished.		
	Number of legal convictions.		
Bengal	27	4	31
Madras	23	6	29
Bombay	17	13*	30
North-Western Provinces	25	4	29
Punjab	20	10	30
British Burma	...	2	2
Central Provinces	20	1	21
Ordh	8	1	9
Rajputana	1	1*	2
Assam	18	2	20
Behar.	13	16	29
Eastern Bengal.	10	1	11
Central India	8	...	8
Sind	1	5	6
Railway Mail Service	3	1	4
Total of 1880-81	194	67	261
Total of 1879-80	216.	74	290

* Including one case in which the offender absconded.

APPENDIX NO. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1880 and 1881.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		BRITISH BURMA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		ODISH.		RAJPUTANA.		ASSAM.		BEHAR.		EASTERN BENGAL.		CENTRAL INDIA.		SIND.		TOTAL.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post Branch	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Comptroller, Post Office, Post Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Post Masters General and Deputy Post Masters General	40	52	38	43	21	25	31	44	31	37	1	2	7	7	9	11	7	7	4	5	11	16	6	5	3	8	209	264	264	264
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, Post Offices	741	753	632	663	573	607	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	
Post Masters including Deputy and Sub-Post Masters	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553
College Foremen and servants	1,413	1,550	1,128	1,149	1,008	1,130	1,348	1,520	866	644	80	58	237	278	265	216	137	153	73	70	187	225	164	168	140	131	179	2,004	2,813	2,813
Post and other servants	1,413	1,550	1,128	1,149	1,008	1,130	1,348	1,520	866	644	80	58	237	278	265	216	137	153	73	70	187	225	164	168	140	131	179	2,004	2,813	2,813
Road establishment consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Messengers, Runners, Beaters, Coachmen, Grooms, Boatmen, Mail guards and others	1,674	1,400	2,624	2,565	1,986	1,879	801	807	1,512	1,271	10	7	783	878	224	222	629	530	876	952	312	358	682	400	451	215	12,571	12,217	12,217	12,217
Total	5,269	5,326	5,265	5,280	4,725	4,833	3,335	3,604	3,732	3,102	14	166	1,632	1,788	680	786	866	896	1,294	1,347	1,273	1,390	1,125	1,186	747	711	650	30,058	31,074	31,074

* Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, and the Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces.

† The difference between this and the figure shown in Appendix I, is due to the exclusion of experimental village postmen from this statement, and also to difference of classification.

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.</i>				
Bengal	3,43,608	4,24,511	80,903	...
Madras	1,98,494	2,60,562	62,068	...
Bombay	2,90,842	2,66,857	...	23,985
North-Western Provinces	3,24,237	3,46,851	22,614	...
Punjab	2,85,655	3,70,972	85,317	...
British Burma	73,790	95,048	21,258	...
Central Provinces	88,164	1,21,912	33,748	...
Oudh	71,969	90,526	18,557	...
Rajputana	62,991	76,775	13,784	...
Assam	49,380	71,039	21,659	...
Behar	1,54,214	1,83,764	29,550	...
Eastern Bengal	60,269	83,871	23,602	...
Central India	24,144	72,637	48,493	...
Sind	19,532	45,705	26,173	...
TOTAL	20,47,289	25,11,030	4,87,726	23,985
<i>Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.</i>				
Bengal	9,75,783	9,40,039	...	35,744
Madras	8,33,630	8,56,384	22,754	...
Bombay	10,59,534	11,73,676	1,14,142	...
North-Western Provinces	5,35,892	4,93,157	...	42,735
Punjab	6,44,997	6,33,512	...	11,485
British Burma	1,34,323	1,32,047	...	2,276
Central Provinces	1,65,535	1,54,499	...	11,036
Oudh	82,380	91,328	8,948	...
Rajputana	87,223	78,909	...	8,314
Assam	91,857	82,869	...	8,988
Behar	1,85,722	1,60,264	...	25,458
Eastern Bengal	95,840	90,275	...	5,565
Central India	36,823	73,073	36,250	...
Sind	63,676	79,372	15,696	...
TOTAL	49,93,215	50,39,404	1,97,790	1,51,601
<i>Deduct—Discount on sale of postage stamps</i>	1,55,316	1,55,837	521	...
NET TOTAL	48,37,899	48,83,567	1,97,269	1,51,601
<i>Sale of Service Postage Stamps.</i>				
Bengal	1,76,729	1,76,510	...	219
Madras	2,16,887	2,15,399	...	1,488
Bombay	2,70,841	2,64,805	...	6,036
North-Western Provinces	1,67,297	1,60,695	...	6,602
Punjab	2,92,261	2,87,558	...	4,703
British Burma	17,095	18,020	925	...
Central Provinces	61,367	62,485	1,118	...
Oudh	36,446	37,617	1,171	...
Rajputana	12,003	8,892	...	3,111
Assam	19,806	23,292	3,486	...
Behar	31,842	32,353	511	...
Eastern Bengal	11,868	12,269	401	...
Central India	5,771	15,256	9,485	...
Sind	28,661	25,998	...	2,663
TOTAL	13,48,874	13,41,149	17,097	24,822

● APPENDIX No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.</i>				
Bengal	4,497	7,987	3,490	...
Bombay	1,60,145	1,94,193	34,048	...
TOTAL	1,64,642	2,02,180	37,538	..
<i>Payment by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.</i>				
Bombay	...	977	977	...
TOTAL	1,64,642	2,03,157	38,515	...
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Bengal	{ (w) 2,449 6,586 }	{ (w) 2,320 4,531 }	...	2,184
Madras	{ (w) 1,009 6,117 }	{ (w) 1,104 7,804 }	1,782	...
Bombay	{ (w) 1,942 (s) 25 16,773 }	{ (w) 2,016 (s) 33 14,420 }	...	2,271
North-Western Provinces	{ (w) 240 (s) 6,148 3 }	{ (w) 216 4,089 ...	...	2,086
Punjab	{ (w) 106 8,697 }	{ (w) 133 5,488 }	...	3,152
British Burma	{ (w) 1,164 1,414 }	{ (w) 1,320 824 }	...	434
Central Provinces	1,762	1,437	...	325
Oudh	1,414	1,031	...	383
Rajputana	690	{ (s) 879 5 }	194	...
Assam	{ (w) 756 2,074 }	{ (w) 468 1,350 }	...	1,012
Behar	{ (w) 36 2,867 }	{ (w) 60 1,367 }	...	1,476
Eastern Bengal	{ (w) 12 652 }	{ (w) 24 472 }	...	163
Central India	295	{ (w) 12 908 }	625	...
Sind	{ (w) 108 483 }	{ (w) 24 1,049 }	482	...
TOTAL (a)	63,822	53,384	3,083	13,521

(w) Window Delivery Tickets.
(s) Sale of Service Books.
(a) See note in next page.

APPENDIX X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Total of Postal Service.</i>				
Bengal	15,09,652	15,55,898	46,246	...
Madras	12,56,137	13,41,253	85,116	...
Bombay	18,00,102	19,16,977	1,16,875	...
North-Western Provinces	10,33,817	10,05,008	...	28,809
Punjab	12,31,716	12,97,663	65,947	...
British Burma	2,27,786	2,47,259	19,473	...
Central Provinces	3,16,828	3,40,333	23,505	...
Oudh	1,92,209	2,20,502	28,293	...
Rajputana	1,62,907	1,65,460	2,553	...
Assam	1,63,873	1,79,018	15,145	...
Behar	3,74,681	3,77,808	3,127	...
Eastern Bengal	1,68,611	1,86,911	18,270	...
Central India	67,033	1,61,886	94,853	...
Sind	1,12,460	1,52,148	39,688	...
TOTAL	86,17,812	91,48,124	5,59,091	28,809
<i>Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps</i>	<i>1,55,316</i>	<i>1,55,837</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>...</i>
NET TOTAL	84,62,526	89,92,287	5,58,570	28,809
<i>Deduct—Amount credited to London Post Office.</i>				
Bengal	1,92,598	1,00,581	...	22,017
Bombay	3,47,939	3,41,368	...	6,571
	4,70,537	4,41,949	...	28,588
<i>Deduct—Payment to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.</i>				
Bombay	2,263	16,743	14,480	...
TOTAL	4,72,800	4,58,692	14,480	28,588

(a) Including Sale Proceeds of the Indian Postal Guides and Postal Rates and Passage-money in Dāk Boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guides and Postal Rates.		Passage-money in Dāk Boats.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	488	153	694	639
Madras	479	159	...	...
Bombay	393	120	9,622	9,194
North-Western Provinces	414	128	...	...
Punjab	443	157	...	...
British Burma	216	53	...	...
Central Provinces	72	26	278	483
Oudh	78	22	...	...
Rajputana	22	4	...	...
Assam	115	37	...	...
Behar	95	21	...	...
Eastern Bengal	34	17	...	...
Central India	8	23	...	...
Sind	31	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,828	920	10,594	10,316

APPENDIX X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>POSTAL SERVICE—continued.</i>				
<i>Net Amount.</i>				
Bengal	13,87,054	14,55,317	68,263	...
Madras	12,56,137	13,41,253	85,116	...
Bombay	14,19,900	15,58,866	1,08,966	...
North-Western Provinces	10,33,817	10,05,008	...	28,809
Punjab	12,31,716	12,97,663	65,947	...
British Burma	2,27,786	2,47,259	19,473	...
Central Provinces	3,16,828	3,40,333	23,505	...
Oudh	1,92,209	2,20,502	28,293	...
Rajputana	1,62,907	1,65,460	2,553	...
Assam	1,63,873	1,79,018	15,145	...
Behar	3,74,681	3,77,808	3,127	...
Eastern Bengal	1,68,611	1,86,911	18,270	...
Central India	67,033	1,61,886	94,853	...
Sind	1,12,460	1,52,148	39,688	...
	81,45,042	86,89,432	5,73,199	28,809
<i>Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps</i>	<i>1,55,316</i>	<i>1,55,837</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>...</i>
NET AMOUNT	79,89,726	85,33,595	5,72,678	28,809
<i>NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.</i>				
<i>Bullock Train.</i>				
Bengal	1,00,892	89,838	...	11,054
North-Western Provinces	1,17,365	85,660	...	31,705
Punjab	11,75,179	8,27,104	...	3,48,075
Central India	7,722	1,697	...	6,025
TOTAL	14,01,158	10,04,299	...	3,96,859
<i>Military Van Dāk.</i>				
Punjab	3,00,385	2,51,137	...	49,248
<i>Passenger Service.</i>				
North-Western Provinces	1,490	1,120	...	370
Punjab	1,60,467	1,99,575	39,108	...
Sind	4,895	2,599	...	2,296
TOTAL	1,66,852	2,03,294	39,108	2,666
<i>Total for Non-Postal charges.</i>				
Bengal	1,00,892	89,838	...	11,054
North-Western Provinces	1,17,365	85,660	...	32,705
Punjab	16,36,031	12,77,816	...	3,58,215
Central India	7,722	1,697	...	6,025
Sind	4,895	2,599	...	2,296
TOTAL	18,68,395	14,58,730	...	4,09,665

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

Comparative Statement showing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the year 1879-80 and 1880-81.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE.				
<i>Salaries and Establishments.</i>				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Director General of the Post Office of India	1,07,521	1,06,839	...	682
Comptroller, Post Office	93,906	1,46,728	52,822	...
Bengal	7,62,839	8,06,482	43,643	...
Madras	7,32,260	7,48,225	15,965	...
Bombay	8,72,346	9,12,987	40,641	...
North-Western Provinces	5,78,272	5,41,170	...	37,102
Punjab	4,63,545	5,00,505	36,960	...
British Burma	1,07,883	1,16,283	8,400	...
Central Provinces	2,18,902	2,39,188	20,286	...
Oudh	1,04,142	1,15,603	11,461	...
Rajputana	1,28,012	1,26,252	...	1,760
Assam	1,74,797	1,85,105	10,308	...
Behar	1,91,912	2,18,716	26,804	...
Eastern Bengal	1,26,665	1,37,416	10,751	...
Central India	39,520	95,709	56,189	...
Sind	52,744	32,289	...	20,455
Railway Mail Service	5,11,239	6,01,181	89,942	...
TOTAL	52,66,505	56,30,678	4,24,172	59,999
<i>Miscellaneous and Contingencies.</i>				
Director General of the Post Office of India	10,999	14,899	3,900	...
Comptroller, Post Office	7,967	10,964	2,997	...
Bengal	(a) 1,10,986	(a) 1,41,005	31,405	...
	(c) 2,480	(c) 647	...	...
	(g) 3,800	(g) 8,225	...	...
	(a) 391	(a) 20	...	...
Madras	(b) 65,797	(b) 71,825	2,631	...
	(c) 245	(c) 325	...	...
	(a) 3,593	(a) 261	...	...
Bombay	(a) 1,73,469	(a) 1,27,860	...	33,367
	(c) 17,022	(c) 29,710	...	...
	(a) 431	(a) 60	...	...
North-Western Provinces	(c) 1,07,958	(c) 1,20,401	11,977	...
	(a) 450	(a) 55	...	...
Punjab	(a) 94,702	(a) 1,05,060	11,764	...
	(c) 1,200	(c) 2,528	...	...
	(a) 10	(a) 6	...	...
British Burma	(a) 5,829	(a) 10,870	1,705	...
	(c) 323	(c) 117	...	...
	(e) 5,881	(e) 2,755	...	...
	(a) 30	(a) 26	...	...
Central Provinces	(b) 646	(b) 43,858	17,705	...
	(c) 24,313	(c) 132	...	...
	(a) 1,322	(a) 5	...	...
Oudh	(c) 14,235	(c) 13,328	...	1,147
	(c) 180	(c) 49	...	...
Carried over	6,54,480	7,04,050	84,084	34,514

(a) to (h) See explanatory notes on next page.

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>POSTAL SERVICE,—continued.</i>				
<i>Miscellaneous and Contingencies,—contd.</i>				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	6,54,480	7,04,050	84,084	34,514
Rajputana	(a) 8	(a) 10	...	10,692
	(c) 14,570	(c) 8,088	...	...
	(a) 4,233	(a) 21	...	...
	(a) 89	(a) 28	...	...
Assam	(h) 21,099	(h) 28,803	9,004	...
	(c) 784	(c) 2,450	...	...
	(c) 330	(c) 25	...	...
Behar	(a) 29	(a) 215	7,802	...
	(c) 10,637	(c) 18,303	...	...
	(c) 50	(c) 147	465	...
Eastern Bengal	(a) 147	(a) 9,340	...	...
	(c) 9,016	(c) 141	...	...
	(a) 12	(a) 5	5,665	...
Central India	(c) 1,705	(c) 6,228	...	...
	(c) 300	(c) 1,449	...	...
	(a) 28	(a) 2,822	...	2,616
Sind	(c) 4,030	(c) 1,380	...	...
	(a) 146	(a) 205	1,46,460	...
	(e) 94,895	(e) 2,52,768	...	...
Railway Mail Service	(f) 2,44,535	(f) 2,73,777	...	...
	(g) 51,332	(g) 12,757	...	...
	(d) 14,478	(d) 12,339	...	...
TOTAL*	11,28,313	13,33,971	2,58,480	47,822

- (a) Law charges.
 (b) Famine charges.
 (c) Compensation for loss of insured parcels.
 (d) Special train hire.
 (e) Payments to State railways.
 (f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
 (g) Payments to Railway Tonga and Steam Service.
 (h) Naga Expedition.

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
* Including Printing Charges—		
Bengal	2,933	420
Madras	1,437	1,384
Bombay	23,930	19,418
North-Western Provinces	67,450	61,976
Punjab	39,847	22,470
British Burma	140	...
Central Provinces	1,030	1,075
Ondh	6,343	1,469
Rajputana	1,607	113
Assam	...	...
Behar	...	625
Eastern Bengal	22	54
Central India	143	391
Sind	154	...
Railway Mail Service	21,287	15,874
TOTAL	1,66,278	125,223

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
POSTAL SERVICE,—continued.				
<i>Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).</i>				
Bengal	7,885	7,482	...	403
Madras	7,800	7,665	...	135
Bombay	99,322	88,962	...	10,360
North-Western Provinces	40,699	36,614	...	4,085
Punjab	2,99,511	2,58,515	...	40,996
British Burma	1,350	1,320	...	30
Central Provinces	15,117	16,456	1,339	...
Oudh	3,996	6,600	2,604	...
Assam	...	400	400	...
Behar	501	490	...	11
Central India	1,027	1,175	148	...
Sind	4,045	3,692	...	353
TOTAL	4,81,253	4,29,371	4,491	56,373
<i>Bounty Money.</i>				
Bengal	7	...	...	7
Madras	214	169	...	45
Bombay	925	842	...	83
British Burma	95	94	...	1
TOTAL	1,241	1,105	...	136
<i>Construction and repairs of Post Office Buildings.</i>				
Bengal	9,303	8,845	...	458
Madras	180	256	76	...
Bombay	836	1,417	581	...
North-Western Provinces	368	636	268	...
Punjab	672	857	185	...
British Burma	5	3	...	2
Central Provinces	870	405	...	465
Oudh	279	427	148	...
Rajputana	305	43	...	262
Assam	1,471	1,799	328	...
Behar	1,110	794	...	316
Eastern Bengal	634	2,975	2,341	...
Central India	1	23	22	...
Sind	27	41	14	...
Railway Mail Service	62	479	417	...
TOTAL	16,123	19,000	4,380	1,503

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
POSTAL SERVICE,—continued.				
<i>Total Postal Service.</i>				
Director General of the Post Office of India	1,18,520	1,21,738	3,218	...
Comptroller, Post Office	1,01,873	1,57,692	55,819	...
Bengal	8,97,530	9,71,710	74,180	...
Madras	8,09,993	8,28,485	18,492	...
Bombay	11,64,627	11,62,039	...	2,588
North-Western Provinces	7,27,878	6,98,936	...	28,942
Punjab	8,59,685	8,67,598	7,913	...
British Burma	1,21,376	1,31,448	10,072	...
Central Provinces	2,61,200	3,00,065	38,865	...
Oudh	1,22,848	1,35,914	13,066	...
Rajputana	1,47,128	1,34,414	...	12,714
Assam	1,98,570	2,18,610	20,040	...
Behar	2,04,239	2,38,518	34,279	...
Eastern Bengal	1,36,462	1,50,019	13,557	...
Central India	42,565	1,04,589	62,024	...
Sind	62,254	38,844	...	23,410
Railway Mail Service	9,16,687	11,53,506	2,36,819	...
TOTAL	68,93,435	74,14,125	5,88,314	67,654
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
<i>Bullock Train.</i>				
Bengal	1,18,330	97,956	...	20,374
North-Western Provinces	74,491	60,794	...	13,697
Punjab	8,92,494	8,04,645	...	87,849
Oudh	950	1,081	131	...
Central India	3,459	1,674	...	1,785
TOTAL	10,89,724*	9,66,150*	131	1,23,705
<i>Military Van Dāk.</i>				
Punjab	2,86,882	3,33,059	46,177	...
<i>Passenger Service.</i>				
North-Western Provinces	1,490	1,120	...	370
Punjab	1,60,467	1,99,575	39,108	...
Sind	4,895	2,599	...	2,296
TOTAL	1,66,852	2,03,294	39,108	2,666
<i>Subsidy Payments to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited</i>				
	7,12,000	7,09,281	...	2,719

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
* Purely Bullock Train	10,88,397	9,64,853
Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train	1,327	1,297
TOTAL	10,89,724	9,66,150

APPENDIX No. X—concluded.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE,—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Total of Non-Postal Branches.</i>				
Bengal	8,80,330	8,07,237	...	23,093
North-Western Provinces	75,981	61,914	...	14,067
Punjab	13,39,843	13,37,279	...	2,564
Oudh	950	1,031	131	...
Central India	3,459	1,674	...	1,785
Sind	4,895	2,599	...	2,296
GRAND TOTAL	22,55,458	22,11,784	131	43,805

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	HEADS OF CHARGES.	1879-80.	1880-81.
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.			I.—POSTAL SERVICE.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	20,47,289	25,11,030	Salaries and Establishment	52,66,505	56,30,678
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	48,37,899	48,83,567	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	11,28,313	13,33,971
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	13,48,874	13,41,149	Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service)	4,81,253	4,29,371
Due by the London Post Office	1,64,642	2,02,180	Bounty Money due to Ships' Captains for conveyance of Mails	1,241	1,105
Colonial and other Foreign administrations	...	977	Construction and Repairs of Buildings	16,123	19,000
Miscellaneous (i. e., Sale of Waste Papers, &c.)	63,822	53,384	TOTAL	68,93,435	74,14,125
TOTAL	84,62,526	89,92,287	II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
DEDUCT—	1879-80.	1880-81.	Bullock Train	10,80,724	9,66,150
Amount credited to the London Post Office	Rs. 4,70,537	Rs. 4,41,949	Military Van Dāk, Punjab	2,86,882	3,33,059
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign administrations	2,263	16,743	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,66,852	2,03,294
NET AMOUNT			Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company	7,12,000	7,09,281
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.			TOTAL	22,55,458	22,11,784
Bullock Train	79,89,726	85,33,595			
Military Van Dāk, Punjab	14,01,158	10,04,299			
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	3,00,885	2,51,137			
	1,66,852	2,03,294			
TOTAL	18,68,395	16,14,730			

APPENDIX

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue, &c.,

(NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts, deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue properly realized in cash.	POSTAL TABLES THE EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,170	19,92,870	55,684	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,49,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,98,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	85,72,910	82,98,910	19,60,910	27,39,370	5,47,534	7,52,460	...	615
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,682	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,466	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,655	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,91,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,344	29,03,289	8,09,601	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,73,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,944	10,170	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,949	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60	14,46,040	27,47,012	12,35,658	92,260	55,23,998	53,39,244	25,92,233	37,37,011	16,01,334	11,45,078	...	862
1860-61	15,99,339	23,34,734	12,23,860	53,860	52,91,803	51,10,017	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,63,216	11,10,519	...	888
1861-62	17,59,920	28,69,833	12,51,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,076	28,04,816	37,99,755	18,79,924	9,94,909	...	912
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,774	59,556	64,73,501	62,13,600	30,20,682	37,37,536	24,70,130	7,16,833	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,54,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,17,045	38,76,162	28,98,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,064	40,20,822	14,67,715	53,970	78,21,024	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,570	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,97,271	35,59,268	41,88,025	43,78,610	6,29,357	...	1,534
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,330	64,20,991	60,21,677	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,03,898	...	1,738
1867-68	25,42,261	33,99,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,43,180	60,84,440	37,74,607	47,54,910	13,29,606	9,80,383	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,902	27,55,016	16,25,970	41,224	72,85,016	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,04,407	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,657	28,97,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	38,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,84,396	...	2,639
1870-71	27,95,220	42,30,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,691	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,92	34,95,569	18,67,037	46,820	82,94,051	78,34,333	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,032	...	2,861
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,88,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,108	44,52,262	52,32,889	2,83,420	7,90,477	...	3,009
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,91,251	1,67,405	8,90,889	...	3,178
1874-75	33,77,968	10,52,570	20,25,126	88,974	65,24,333	59,48,733	48,68,160	55,70,968	3,77,804	7,04,708	...	3,468
1875-76	35,98,300	11,44,901	21,28,245	80,382	69,07,931	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	...	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,994	21,80,904	87,183	71,38,259	66,68,656	54,91,772	57,87,667	9,00,889	3,05,895	...	3,852
1877-78	41,27,910	12,96,186	22,44,948	53,945	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,689	...	4,167
1878-79	45,90,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,306	9,15,284	3,47,733	...	4,394
1879-80	48,37,599	13,48,874	20,47,389	63,822	82,97,844	79,89,728	68,40,852	68,93,431	10,90,291	2,62,583	...	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,884	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	...	4,413

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.) from that year on to 1872-73, after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 4.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1880-81.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches).

RECEIVED AT END OF YEAR.	Village Postmen.	POSTAL LINES.					TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.					ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES.			EUROPEAN LETTERS.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
		Railways.	Mail cart, horses, mules, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Sea.	Total mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 25.	Number of registered telegrams at the end of each year.	Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6,127	24,167	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	29,613	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	116	5,697	30,170	...	36,31	29,593	3,133	477	172	33,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	38,322	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,458	5,272	533	177	43,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	52,938	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	561	268	48,733	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	49,981	4,052	593	292	48,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,708	4,722	39,034	...	45,551	42,347	4,229	501	321	47,4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	49,702	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,473	5,106	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	550	340	52,462	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,975	51,069	4,917	591	391	56,068	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,275	4,907	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	60,913	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,658	4,861	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,067	4,825	562	403	60,849	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,905	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	625	69,154	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,285	5,460	34,073	5,613	50,281	68,691	5,773	699	623	75,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,433	5,533	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,567	6,163	761	736	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	78,116
...	...	4,968	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	85,690	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
...	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,630	6,840	675	1,409	89,501	...	...	439	...	...	68,110
...	...	5,365	3,915	33,400	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,929	653	1,448	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
...	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	805	1,336	109,235	1,035,440	94	842	...	...	54,770
...	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,817	13,087	55,998	104,353	9,365	792	1,808	116,119	922,001	70	610	...	...	57,170
...	1,995	6,549	4,170	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	861	1,618	119,470	781,487	76	633	...	...	58,125
...	1,950	6,938	4,328	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,980	990	1,619	122,541	691,261	50	641	(a)	(a)	60,685
...	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,865	115,059	10,999	909	1,827	123,826	607,170	51	658	2,628,264	2,978,519	70,746
...	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	131,899	635,901	48	...	2,862,213	2,973,819	71,061
...	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	11,308	58,240	128,677	11,251	1,074	2,083	142,977	658,066	46	...	3,021,990	3,035,403	68,160
...	2,839	9,455	2,635	31,962	14,308	58,300	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	158,666	673,108	43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1873-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Column 21 to 25.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Column 26 and 27.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-71, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 28.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

* Being the adjusted amounts properly debitable to each year.

† The amounts shown are estimated.

‡ Including post-cards.

F. R. HOGG,

Off. Director General of the Post Office of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 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.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th MARCH 1882.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, 166, Dhurrumbollah Street, Calcutta.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in some of the districts of the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Presidencies and in parts of the Punjab and Mysore and Coorg; in Assam there has been a good general rainfall.

Harvest operations are in progress throughout Madras, and general prospects are good; there is a good deal of fever and small-pox about, as well as some cattle disease. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is still in progress in some of the districts; scarcity of drinking water in Dharwar continues, and there is slight fever and cattle disease in parts; cholera continues in Thana. In Bengal rain is wanted to facilitate ploughing and for crops on the ground; owing to the scanty rainfall during the cold weather, the *rabi* harvest is not expected to yield a very good crop this year; cholera and small-pox continue in parts, but no cases of cattle disease are reported. Harvesting is nearly over in the southern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Ondh, and the outturn is generally fair; there is some sickness in Allahabad and four other districts, otherwise public health is good; cattle disease continues in Jhansi and Kumaun, and there have been some fresh cases of cow-pox at Benares.

In the Punjab harvest prospects and health are generally good, although there is some small-pox in Delhi city, and fever and small-pox in two tahsils of the Rawalpindi district. *Rabi* harvesting continues in the Central Provinces, and prospects are generally good; but small-pox and cattle disease are somewhat prevalent. In British Burma there is a little small-pox and cholera, and cattle disease continues in Henzada, Akyab and Toungoo.

Prospects are good in Assam, Berar and Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, and in Mysore and Coorg; but rain is still much needed in North Coorg.

Residency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— Bellary	... 15 (average of two stations).	Standing crops, wet good; dry withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, sugarcane and cotton, yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool	...	Standing crops, dry generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	... 04 at one station.	Standing crops, gingelly and cotton thriving; harvest green gram, outturn poor; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle disease exists.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Kistna ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains, cotton and oilseeds outturn below average; ague and small-pox in parts; cattle disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	Standing crops under larger tanks and river channels in good condition, elsewhere backward; harvest paddy, outturn below average agricultural operations generally progressing; small-pox in one taluk.
Coimbatore ...	...	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry suffering from want of rain and from disease; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet about average, dry poor.
Tanjore ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; a few cases of cholera.
Madura ...	...	Standing crops wet suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	...	Fever and cattle disease in parts; small-pox more generally prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain, except in Ganjam and Bellary; general prospects good.
Bombay—(March 29th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 27th 3 feet 5 inches, same as last year on same date; fever in eight talukas; small-pox—Dadu six cases and Tatta two cases cattle disease in two talukas; prices—wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Kotri, 32, 32 and 50, Tatta 23, 44 and 54, Sakro 15, 40 and 50, Ghorabari 17, 46 and 52, Mirpur Batoro 20, 56 and 54, and Sajawal 18, 48 and 56 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops being harvested; fever in ten talukas; cattle disease in two; small-pox in taluka Gunj; wheat 26, <i>jowari</i> 48, <i>bajri</i> 44, rice red 34, and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; wheat 30 and <i>bajri</i> 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> being harvested; public health good; chicken-pox in Amreli; prices— <i>bajri</i> 31, common rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking continues; <i>jowari</i> 40 and <i>nagli</i> 50 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops almost completed; cattle disease in Igatpuri; <i>bajri</i> 44, wheat 31 and <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	02 on 23rd instant.	Abnormal temperature 4° warm; abnormal wind southerly and moist till 26th, afterwards northerly and dry.
Poona ...	Hail storm with rain on 22nd instant.	Health good; average prices— <i>bajri</i> 48 and <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds; in Poona bazar— <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Land being prepared for next season in Jamkhed and Akola; cattle disease prevailing in Karjat; <i>jowari</i> , maximum, 96 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum, 60½ in Sheogaon; <i>bajri</i> 72 pounds in Jamkhed, 48 pounds in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; <i>jowari</i> 77 pounds 16 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 59 pounds 37 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in 6 talukas; 73 in Hubli; 70 in Kalghatghi; 53 in Hangal and slight in the others.	Wheat and gram almost harvested; cotton picking in progress; <i>rabi</i> and <i>jowari</i> being reaped in Navalgund taluka, crop very poor; scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Hangal, Karajghi, Kalghatghi and Kod; public health generally good; cattle disease in one taluka; rice 23 and <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	39 in Hallial.	Rainfall during previous week 48; total rainfall 87; harvesting second crop on Coast talukas; crops thriving above Ghat; fever in two talukas; cattle disease in three talukas; two cases of small-pox at Bhatkal; common rice in Karwar 17 seers, average in district 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 35 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest still in progress in some districts; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts; cholera in Thana—69 cases and 66 deaths; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(March 28th)		
Chittagong ...	1.40	Heavy showers in some places beneficial for spring crops; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera still continue; general health otherwise good.
Dacca ...	1.29	State and prospects of crops continue satisfactory; the rain has done much good; health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Nil	Harvesting of winter crops finished, yield fair; lands are being prepared for early and <i>aman</i> crops; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good; isolated cases of cholera reported from the Diamond Harbour and Barrackpore Sub-Divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops almost finished; land is being prepared for rice; cholera still very severe in the town of Jungipore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Rajshahye ...	...	Slight rain on 23rd; <i>rabi</i> crops fair, nearly all harvested; lands are in many places ready for <i>aus</i> paddy; cholera in many parts of the district.
Burdwan ...	1.00	Harvesting of winter crops continues; cholera still reported, also some cases of small-pox in Raniganj.
Rungpore ...	3.20	Weather cloudy and cool; prospects of crops favourable; <i>aus</i> crop is up in some places; land is being prepared for jute; public health good.
Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good; cases of cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Purneah ...	1.32	Pulses, wheat and oats are being harvested, yield only fair; cholera in most parts of the district.
Patna ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest going on; public health good; a few cases of small-pox reported from the Behar Sub-Division.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Weather cool; east wind; <i>rabi</i> below the average; indigo promising well; prices stationary; cholera decreasing in the east.
Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Weather hot; rain wanted; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Rain wanted; very little water in river; <i>dalu</i> rice is ripening; cholera and small-pox reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in several districts in Bengal Proper, and in parts of the Bhagulpore Division; elsewhere rain is much wanted to facilitate ploughing, and for crops on the ground; <i>rabi</i> harvest is not expected to yield a very good crop this year, owing to want of rain during the cold weather; in some places the crop is said to be much below the average, and in others it is only fair; <i>mohua</i> crops in Chota Nagpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs, and mango crop in many places, are very poor; cases of cholera and small-pox continue to be reported from several places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (March 28th) ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; harvest operations in full swing; sugarcane being planted; health of men and cattle good, though some cases of cow-pox are still reported from Chandauli; bazars well supplied with food grains at moderate prices.
Allahabad („ 29th) ...	...	Unimportant variations in prices; harvest in full progress; fever and small-pox have appeared; sporadic cholera continues to increase.
Gorakhpur („ 28th) ...	...	Weather fine; harvest nearly gathered in; sporadic cholera in southwest; prices steady.
Jhansi („ „) ...	...	Weather seasonable; harvesting in progress; average outturn fourteen annas; prices fluctuating; small-pox among children and cattle is reported.
Agra („ 20th) ...	...	Harvest progressing; sugarcane sowings continue; health as before; slight variations in prices.
Bareilly („ 28th) ...	...	Crops fair, except in high unirrigated tracts; slight rise in prices; cattle and people in good condition.
Meerut („ „) ...	...	Wind east; weather unseasonably hot; health good; barley and gram being cut; prices of wheat and gram rising.
Rae Bareilly („ 27th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; harvest in progress; prospects good.
Kumaun („ 28th) ...	...	Rain urgently wanted; measles in some places; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „) ...	...	Seasonable; strong west wind; heat great; harvest operations in progress; health fair; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „) ...	...	Crops have been cut and are now being threshed; sugarcane sowing in progress; cholera reported in Patti and Partabgarh tahsils.
Cawnpore („ „) ...	...	Harvest operations progressing; markets well supplied with grain; health good; prices stationary.
Sitapur („ „) ...	...	Outturn poor; slight rise in prices; health good.
Farukhabad („ „) ...	...	Strong west wind for several days, threatening injury to crops, but has now subsided; health good; prices slightly risen.
Fyzabad („ „) ...	...	Harvest nearly all in. <i>General Remarks.</i> —High west wind prevailed during the early part of the week, weather now calm and sultry; harvest in the southern districts nearly over; outturn, except in Sitapur, fair; prices show a tendency to rise, sporadic cholera continues in Gorakhpur, has appeared in Partabgarh and has increased in Allahabad; some cases of measles reported from Kumaun and small-pox from Allahabad and Jhansi, but on the whole general health was good; cattle disease continues in Jhansi and Kumaun.
Punjab—(March 28th)		
Delhi ...	Nil	Prospects good; small-pox in city; prices falling.
Hissar ...	Nil	Crops thriving; health good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	Nil	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Jullundur ...	Nil	<i>Kharif</i> ploughings commenced; health good; prices rising.
Lahore ...	Nil	Crops and health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	Nil	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Sialkot ...	Nil	Prospect of crops good; fever prevalent in Attock and Kahuta tahsils, and small-pox in Attock; prices rising.
Rawalpindi ...	54	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—contd.		
Peshawar ...	1.3	Crops and health good; prices generally falling.
Mooltan ...	Nil	Prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.03	Health good; crops suffering from want of rain; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects good; health good, excepting in Delhi city and the Attock and Kahuta tahsils of the Rawalpindi District; prices generally steady, but in some districts have a downward tendency.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (March 29th) ...	...	Weather warm; prospects of crop and health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 28th) ...	...	Weather warm; reaping and threshing in progress; poor outturn; isolated cases of cholera; prices—rice 13 seers and wheat 2½ seers per rupee.
Saugor (" 27th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> harvest in progress; small-pox in some parts; prices steady.
Seoni (" 28th) ...	...	Weather becoming hot; threshing in progress; cholera declining; small-pox somewhat prevalent; prices—wheat 24½ seers and rice 20 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" ") ...	...	Weather very warm; small-pox prevalent; outturn of <i>rabi</i> and general health good; <i>khari</i> preparations continue; prices—rice 13½ seers, wheat 18 seers and <i>jowar</i> 34 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (" ") ...	...	Harvesting continues; small-pox prevalent; prices—wheat 21 seers, rice 9 seers and <i>jowar</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 25th) ...	...	Weather clear and very warm; harvesting of spring crops almost completed; cattle disease prevalent in some parts.
Sambalpur (" 23rd) ...	...	Weather hot; health good; prices easy; rice 34 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather very warm; reaping and threshing of <i>rabi</i> progressing; cholera reported in districts of Jubbulpore and Mandla; small-pox and cattle disease somewhat prevalent; prices easy.
British Burma—		
(March 25th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall .40; two deaths from small-pox in Akyab town; disease prevailing also in three townships; slight cattle disease in four townships.
Rangoon ...	Nil	Total rainfall .34; one fatal case of cholera and one of small-pox; otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	Nil	Total rainfall .62; one death from cholera and one from small-pox in Bassein town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Thirteen deaths from cholera in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health in Moulmein and district good; crops fair.
Toungoo ...	Nil	Total rainfall .3; small-pox in Toungoo town and in two townships of district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Small-pox continues in Akyab and Toungoo; cholera in Prome, Henzada and Thyetmyo; otherwise public health good; cattle disease in Henzada, Akyab and Toungoo.
Assam—		
Gauhati ...	.98	Weather rainy and cool; sowing of <i>asu</i> in progress; cholera reported from Sastra, Carpetta and Sarukhettri Muzahs.
Sylhet ...	6.02	The rain has facilitated ploughing; reaping of mustard finished; prospects generally good.
Cachar ...	6.28	Weather very wet; constant rain, hail and thunderstorms; church struck by lightning week before last, little damage done; yesterday Tydd's bungalow struck by lightning and completely burnt, also telegraphic interruption; 5 cases of cholera reported from <i>sadr</i> , 2 from Lakhimpore; price of common rice 29 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	3.78	Weather seasonable; sowing of <i>aku dhan</i> continues; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(March 29th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Wet crops in bad condition; prospects fairly good; <i>rabi</i> half seer cheaper; horse-gram dearer by one and a half seers.
Mysore ...	3	Crops in good condition; prospects fair; prices unaltered; general rain has fallen in five districts; prospects improved; prices lower in many districts.
Mercara ...	.73	Good fall of rain throughout South Coorg, most beneficial in forming coffee blossom; rain much needed in North Coorg; the <i>Tyshaka</i> rice crop in Surlabe Mulnad is coming into ear; prices of food grains stationary; no improvement in prices offered for coffee and cardamoms; small-pox still prevalent in many places; six cases of cholera in the Sampaji ghat near Mercara.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(March 29th)		
Amraoti ...	...	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> continues; wheat 18 and <i>jowar</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> completed; weather warm.
Hyderabad... ..	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; <i>tabi</i> crops prospering; want of water is felt in some taluks; fever and cattle disease in places; prices—wheat 17½, rice 10½, white <i>jowar</i> 24, yellow <i>jowar</i> 26½ and <i>tur</i> 30½ seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
(March 29th)		
Indore ...	...	Weather clear and cooler; health good; prospects remain unchanged; a full opium crop is expected in most districts; but probable total outturn of grain is diminished by failure of winter rains.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	Nil	Weather unusually hot.
Sutna ...	...	Fine clear weather.
Neemuch ...	...	Small-pox in cantonment and districts continues; <i>rabi</i> crops being gathered.
Goona ...	...	} Health and prospects good. <i>Rabi</i> crop being reaped; weather hot; cholera has disappeared. Weather cloudy and warm with occasionally high wind; <i>rabi</i> harvesting progressing; prices stationary.
Bhopal ...	...	
Nowgong ...	...	
Manpur ...	...	
Rajputana—		
(March 29th)		
Abu (" 26th) ...	...	Weather seasonable, windy and cooler.
Sirohi (" 26th) ...	...	Tanks nearly dry, wells good; crops very good; weather very hot.
Marwar (" 24th) ...	...	Abundant water in tanks and wells; health and crops good; heat increasing; crops being gathered; prices stationary.
Meywar (" 25th) ...	...	Tanks, wells and health good; crops very good, being cut in most places.
Harowti (" ") ...	...	Wheat and barley being harvested; small-pox in parts, otherwise health good; westerly winds setting in; water low; prices steady.
Jhallawar (" 22nd) ...	...	Health good; wells and tanks low.
Ajmere (" 28th) ...	...	Average harvest; health good.
Jeypore (" ") ...	...	Harvesting commenced; prospects good; health good.
Ulwar (" ") ...	...	Harvesting continues; wells failing; health good, but small-pox and cattle disease reported.

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Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, 106, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 14.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

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QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

595

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

General prospects are on the whole good or fair in Southern India, save in the districts of Bellary, Coimbatore, and Madura, where the dry crops are reported to be suffering from want of rain, and in parts of the Mysore State and of the Nizam's territories, where the crops are deficient and water and pasturage are scarce. In the Dharwar district of the Bombay Presidency scarcity of drinking water is still felt. In Northern India prospects are everywhere satisfactory, except in one or two districts of the North-Western Provinces, one district of the Punjab, and parts of Bengal, where rain is now wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary		Standing crops good, dry withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, sugarcane and cotton, yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool		Standing crops, dry generally good; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , outturn below average; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam		Standing crops (second crops), paddy, gingelly, and cotton, thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna		Standing crops good; fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops under larger tanks and riverchannels in good condition, elsewhere backward; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing.
Coimbatore	33 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry suffering from want of rain and from disease in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn—wet about average, dry poor; fever exists.
Tanjore		Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; a few cases of cholera.
Madura		Standing crops, wet suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar	47 (average of six stations).	Fever and cattle-disease in parts; small-pox more generally prevalent.
Travancore	21	Fever and measles continue.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain except at Coimbatore, Malabar, and Travancore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(April 5th)		
Kurrachee		Strong westerly breezes prevalent; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in twenty-one talukas; small-pox in Dadu and Tatta, 3 cases fatal in latter; river at Kotri on 3rd, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet against 3 feet 2 inches on corresponding date last year; prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 37, in Dadu 28 and 43, in Tatta 23, 44 and 54, and in Mirpur Botoro 20, 56 and 48 lbs. respectively.
Hyderabad		<i>Rabi</i> crops being harvested; fever in three talukas, small-pox in taluka Nausahro; wheat 26, <i>juari</i> 43, <i>bajri</i> 44, red rice 33, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	05 in Dholka	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; wheat 31 and <i>bajri</i> 33 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Cotton picking and harvesting of <i>rabi</i> continue; public health good; prices— <i>bajri</i> 31 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat		Cotton picking continues; <i>juari</i> 37½ and <i>nagli</i> 55 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops almost completed; cattle-disease in Igatpuri; <i>bajri</i> 24, wheat 31, and <i>juari</i> 67 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Thunderstorm and '08 rain on night of 1st instant.	Average abnormal temperature 3° warm; abnormal wind northerly, except on 1st and 2nd, when it was southerly and moist.
Poona	Rain in Poona and four talukas—maximum 2·15 at Poona, minimum '09.	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 48 and <i>juari</i> 61 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>juari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Nagar, '18; Shrigonda, '105; Rahuri, '30.	Land being prepared for next season in Akola; <i>juari</i> —maximum 90 lbs. in Parner, and minimum 66 in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. in Parner, and minimum 51 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur	Sholapur, '08; Karmala, '11; Barsi, '14.	<i>Rabi</i> harvest nearly completed; <i>juari</i> 77 lbs. 36 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 60 lbs. 12 tolas.
Dharwar		Slight rain in Dharwar and Gadag talukas; wheat and grain crops harvest completed; cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in six talukas; public health generally good; rice 23 and <i>juari</i> 61 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	Halliab, '21	Harvesting second crop continues on coast; crops healthy above ghât; cattle-disease in two talukas; fever subsiding; common rice in Dharwar 16 seers, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot		Weather hot; health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>juari</i> 33 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(April 5th)		
Chittagong	1·68	Rain general and beneficial to spring crops and tea; prices somewhat higher; small-pox and cholera still prevail; general health fair.
Dacca	Nil	Nearly all winter crops gathered, yield average; cultivation for <i>aus</i> (early rice) crop going on; health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·49	No crops on the ground; land being prepared for early and <i>amun</i> (late) crops; prices of common rice stationary; public health generally good; isolated cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad	Nil	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> still going on; lands being prepared for rice; cholera still very severe in town of Jangipur, there are also cases here and there elsewhere.
Rajshahye	Nil	Heat excessive; land being prepared for rice; rain urgently wanted; cholera and fever in many parts of the district.
Burdwan	Nil	Weather hot; rain required; cholera still reported.
Rungpore	Nil	Weather warmer; prospects of standing crops favourable; ploughing and sowing continue; public health good.
Bhagálpur	Nil	Rain wanted for preparing ground; <i>rabi</i> crops being harvested; several cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Purneah	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest poor; lands being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> (autumn) crops; much cholera prevalent everywhere.
Patna	Nil	Strong west wind; <i>rabi</i> harvest going on, outturn not expected to be very good; small-pox reported from one outpost in the Behar sub-division.
Durbhunga	Nil	Strong west wind; <i>rabi</i> below the average; some indigo injured by insects; prices slightly rising; a little cholera in the south and east.
Hazaribagh	Nil	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> crops nearly harvested; <i>makua</i> and mango crops slightly damaged; small-pox about; public health fair; a few cases of cattle-disease reported from some thanas.
Cuttack	Nil	Rain very much wanted for cultivation; <i>dalia</i> rice ripening and in some places being harvested; cholera still reported.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 4th)	Nil	<i>General Remarks.</i> —The late rain has been very beneficial where it fell, but in some places rain is still much wanted to facilitate ploughing and for the crops still on the ground; the <i>rabi</i> harvest is nearly over and the outturn is not expected to be very good, owing to want of rain during the cold weather; cases of cholera and small-pox continue to be reported from several places.
Allahabad (" 5th)	Nil	Weather is seasonable; harvest operations are finished and the crops are now being threshed and winnowed; sugarcane is being planted; health of men and cattle good; bazars well supplied with food-grains at moderate prices; the rates for last week are almost identical with those of the corresponding week of last year; prices this week are slightly higher.
Cawnpore (" 4th)	Nil	Prices slightly falling; nearly whole <i>rabi</i> harvested; slight small-pox in city and district; cholera decreasing.
		Weather clear; <i>rabi</i> crops being cut; extra crops being sown; outturn of irrigated land fair; health good; slight variations in prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Gorakhpur (April 4th)	Nil	Weather fine, westerly winds; harvest up to expectation; cholera in south, west, and centre of district; prices easy.
Jhānsi (" ")		Harvest nearly over, outturn on irrigated land is estimated at 14 annas and that on unirrigated land at 12 annas; prices stationary; cattle-disease on the decrease; small-pox prevalent in pargana Mau.
Agra (" ")	Nil	Weather cloudy; sugarcane and indigo being irrigated; harvesting in progress; health as before; prices stationary.
Farrukhabad (" ")	Nil	Wind westerly; harvest in progress; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Harvesting going on steadily; new grain has come into the market and prices have fallen; cattle and people in good condition.
Meerut (" ")		Heavy rain evening 2nd, hail morning 3rd, no damage; weather cooler; health good; harvest in progress; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")		Slight partial showers insufficient; crops suffering; cattle-disease, some measles, and fever.
Lucknow (" ")	Nil	Weather seasonable; harvest operations in progress; a few cases of cholera are reported in district; prices stationary.
Partabgarh (" ")	Nil	The <i>rabi</i> has been harvested; threshing is now in full swing; <i>sauan</i> being irrigated; cholera reported in taluils Patti and Partabgarh.
Rae Bareilly (" 3rd)	Nil	Weather seasonable, somewhat cloudy towards evening yesterday; harvest in progress; prospects good.
Sitapur (" 4th)	Nil	Yield indifferent; prices stationary; health fair.
Fyzabad (" ")	Nil	Harvest all in, and is excellent; cholera in many parts of district.
General Remarks. —Heavy rain fell in Meerut and slight showers in Saharanpur and Kumaun, elsewhere weather seasonable; harvest progressing and prospects fair, except in Sitapur and Kumaun; prices generally steady, but have risen in Benares and Moradabad and fallen in Allahabad and Bareilly; cholera continues in Gorakhpur and Partabgarh and has spread to Lucknow and Fyzabad, but has decreased in Allahabad; small-pox continues in Kumaun and Jhānsi, and measles and fever in Kumaun; some cattle-disease in Kumaun and Jhānsi.		
Punjab—(April 5th)		
Delhi	No rain	Prospects good; small-pox in city; prices steady.
Hissar	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; frost in February and high winds in March have injured crops and reduced expected outturn.
Umballa	·5	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Jullundur	No rain	Crops ripening; health good; prices rising.
Lahore	·3	Crops and health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore	No rain	Crops and health good; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot	·1	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Rāwalpindi	1·50	Crops and health good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar	·5	Crops and health good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan	No rain	Crops and health good; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan	·06	Health good; crops suffering from want of rain; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 5th)		Sultry; outturn of <i>rabi</i> fair; public health good; cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore		Hot and cloudy; reaping and threshing progressing; isolated cases of cholera and small-pox in interior; rice 13 and wheat 28.
Sangor		Seasonable; <i>rabi</i> harvest almost finished; ploughing land for <i>khari</i> ; small-pox increasing; prices steady.
Seoni (April 4th)		Hot and cloudy; threshing and winnowing in progress; cholera declining; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad		Hot and cloudy, with occasional hot winds; threshing in progress; small-pox prevalent in western tahsils; wheat 18, rice 9, and <i>jowari</i> 24.
Raipur (April 1st)		Cloudy and hot; wheat and grain being winnowed; cattle-disease prevalent.
Sambalpur (March 30th)		Warm; health good; prices easy.
Khandwa		Slight rain, warm; <i>khari</i> preparation continues; small-pox prevalent; rice 13½, wheat 18, and <i>jowari</i> 34.
British Burma—(April 1st)		
Akyab	Nil	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather generally warm and cloudy; threshing and winnowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress; small-pox and cholera reported from some districts; prices easy.
Rangoon	·07	Four cases of small-pox in Akyab town; disease continues to prevail in three townships, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease; total rainfall 40 inches.
Bassein	Nil	One fatal case of cholera and one of small-pox, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 41 inches.
		Four deaths from cholera and one from small-pox in Bassein town, slight cholera also in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; total rainfall 62 inches.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—<i>contd.</i>		
Prome ...		Twenty-seven deaths from cholera in Prome town, total 57 in town and district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in two circles of one township.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...		Two deaths from cholera, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; slight cattle-disease in one township; crops good.
Toungoo ...	Nil	Sixty cases of small-pox in Toungoo town, 10 of which fatal and 3 deaths in one township, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; total rainfall 3 inches. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Small-pox continues in Akyab but has apparently abated, still prevalent in Toungoo; cholera prevalent in Prome, a little in a few other places; public health otherwise good; cattle-disease in Henzada, slight in some other districts.
Assam—(April 5th)		
Gauhati ...	4.71 (during week)	Weather getting hot; cholera at Barpetta and other places north of Brahmaputra; some small-pox at Gauhati.
Sylhet ...	16.06	Ploughing for <i>aman</i> paddy going on; <i>boro</i> paddy in some danger from floods; excessive rain has rendered cultivation of low lands impossible at present.
Cachar ...	7.43	Weather rainy and stormy; cultivation of <i>dumahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops commenced in some parts of the district; public health good; common rice 29½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	7.62	Weather showery; sowing <i>aus dhan</i> ; cattle-disease and small-pox still reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 4th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Wet crops continue in bad condition; want of drinking water and pasturage felt in many places; prices of rice and <i>ragi</i> slightly fallen; prospects favourable; public health fairly good.
Mysore ...	...	Sugarcane crop in two taluks withering; slight showers of rain in four taluks, none at Mysore; prices of rice 12½, <i>ragi</i> 19, horse gram 30½ seers per rupee.
Mercara ...	27	Rainfall in South Coorg sufficient for coffee blossom, little or none in North Coorg, where it is greatly wanted; price of foodgrains stationary, of coffee and cardamoms still falling; small-pox prevalent, with two or three sporadic cases of cholera. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen at Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, and Shimoga; wet crops in bad condition, dry crops satisfactory; water and pasturage becoming scanty; prospects fairly good; no material change in prices; small-pox prevalent in six districts and fever in five.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 5th)		
Amraoti ...		Weather hot; threshing of wheat continues; price of wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...		<i>Rabi</i> harvest completed; land under preparation for next season.
Hyderabad ...		Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; scarcity of water and pasturage is felt in some taluks; <i>rabi</i> crops are drying up in places for want of water in tanks and wells; small-pox prevails in one taluk; price of wheat 17, rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 27, yellow <i>juari</i> 29, and <i>tur</i> 31 seers per current sicca rupee.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 5th)	Few drops of rain	Weather windy, cloudy and cooler.
Sirohi (" 2nd)		Tanks nearly dry, wells good; health very good; crops being cut; very hot.
Marwar (March 31st)		Abundant water in tanks and wells; health and prospects good; partially cloudy; days hot, nights cool; prices stationary; crops being gathered.
Barwar (April 1st)		Tanks and wells good; cholera in city, 42 deaths reported; harvest general, outturn good; prices stationary.
Barotli (" ")		Harvest, outturn below average, 12 to 15 annas in the rupee; markets well supplied with foodgrains; prices steady; weather hotter; small-pox in parts, otherwise health good.
Jhalawar (Mar. 29th)		Seasonable; health good.
Ajmere (April 4th)		High winds; weather seasonable; small-pox prevalent.
Jaypore (" ")		Drops, cloudy; harvest, average outturn; health good.
Bharatpur (" ")		No report received.
Udwari (April 4th)		Harvesting continues; health good; small-pox and cattle-disease in places.
Central India States (April 5th)		
Indore ...		Weather seasonable; health good; prices stationary.
Morar (Gwalior) ...		No rain; weather warm.
Ratna ...		No rain; weather cloudy.
Batlam ...		No report received.
Neemuch ...		Small-pox still lingers in cantonment and in district.
Goona ...		No rain; health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...		No rain; weather unusually cool; crops good; small-pox prevailing in Bhopal.
Agar ...		No report received.
Nowgong ...		<i>Rabi</i> crops reaped; weather hot; cholera prevalent in the Beywar State.
Manpur ...		Weather cloudy and warm; <i>rabi</i> harvesting progressing; prices stationary.
Nepal—(March 30th)		
Katmandu ...	12	Weather seasonable.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1882.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	DEMERARA.				TRINIDAD.				FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.				TOTAL.		Grand total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.		
Under 2 years ...	4	2	6	...	7	5	12	...	4	4	8	...	15	11	26	
From 2 to 10 years ...	19	8	27	...	25	13	38	...	16	5	21	...	60	26	86	
" 10 to 20 " ...	82	37	119	...	148	41	189	...	75	31	106	...	305	109	414	
" 20 to 30 " ...	222	85	307	...	251	86	337	...	230	94	324	...	703	265	968	
" 30 to 40 " ...	12	5	17	...	3	5	8	...	7	...	7	...	22	10	32	
" 40 to 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Grand Total ...	339	137	476	...	434	152	586	...	332	134	466	...	1,105	423	1,528	

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

	DEMERARA.			TRINIDAD.			FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.			TOTAL.		Grand total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
Orissa ...	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	5	
Western Bengal ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Central " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar ...	24	21	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North-Western Provinces ...	168	78	246	198	81	279	236	100	336	596	267	863	
Oudh ...	46	35	81	118	46	164	60	...	...	216	78	294	
Central India ...	18	8	26	7	...	7	4	...	...	22	6	28	
Punjab ...	66	38	104	106	16	122	21	...	...	127	31	158	
Nepal ...	13	1	14	...	1	1	3	...	...	16	2	18	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	4	2	6	
Grand Total ...	339	137	476	434	152	586	332	134	466	1,105	423	1,528	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

	DEMERARA.			TRINIDAD.			FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.			TOTAL.		Grand total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
Brahmins, high caste ...	64	18	82	89	24	113	65	18	83	218	60	278	
Agriculturists ...	101	38	139	101	26	127	95	39	134	297	103	400	
Artisans ...	23	9	32	20	6	26	11	7	18	54	22	76	
Low castes ...	87	36	123	124	42	166	106	40	146	317	118	435	
Muslimans ...	64	36	100	100	54	154	55	30	85	219	120	339	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	339	137	476	434	152	586	332	134	466	1,105	423	1,528	

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	896	303	1,199
2. Muslimans ...	219	120	339
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,105	423	1,528

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



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 15.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Zizania Sorghum</i> .			Bairanah Millet (Cumbao, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .		
	Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	13 5	13 5	11 13	...	...	...	16 3	17 13	18 10	21 3	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 13	14 10	11 14	12 6	15 13	25 14	25 14	14 30	3 25	11 25	11 31
Godavery	16 3	16 3	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	14 13	11 14	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	13 3	13 11	12 8	...	...	...	19 6	20 8	19 0	21 3	21 11	20 6	32 13	32 13	3 27	5	...	...
Nellore	10 13	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 13	...	17 0	16 0	38 6	38 6	6 27	13	...	29 10
Cuddapah	16 14	15 6	13 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 6	11 8	14 2	14 2	12 14	31 10	31 10	10 30	13 36	3 37	11 29
Bellary	18 3	19 3	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	12 13	13 8	13 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	3 37	2 26	5 30	2 33
Kurnool	14 10	15 3	13 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	11 13	11 6	35 10	35 10	3 30	0 30	0 30	0 33
Madras	10 13	11 2	8 13	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 13	15 13	15 13	14 14	24 8	23 0	2 26	6 29	11 23	6
Chingleput	...	...	9 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 14	16 10	16 10	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	11 14	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	16 5	16 14	16 14	17 5	31 13	31 13	18 22	11 33	0 33	0 31
South Arcot	8 10	9 6	8 10	...	...	...	17 0	14 13	15 3	17 14	18 13	16 10	30 8	...	23 8	3 32	2 23	8
Tanjore	10 5	9 8	8 2	...	...	...	21 10	21 3	17 6	...	22 8	...	42 14	44 8	3 31	13 37	11 39	2 31
Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 10	18 13	18 13	17 0	...	30 13	22 6	2 23	3 33	0 25
Madurai	10 2	10 2	10 14	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	14 11	16 0	16 0	16 0	29 3	30 0	27 8	3 30	14 32	5 29
Tinnevely	9 3	9 3	8 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 14	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	10 10	10 11	13 14	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 11	15 8	15 6	16 5	25 8	27 18	32 3	3 35	0 33	2 38
Nilgiris	9 14	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	14 3	9 10	11 3	12 13	12 13	12 0	21 10	22 5	21 10	21 0	2 23	6 20
Salem	11 14	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	18 2	15 0	13 2	15 0	17 8	15 0	25 8	27 5	21 13	22 2	2 23	0 22
South Canara	9 8	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 11	15 11	15 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	9 6	9 0	10 2	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	16 3	17 3	17 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	11 14	13 7	11 4	18 7	20 13	20 6	7 12	7 15	7 11	13 13	13 13	11 7	21 4	20 0	0 22	10 17	6 16	14 19
Ahmedabad	15 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	24 9	40 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 8	10 8	13 4	21 0	20 0	0 22	0 15	8 16	0 23
Kaira	13 5	13 5	14 9	24 9	6 3	15 4	7 7	7 7	9 6	15 4	15 4	14 9	20 0	20 0	0 22	0 15	8 16	0 23
Surat	13 6	13 6	12 9	6 3	6 3	15 4	7 7	7 7	9 6	15 4	15 4	14 9	20 0	20 0	0 22	0 15	8 16	0 23
Broach	12 13	13 6	10 5	...	...	...	9 11	9 9	8 14	12 13	12 5	11 6	18 13	18 13	12 41	13 14	16 0	17 13
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	7 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	18 10	18 10	10 12	0 18	0 15	0 14
Colaba (Alibag)	9 0	8 15	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	8 15	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khudesh (Dhulia)	19 7	19 7	20 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik	17 2	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	3 15	12 10	12 10	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	14 6	15 0	17 2	...	...	...	10 5	11 1	8 2	12 0	11 12	10 6	32 12	29 10	23 61	23 61	3 01	3 01
Poona	13 13	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	9 13	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	28 23	23 61	23 61	23 61	23 61	23 61
Sholapur	14 15	16 5	18 2	...	...	...	10 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	34 13	34 13	34 13	34 13	34 13	34 13
Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	21 0	22 0	18 7	15 0	14 8	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Satara	12 1	12 1	12 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 3	11 7	11 7	9 10	28 0	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9
Belgaum	20 8	20 0	16 8	11 8	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9
Dharwar (Hubli)	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	26 1	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Kanungiri	11 14	11 13	10 9	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	16 15	16 15	14 2	20 13	20 13	20 13	20 13	20 13	20 13
Kanara (Karwar)	16 0	16 0	11 14	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 4	16 0	17 0	15 14	20 13	20 13	20 13	20 13	20 13	20 13
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Asirgarh	16 7	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	10 15	12 0	9 8	12 6	14 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Baroda	12 0	12 0	12 5	14 9	14 5	18 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 11	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Dina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damabad	18 4	18 8	17 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Rajkot	14 4	14 0	19 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 19	18 19	18 19	18 19	18 19	18 19
Upper Sindh Frontier	15 0	14 8	10 10	29 0	26 8	16 0	12 4	11 4	8 0	22 8	21 5	10 0	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8
Karachi	12 0	12 0	11 5	20 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Lahore (Nakur)	13 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Shikarpur	13 12	13 5	10 13	24 10	24 0	18 0	12 12	12 12	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 5	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	14 0	12 0	15 8	70 0	60 0	40 0	30 12	29 0	25 8	33 0	32 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	16 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	37 0	38 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	15 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	13 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1892.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAH.

Lesser Millets, (Kajra, Kharu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murnu, Nuclea, Zizania, Murrum, &c).									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			PROVINCE.																	
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.																				
S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		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.															
35	3		35	3		35	3		26	10		26	10		40	6		215	13		215	13		215	13		Gunjam														
26	5		27	5		32	5		35	2		33	14		40	14		90	6		89	14		87	8		Vizacapatam														
36	6		36	6		36	6		33	10		33	10		42	0		194	6		194	6		160	6		Gulaverry														
39	3		39	3		41	3		33	10		34	3		31	10		145	13		145	13		145	13		Ratna														
36	6		36	6		30	0		29	6		19	14		21	0		93	5		93	5		93	5		Nellore														
33	11		34	8		33	0		38	11		39	10		32	11		194	6		194	6		194	6		Cuddapah														
31	0		31	0		31	0		31	0		31	0		38	2		97	3		97	3		97	3		Bellary														
...	...		...	...		...	...		30	0		31	8		31	8		198	5		202	3		...	...		Kurnool														
30	2		30	2		26	11		28	2		28	8		29	10		81	6		81	6		82	10		Madras														
28	13		28	13		26	0		26	8		26	8		23	2		77	13		77	13		77	13		Chingleput														
34	3		34	3		30	13		36	6		36	6		32	8		140	0		140	0		140	0		North Arcot														
32	10		32	10		29	6		32	0		24	11		27	14		201	11		201	11		201	11		South Arcot														
42	5		45	5		33	3		35	0		33	3		29	11		194	6		194	6		194	6		Tanjore														
32	11		36	11		31	6		35	6		32	5		30	13		97	3		97	3		97	3		Trichinopoly														
34	2		34	2		30	3		42	11		44	3		36	8		121	8		121	8		145	13		Madras														
...	...		...	...		...	...		27	13		27	13		27	2		81	10		81	10		76	13		Tinnevely														
29	8		32	13		36	2		38	0		36	2		43	11		131	3		131	3		131	3		Coimbatore														
22	5		21	10		19	6		24	14		23	3		21	14		121	8		121	8		121	8		Nilgiris														
30	13		31	10		-7	6		39	6		41	6		37	6		151	10		151	10		151	10		Salen														
22	0		22	0		19	6		20	3		22	3		24	3		116	10		109	5		109	5		South Canara														
23	6		23	6		23	6		26	14		27	11		29	6		121	8		121	8		121	8		Malabar														
...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...																
17	8		13	9		12	0		19	2		20	9		21	5		61	7		61	7		63	4		Bombay														
...	...		...	...		...	...		25	0		26	0		26	0		80	0		80	0		80	0		Ahmedabad														
...	...		...	...		...	...		20	0		20	0		26	0		80	0		80	0		80	0		Kaira														
...	...		...	...		...	...		15	9		15	9		18	13		80	0		80	0		80	0		Surat														
...	...		...	...		...	...		16	13		19	0		20	0		106	0		106	0		106	0		Broach														
25	11		25	11		20	0		17	3		15	10		14	5		71	1		71	1		71	1		Thana (Salsette)														
...	...		...	...		...	...		15	0		14	8		13	0		110	0		110	0		100	0		Colaba (Alibag)														
...	...		...	...		...	...		31	9		25	24		26	15		140	0		140	0		140	0		Khudesh (Dhulia)														
34	8		34	8		27	9		23	8		23	8		24	2		114	0		114	0		128	0		Nasik														
...	...		...	...		...	...		23	11		23	4		26	6		91	5		98	4		106	4		Ahmednagar														
...	...		...	...		...	...		20	11		23	0		20	11		68	0		68	0		76	0		Poona														
...	...		...	...		...	...		25	9		25	1		27	6		106	0		106	0		91	6		Sholapur														
...	...		...	...		...	...		16	0		15	0		17	11		110	0		110	0		110	0		Kaladgi (Bagalkot)														
...	...		...	...		...	...		18	3		18	3		15	10		137	1		137	1		114	1		Satara														
35	0		35	0		31	0		16	8		17	0		18	8		70	0		70	0		250	0		Belgaum														
36	0		31	0		49	0		14	0		13	0		21	0		80	0		80	0		80	0		Dharwar (Hubli)														
23	8		25	14		18	13		14	0		14	0		16	13		150	0		150	0		180	0		Ratnagiri														
23	5		22	0		20	0		15	6		16	0		15	4		213	5		213	5		213	5		Kanara (Karwar)														
32	0		32	0		50	0		32	0		32	0		32	0		200	0		200	0		200	0		Panch Mahals (Godhra)														
...	...		...	...		...	...		9	5		9	5		9	5		65	5		65	5		65	5		Aden														
...	...		...	...		...	...		24	5		24	0		21	9		160	0		160	0		160	0		Asirgarh														
...	...		...	...		...	...		17	2		17	11		21	11		85	0		85	0		80	0		Baroda														
...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		Disa														
...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		Ninnach														
...	...		...	...		...	...		24	0		24	11		25	7		85	0		83	14		80	0		Nasirabad														
...	...		...	...		...	...		20	8		20	8		27	0		80	0		80	0		90	0		Rajkot														
40	0		40	0		9	8		7	8		...	...		...	...		160	0		160	0		180	0		Upper Sindh Frontier														
13	0		...	...		...	...		18	0		19	0		19	0		105	0		105	0		110	0		Karachi														
...	...		...	...		...	...		11	0		10	0		11	0		320	0		320	0		320	0		Haidarabad (Sakur)														
...	...		...	...		...	...		22	2		21	4		14	6		250	0		260	0		220	0		Shikarpur														
...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		160	0		160	0		160	0		Thar and Parkar (Umarmkot)														
																								Prices per md. of 40 seers.																	
																								Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.											
...	...		...	...		...	...		26	0		26	0		24	0		120	0		120	0		80	0		Burdwan														
...	...		...	...		...	...		21	0		21	0		20	0		320	0		320	0		320	0		Bancoorah														
...	...		...	...		...	...		22	0		24	0		19	0		180	0		180	0		200	0		Beerchoom														
...	...		...	...		...	...		19	0		19	0		18	0		160	0		160	0		160	0		Midnapore														
...	...		...	...		...	...		21	0		21	0		21	0		100	0		100	0		120	0		Hooghly														
...	...		...	...		...	...		22	0		22	0		20	0		80	0		80	0		80	0		Howrah														

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hiscus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Common, Baira), Pennisetum 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.
BENGAL—continued.	Central Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Calcutta	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 12	29 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 12	17 12	17 0	32 0	30 0	42 0	...	...	16 0
	24-Pergunnahs	11 4	11 4	12 0	23 0	26 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Nudda	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	22 15	22 15	20 0	24 10	24 10	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	20 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinapore	12 12	14 0	13 12	22 12	24 0	28 0	22 12	25 9	24 0	30 13	32 0	31 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	13 8	13 8	12 12	48 12	48 12	37 8	21 0	12 8	22 8	26 4	27 3	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	21 0	20 4	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	24 0	31 14	33 12	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 0	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	26 4	28 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL—continued.	Eastern Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dacca	13 12	14 8	13 5	42 8	53 4	45 0	22 10	26 12	28 8	35 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furzedpore	30 0	19 0	20 0	33 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	27 0	32 0	30 4	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	16 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Patna	19 0	19 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	13 6	13 6	16 0	21 0	21 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 0	15 0	21 0	31 0	34 0	38 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	13 0	12 8	24 0	35 0	35 0	55 0	13 0	13 0	18 8	22 0	18 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	16 0	13 0	19 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surun	14 0	13 8	19 0	38 0	42 0	46 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumpann	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	23 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	16 0	16 0	21 0	40 0	30 0	23 1	16 0	16 0	16 12	20 0	22 0	27 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	12 10	11 9	15 12	...	...	...	44 3	20 3	25 4	20 3	25 4	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL—continued.	Orissa.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Cuttack	18 6	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	17 1	19 11	19 11	30 3	31 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	14 0	13 12	15 12	...	...	...	25 0	22 12	26 4	35 0	35 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	13 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 12	32 0	32 0	31 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Hazaribagh	15 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	23 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	21 0	21 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	15 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Cuttack	13 2	14 7	17 1	23 10	22 5	26 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL—continued.	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Hazaribagh	40 0	39 0	48 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	40 0	44 0	56 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	4 1 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8 3	5 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 15 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- * In the sub-divisions price of common rice varies from 19 to 32 seers per rupee.
 † In the interior price of common rice varies from 26 to 39 seers per rupee.
 ‡ In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 14 to 24 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 21 seers, common rice 21 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Koochha) 18 seers, gram 24 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 § In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 26 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 ¶ In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 34 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 23 to 28 seers, firewood 100 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.
 † In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice (in Raigunge) 26-8 seers, common rice 30 to 35-8 seers, gram 16 to 20 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 ‡ In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 15 to 18-5 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 16 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser millets (in Karigra) 32 seers, gram 12 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 § In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 22 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 28 seers, gram 17 seers, and salt 9 seers.
 ¶ In the interior price range as follows:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, gram 10 to 14 seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 7 seers.
 † In the interior price range as follows:—Best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 26-12 seers, gram 8 to 13-14 seers, firewood 64 seers, and salt 5-10 to 8 seers.
 ‡ In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat (in Jafferunge) 24 seers, barley (in Jafferunge) 52-8 seers, best rice 10 to 26 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, gram 21 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 § In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 30 seers, best rice 24 to 29 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 16 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 8 seers.
 ¶ In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 24 to 27-9 seers, common rice 33 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 100 seers, and salt 8 seers.
 † In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 11 to 13-4 seers, best rice 17 to 30 seers, common rice 21 to 32 seers, gram 11 to 20 seers, and salt 8 to 8-12 seers.
 ‡ In the interior price range as follows:—Best rice 24 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 § In the interior price range as follows:—Best rice 20 to 35 seers, common rice 29 to 40 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Razi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheema, Coraino, Murh- wa, Nagree), <i>Pennisetum</i> <i>Miliaceum</i> , &c.										Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.												DISTRICTS.				PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.								
Present fort- night.			Past fort- night.			Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.			Present fort- night.			Past fort- night.			Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.			Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.		Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing 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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Districts.																																
Calcutta																																
24-Pergunnahs.																																
Nuddea																																
Jessore																																
Moorshedabad																																
Dinapore																																
Rajshahye																																
Rungpore																																
Bogra																																
Pubna																																
Darjeeling																																
Jalpaiguri																																
Eastern Districts.																																
Dacca																																
Furreedpore																																
Backergunge																																
Mymensingh																																
Tipperrah																																
Chittagong																																
Noakholly																																
Chittagong Hill Tracts																																
Hill Tipperah																																
Behar.																																
Patna																																
Gya																																
Shahabad																																
Durbhunga																																
Mozufferpore																																
Sarun																																
Chumpanun																																
Monghyr																																
Bhagalpur																																
Purneah																																
Maldah																																
Sonthal Pergunnahs																																
Orissa.																																
Cuttack																																
Pooree																																
Balasore																																
Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.																																
Luzaribagh																																
Lohardugga																																
Singbloom																																
Manuoon																																

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1882—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																										
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Venkat, Sawee, Cheena, Cora-oo, Murhwa, Niglee), <i>Pennisetum Miliaceum</i> , &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.											
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			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.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	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.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
												per maund.														
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	4 4	...	...	9 4	9 8	9 0	Sylhet									ASSAM.		
...	...	...	20 0	18 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	4 4	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 14	Cachar											
...	...	...	14 8	14 14	11 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 4	...	...	9 4	8 14	8 0	Golpara											
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Garo Hills											
...	...	...	10 0	7 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 4	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 0	Kamrup											
...	...	...	9 3	8 11	7 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 8	Darrang											
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	5 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong											
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	6 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sibsagar											
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	5 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	Lakhimpur											
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 12	Khási & Jaintia Hills											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	Naga Hills											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dun									N. W. PROVINCES.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saharanpur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aligarh											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kunmun											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gariwal											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moradabad											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Budaun											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bareilly											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahjahanpur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tarai Pargunnas											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muttra											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agra											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farukhabad											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etawah											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalaun											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lalitpur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehpur.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banda											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allahabad.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaunpur.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gorakhpur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basti											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Azamgarh											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mirzapur.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghazipur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ballia											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhit											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow									UP.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unao											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bara Banki											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sitapur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hardui											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kheri											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharaich											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gonda											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kai Bareilly											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sultaupur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partabgarh											
...	...	...	22 8	24 0	20 12	85 0	80 0	90 0	12 0	11 8	...	11 0	10 8	11 8	Delhi									PUNJAB.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon											
...	...	...	28 0	31 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	...	11 0	10 0	10 8	Hissar[a]											
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 2	10 0	...	8 0	9 3	10 8	Rohatak											
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	Sirsa											
...	...	...	31 0	34 0	21 4	130 0	140 0	160 0	12 12	11 11	...	12 8	11 8	11 4	Umballa[b]											
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	...	11 12	11 12	12 0	Ludiana[c]											
...	...	...	...	23 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	9 2	...	9 6	8 9	9 0	Simla											
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 14	11 14	11 12	Jullundur											
...	...	...	29 0	32 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	13 0	11 12	...	12 8	11 8	11 8	Hoshiarpur[c]											
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kangra											

(c) Jowar falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1882—continued.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																				
		Wheat.									Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Baluah Millet (Cumbo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetaria Spicata</i> .						
		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.			
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11	13	11	9	10	6	13	8	13	10	11	0	10	2	10	4	10	6	11	6	12	2	12	0	27	12	24	11	25	15	...	...	...	...			
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	11	2	9	4	12	6	12	14	11	0	15	3	15	3	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Tumkūr	15	0	14	0	12	8	12	0	14	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Mysore	10	8	10	8	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	10	8	12	8	11	8	11	0	12	14	18	8	20	0	30	0	...	...	...	...			
	Hassan	13	0	12	0	10	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	11	8	12	0	13	8	12	8	13	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Shimoga	13	10	15	12	14	11	15	12	16	13	16	7	11	9	12	10	15	4	13	10	14	11	18	14	27	5	29	6	50	6	...	...	...	...			
	Kadur	16	0	16	0	12	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	12	0	12	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chitaldroog	16	0	14	0	14	0	20	0	18	0	16	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	14	0	32	0	32	0	50	0	24	0	28	0	40	0		
COORG.	Coorg	8	5	8	13	8	7	8	14	9	11	8	12	11	2	11	0	14	1	14	10	15	6	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Jeypore	17	0	16	0	14	8	23	0	23	0	23	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	8	4	22	0	23	4	24	4	22	0	21	0	21	0	
	Kishengurh	17	12	17	8	15	12	25	8	26	0	26	8	8	0	9	0	6	4	10	0	10	0	7	4	30	0	28	8	29	8	22	4	23	0	20	4	
	Kerrowlee	17	8	17	0	*	17	8	17	0	*	13	8	13	8	*	15	0	15	0	15	0	*	21	8	21	8	*	18	0	18	0	*	18	0	*	18	0
	Ulwur	16	10	17	9	16	5	21	10	21	13	23	10	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	8	12	14	12	0	22	3	21	15	23	4	19	15	19	8	21	13	
	Bhurspore (City)	17	8	16	0	16	8	22	8	23	0	22	0	6	7	6	8	6	12	7	7	0	7	2	22	8	22	0	21	4	21	0	21	0	19	4		
	Ajmere	16	0	16	0	15	4	24	8	24	0	25	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	22	0	24	0	26	0	20	0	21	0	19	0	
RAJPOOTANA.	Deoli Cantonment	19	13	19	13	18	7	24	8	23	12	31	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	8	25	0	24	0	31	3	21	0	21	0	26	4	26	4	
	Erinpura	17	4	17	4	19	12	31	0	31	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7	0	25	0	25	0	24	0	23	0	23	0	24	8	24	8	
	Sirohee	18	0	18	0	19	0	27	0	27	0	32	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	8	8	8	8	7	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	22	0	23	0	30	0	
	Abu	16	0	16	0	15	8	24	0	23	8	25	0	5	12	6	0	5	4	8	0	8	2	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	18	8	20	8	
	Anadra	18	0	18	0	17	8	28	0	28	0	30	0	6	0	6	0	5	12	8	8	8	8	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	21	0	24	0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	23	0	24	0	27	0	38	0	37	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15	10	15	10	15	10	18	12	18	5	23	7	10	2	10	15	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
CENTRAL INDIA.	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	25	0	24	6	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	7	8	7	8	21	4	18	12	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Partabgarh (")	17	13	17	13	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	1	8	12	14	6	14	6	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16	9	16	4	15	12	23	12	25	0	21	4	6	4	6	4	5	0	7	8	7	8	6	4	25	0	25	0	20	10	20	0	19	6	18	12	
	Bikaner	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Boondee	23	12	23	4	22	0	30	12	30	0	37	0	10	0	10	0	7	8	11	0	11	0	10	4	28	8	28	0	37	8	...	...	...	25	0		
	Kotah	22	0	21	12	20	8	26	4	26	4	...	...	8	8	8	0	8	0	10	8	10	0	10	0	27	4	27	4	35	0	16	0	17	0	17	8	
	Tonk	17	13	17	13	18	9	21	7	21	7	27	12	7	8	7	8	7	0	10	6	10	1	9	0	24	1	24	1	30	12	23	13	22	12	25	10	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Jhalawar	19	2	19	2	20	5	23	14	23	14	19	14	...	...	...	...	8	13	8	13	7	1	22	0	22	0	27	14	17	0	17	1	18	3	18	3	
	Shahpoora	18	8	21	1	17	12	24	0	24	4	27	4	9	8	10	1	10	0	15	0	12	8	12	8	23	0	23	8	28	11	21	0	18	12	22	8	
	Dholpur	17	11	17	10	17	0	25	1	22	13	22	8	10	2	10	2	7	14	13	8	13	8	11	13	22	9	22	9	22	0	21	1	121	6	19	6	
	Indore	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gwalior	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goona	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Not received.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornu, Muriwa, Nigelle, Pann-cum Miliacum, &c.)									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.																		
Pre-nt fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort-night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort-night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.			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.						
25	1	24	6	31	5	33	0	34	0	38	9	90	0	90	0	90	0	10	6	10	14	10	8	10	2	10	0	10	0	Bangalore	MYSORE.		
29	0	29	0	36	2	38	11	41	1	39	14	172	6	172	6	172	6	11	1	11	1	11	5	10	13	10	13	11	1	Kolar			
26	0	26	0	45	0	36	0	40	0	45	0	340	0	340	0	340	0	12	8	12	8	14	8	12	0	12	0	14	0	Tumkur			
20	0	19	8	33	5	28	0	33	0	34	0	84	0	84	0	75	0	9	4	8	4	8	12	9	0	8	0	8	8	Mysore			
24	0	22	0	46	0	25	0	24	0	40	0	50	0	500	0	600	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	8	Hassan			
28	14	24	6	53	9	26	4	29	6	48	7	480	0	480	0	480	0	...	...	...	...	8	15	8	15	8	14	8	14	Shimoga			
22	0	22	0	42	0	22	0	22	0	32	0	64	0	64	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	Kadur			
38	10	34	10	54	0	28	0	28	0	44	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	16	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	12	0	16	0	Chitaldroog			
22	6	22	13	37	1	25	5	26	1	36	4	110	0	110	0	110	0	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	1	8	15	...	...	Coorg	COORG.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	21	0	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	12	8	12	8	11	0	...	...	Jeypore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	23	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	13	4	11	12	...	...	Kishengurh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	11	8	10	8	*	...	...	...	...	Kerrowlee		
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	20	9	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	12	15	...	15	9	12	11	12	0	...	...	Ulwur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	21	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	6	...	...	Bhurspore (City)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	23	0	22	8	70	0	70	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	15	0	12	0	10	0	...	...	Ajmere			
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	24	13	26	12	240	0	240	0	240	0	...	...	...	...	11	11	12	0	12	0	...	...	Deoli Cantonment			
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	20	0	170	0	170	0	160	0	Rs. 3-4-6	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	11	0	...	...	Erinpura			
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	18	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	per md.	...	...	...	...	11	7	11	7	11	7	...	...	Sirohee		
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	20	4	15	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	9	12	...	...	Abu			
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	19	4	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	10	4	...	...	Anadra			
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	32	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	6	8	...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	16	12	22	10	200	0	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	8	13	8	12	8	9	...	...	Meywar (Oodeypore)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	8	42	8	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	6	6	14	...	...	Banswara (Meywar Agency)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9	26	9	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	6	8	7	...	...	Partabgarh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3-10-0	...	...	...	15	0	14	6	15	0	...	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per md.	...	...	...	No return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaner	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	31	0	29	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	8	11	0	10	0	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boondee	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	12	27	4	23	8	240	0	240	0	240	0	10	14	11	8	...	...	10	8	11	0	10	0	...	...	Kotah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	21	2	26	13	110	0	110	0	100	0	13	0	11	8	10	8	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	22	1	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	9	6	8	10	...	...	...	...	Jhallawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	22	4	22	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	4	11	15	11	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	21	15	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	10	11	10	11	...	...	...	...	Dholpur
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 528 AND 529 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th MARCH 1882.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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T. C. HOPE,
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 11th APRIL 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in a few districts in the Madras Presidency, in the Mysore State, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Rajputana. In the Bombay Presidency also there has been some rain, notably in the Dharwar district, where scarcity of drinking water had prevailed. The Nizam's Territories report a good fall. In the Punjab and in Bengal some good showers have fallen in several districts; and in Assam heavy rain has again been registered.

Harvest operations continue in parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, as well as in parts of the Central Provinces, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and have commenced in one or two districts in the Punjab.

Ploughing for early crops has commenced in parts of the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, and Berar; and ploughing and sowing are proceeding in parts of Bengal.

General prospects may be described as fair in Southern India, except in few districts of the Madras Presidency, and in the Mysore State, where scarcity of water continues to affect the standing crops. In Bombay the only district (Dharwar) where rain was much wanted has enjoyed the benefit of a good fall of rain. In Northern India prospects are on the whole good; and although a few districts in Bengal need more rain, the weather is generally seasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary		Standing crops, wet good, dry withering in one taluk; harvest paddy, sugarcane and cotton, yield below average; small-pox in one taluk.
Kurnool	10 in one station	Standing wet crop good; harvest paddy and cotton, outturn below average; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam	26 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops, second crop, paddy, gingelly and cotton, thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna		Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops, good in irrigated parts, backward elsewhere; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , yield below average; agricultural operations progressing.
Coinbatoro	02 in one station	Standing crops generally good, dry suffering from want of rain or disease in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore		Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; a few cases of cholera.
Madura	47 (average of three stations).	Standing crops, wet suffering from blight in one taluk; harvest of paddy, yield about average; cholera and fever in parts.
Malabar		Fever and cattle-disease in parts; small-pox more generally prevalent.
Travancore		Fever and measles continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain except in Ganjam, Kurnool, Madura, and Coinbatoro; general prospects good.
Bombay—(April 12th)		
Kurrachee	Slight rain in Sakro and Tatta talukas.	Fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox in Dadu and Tatta; river at Kotri on 9th, 5 feet 9 inches against 3 feet on corresponding date last year; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 23, 40 and 31, in Sehwan 26, 48 and 48, in Manjhand 24, 44 and 50, in Ghorabari 16, 48 and 52 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		<i>Rabi</i> crops mostly harvested; in some places grain is being cleaned, and in others <i>battai</i> division commenced; fever in six and cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat 25, <i>juari</i> 46, <i>bajri</i> 42, red rice 32 and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		<i>Rabi</i> harvest partially completed; health good; wheat 30 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed; cotton picking continues; health good; prices— <i>bajri</i> 31 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat		Cotton picking continues; <i>juari</i> 39 and <i>nagi</i> 54 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops completed; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 44, wheat 31, and <i>juari</i> 67 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 1° warm, abnormal wind northerly till 8th, afterwards nil; humidity normal.
Poona	Slight showers in Indapur.	Average price— <i>bajri</i> 47 and <i>juari</i> 59 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>juari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmednagar		Land is being prepared for next season; <i>juari</i> —maximum 96 lbs. in Jhankhed, minimum 64 in Kopargao; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 lbs. in Jhankhed, minimum 51 in Kopargao.
Sholapur	Sholapur 07	Total rainfall 53; <i>rabi</i> harvest almost completed; <i>juari</i> 73 lbs. 35 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 62 lbs. 20 tolas.
Dharwar	2.50 in Hangal, where scarcity of drinking water prevailed; slight rain in Dharwar, Hubli, and Navalgund.	Cotton picking in progress; ground being prepared for early crops; scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Karajgi, Kalghatgi, and Kod; public health generally good; rice 22 and <i>juari</i> 60 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	Sidapur 25, Halyal 10, and Akola 48.	Harvesting second crop on coast; slight cattle-disease and fever prevail in three talukas; common rice in Karwar 16 seers, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot		Weather hot; slight cholera in Rajkot town; <i>bajri</i> 27 and <i>juari</i> 32 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest in progress in a few districts, completed in the rest; slight showers in a few districts; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues, but improvement through rain in one taluka; slight fever and cattle-disease in a few districts; cholera in Tanna, 39 cases and 25 deaths, and in Satara, 15 cases and 10 deaths; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(April 12th)		
Chittagong	1.91	Heavy showers in many places, beneficial to spring crops and tea; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera not yet ceased; general health fair.
Dacca	2.24	Gathering of winter crops nearly completed, yield average; sowing of <i>aus</i> crops (early rice) and jute commenced; public health generally good.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	.16	No crops on the ground; ploughing for early and <i>aman</i> crops going on; more rain wanted; prices of common rice stationary; public health good; cholera reported from Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad	.12	Cold weather crops almost harvested; rain which fell on 7th has been beneficial; ploughing going on rapidly; cholera has abated a little in Jangipur, but prevails here and there in other places.
Rajshahye	.15	More rain urgently wanted; land being prepared for paddy and jute, and in places being sown; cholera in many parts of the district.
Burdwan	.12	More rain wanted; cholera still reported, but abating.
Rungpore	1.42	Weather cooler; prospects of crops continue good; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpur	Slight rain	Prospects of crops good; cases of cholera reported from all parts of the district.
Patna	.14	<i>Rabi</i> harvest poor; ploughing proceeding; cholera prevalent.
Patna	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> harvest nearly finished; public health generally good.
Darbhanga	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> outturn expected to be good; indigo promising well; prices rising slightly; small-pox and a few cases of cholera reported in Madhubani.
Hazariabagh	.20	Weather hot and sometimes cloudy; little crops on the ground; prices have slightly risen; small-pox still reported from the interior.
Cuttack	.05	<i>Dalua</i> (spring) being harvested; rain insufficient for ploughing; cholera still reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell in many districts during the week; ploughing is proceeding, and in some places sowing of <i>aus</i> (autumn crops) and jute has commenced; more rain is still wanted in some districts; indigo, <i>boro</i> (spring) rice, and other crops on the ground are doing well; <i>boro</i> rice is being reaped in Orissa; <i>rabi</i> harvest still continues in some places; general outturn of the crops will not be satisfactory; cases of cholera and small-pox reported in several places; cholera is said to be severe in a few places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 11th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; threshing and winnowing of crops proceeding; sugarcane is being planted; health of man and cattle good; some isolated cases of cow-pox in tahsil Chandauli; bazars are well supplied with foodgrains at moderate prices; rates have fallen since last week.
Allahabad (" 12th)	.1 in Khairagarh	Crops all harvested; weather much cooler; health generally good, a little small-pox in city and district; cholera decreasing; no cattle-disease.
Cawnpore (" 11th)	Slight rain in two parganas.	Harvesting nearly completed; indigo and sugarcane being sown; health good, but fever and mouth disease have appeared in Bilhaur; prices of barley and gram risen slightly.
Gorakhpur (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair but cloudy, nights cool; cholera in the south and centre of the district continues; harvest reaped, threshing going on; prices easy.
Jhansi (" 10th)	.1	Crops being threshed; prices show a tendency to fall; small-pox amongst children, but is not increasing; cattle-disease reported from a few villages in parganas Mau and Jhansi.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Agra (April 11th)	.1 in three parganas on 8th.	Harvest operations in progress; sugarcane and indigo sowings continue; slight small-pox reported in one pargana and in the city; general health good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	Very slight rain	Harvest in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	A few drops of rain	Harvest operations progressing; prices falling; cattle and people in good health.
Meerut (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; health good; harvest nearly finished; prices falling slightly.
Kumaun (" ")	Fair rain twice during the week.	Rain excellent for upland crops; health fair; slight measles; cattle-disease less; prices slightly risen.
Lucknow (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; health fair; prices stationary.
Rae Bareilly (" 10th)		Wind westerly, sky cloudy towards the evening for the last two days; duststorm and a few drops of rain cooled the air on Saturday night; health good; prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
Partabgarh (" 11th)		Sugarcane being sown; <i>sauan</i> irrigated; the <i>rabi</i> yield is an average one; cholera reported in Patti and Partabgarh, but not increasing.
Sitapur (" ")		Prices as yet stationary; outturn under average; a few reports of cholera.
Fyzabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Crops all in; cholera still prevalent; weather cloudy. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Fair rain fell in Kumaun and did good, elsewhere, with the exception of a few partial showers, the weather was seasonable; prices rose in Kumaun and fell in Benares, Bareilly, Aligarh, and Meerut, but as a general rule were stationary; general health fair, but cholera still reported from Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh, and has appeared in Sitapur, but has decreased in Allahabad; small-pox continues in Jhansi and has appeared in Moradabad and Agra; slight measles in Kumaun and fever in Cawnpore; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and Jhansi; some cases of cow-pox reported from Benares, and of foot-and-mouth disease from Cawnpore.
Punjab—(April 11th)		
Delhi	No rain	Prospects good; small-pox in city; prices fluctuating.
Hissar		Crops being harvested; prices almost stationary; health good.
Umballa	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Jullundur	No rain	Health good; crops ripening; prices steady.
Amritsar	.8	Health good; prices steady.
Lahore	.6	Crops and health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	.1	Two-tenths in Sira and Moza tahsils; crops and health good; prices falling.
Sialkot	1	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi	.50	Crops and health good; prices rising.
Peshawar	2.4	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Mooltan	Slight rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	2.0	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 12th)		Cloudy and warm; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore		Warm and cloudy; reaping completed, threshing and winnowing progressing; isolated cases of cholera and small-pox; rice 12, wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Saugor (April 10th)		Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvest nearly completed; <i>khari</i> ploughings commenced; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni		Cloudy; threshing and winnowing progressing; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Khandwa		Warm and cloudy; preparation for <i>khari</i> in progress; small-pox prevalent; rice 12½, wheat 18, <i>juari</i> 34 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (Apl. 11th)		Hot and cloudy; winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent; wheat 18, rice 9, <i>juari</i> 24 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 8th)		Hot; threshing of wheat and grain almost completed; cattle-disease prevalent; rice 44, wheat 40 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 6th)		Hot; cholera reported on Raipur road; rice 56 seers per rupee.
British Burma—(April 8th)		
Akyab	<i>Nil</i>	Small-pox in two townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; total rainfall 40 inches.
Rangoon	<i>Nil</i>	Four fatal cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 41 inches.
Bassein	<i>Nil</i>	One death from cholera in Bassein town, 3 deaths in one township, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 42 inches.
Prome		110 deaths from cholera in Prome town since 14th March, average 8 or 10 daily, but little outside town; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Amherst (Moulmein)		Public health good in Moulmein and district; slight cattle-disease; crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Toungoo ...	<i>Nil</i>	Eighteen cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; total rainfall 3 inches. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Small-pox in parts of Akyab district and in town of Toungoo; a good deal of cholera in Prome town, and in sporadic form in one or two other localities; very little cattle-disease; weather sultry.
Assam—(April 11th)		
Gauhati ...	1.29	Cholera is still reported from Barpetta and the interior of Sadr division; some small-pox at Gauhati; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	9.63	Weather has cleared; much <i>boro</i> paddy reported destroyed; ploughing for <i>aman</i> paddy going on; tea doing well.
Cachar ...	3.78	Weather very wet, with incessant rain and thunderstorms; cultivation of <i>damai</i> and <i>murli</i> crops progresses; health good; common rice 29½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	2.92	Weather showery; sowing of <i>aus dhan</i> ; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...		Wet crops, except those under a few large tanks, are generally reported to have withered; want of drinking water and pasturage continue to be felt; <i>rugi</i> and rice each half seer cheaper; horse grain 1½ seers dearer; prospects cane crop in Malvalli taluk withering; water-supply and pasturage scarce; rice and <i>rugi</i> each one seer dearer.
Mercara ...		No rain; it is much wanted for coffee blossom; drinking water scarce in Nidta hobli and in Kiggatnad; prices stationary; 2 cases of cholera in Beppunad. <i>General Remarks.</i> —In the Mysore State at Tumkur 22 rain, at Chickmagalur 8; condition of crops good in the Malnad and fair in the Maidan; water and pasturage generally scarce; a few isolated cases of cholera in Bangalore, Mysore, Hissar, and Tumkur.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 12th)		
Amraoti ...		Harvest operations over; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...		Weather hot; ploughing of land for <i>kharif</i> sowing progressing.
Hyderabad ...	1.70	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; <i>rabi</i> crops in some places damaged slightly by hail; small-pox and fever prevalent in places; prices of wheat 18½, rice 12½, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 29, and <i>tur</i> 31 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 5th)		
Indore ...		Weather seasonable; health good; prospect unchanged.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Weather warm; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	Slight rain on 8th	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...		Report not received.
Neemuch ...		Small-pox still in cantonments; gathering of wheat commenced.
Goona ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...		Weather seasonable; crops good; small-pox prevailing in Bhopal, and foot-and-mouth disease among cattle.
Agar ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...		Weather cloudy and hot; health fair; cholera reported in Ajigarh and Bigawar.
Manpur ...		Weather cloudy and warm; <i>rabi</i> harvesting finished.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 12th) ...		Seasonable, cloudy at times.
Sirohi (" 9th) ...		Tanks and wells fair; health good; weather hot.
Marwar (" 7th) ...	Slight rain	Abundant water in tanks and wells; health good; crops good, being gathered; cloudy; nights cool; winds sharp; prices stationary.
Meywar (" 8th) ...		Tanks and wells good; cholera still in city, 60 deaths during week; harvest nearly finished.
Harowti (" ") ...	Deoli 0.01; Tonk .02	Small-pox prevalent; heavy clouds, winds high; wells and tanks low.
Jhallawar (" 5th) ...	.04	Cloudy, sultry; harvest nearly in.
Ajmere (" 11th) ...		Grain being threshed, average outturn; small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore (" ") ...	.1	Harvesting completed, average outturn; prices firm; health good.
Bhurlpore ...		No report received.
Ulwur (April 11th) ...		Harvesting continues; health good; small-pox and cattle-disease in places.
Nepal—(April 30th)		
Katmandu ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1882.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	DEMERARA.			Proportion of women to men.	TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.		
Under 2 years ...	5	13	18	39.88 women to every 100 men.	5	13	18	
From 2 to 10 years ...	18	17	35		18	17	35	
" 10 " 20 " ...	60	34	94		60	34	94	
" 20 " 30 " ...	270	93	363		270	93	363	
" 30 " 40 " ...	11	7	18		11	7	18	
" 40 " 50 " ...	...	1	1		...	1	1	
Above 50 " ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	364	165	529		364	165	529	

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

	DEMERARA.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
Orissa ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Western Bengal ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Central " ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Eastern " ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Behar ...	24	13	37	24	13	37	
North-Western Provinces ...	222	107	329	222	107	329	
Oudh ...	70	28	98	70	28	98	
Central India ...	8	4	12	8	4	12	
Punjab ...	34	11	45	34	11	45	
Nepal ...	4	...	4	4	...	4	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	364	165	529	364	165	529	

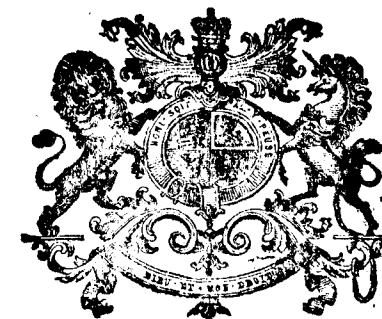
No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

	DEMERARA.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
Brahmins, high caste ...	85	33	118	85	33	118	
Agriculturist ...	101	38	139	101	38	139	
Artisans ...	20	13	33	20	13	33	
Low castes ...	99	38	137	99	38	137	
Musulmans ...	59	43	102	59	43	102	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	364	165	529	364	165	529	

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	305	122	427
2. Musulmans ...	59	43	102
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	364	165	529

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



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 146.

Simla, the 15th April 1882.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint Mr. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, in the place of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., incapacitated by illness. Mr. Hope has this afternoon taken his seat in the said Council.

No. 147.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, with effect from the 19th instant.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 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 FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 526 AND 527 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 25th MARCH 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERIES OF 80 TOLARS.																																
DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spicata.</i>			Lesser Millets, Rag'i &c. (Kavaru, Venu- gou, Sawa, Chenna, Coralon, Murwa, Sagae, &c.), <i>Pani- cum Mitaceum,</i> <i>Bianthus Coracana,</i> &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.							
	Best sort.		Common.	Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.					
	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.
ARACAN DIVISION.																																
Akyab.	16 10	6 10	6 6	18 0	16 8	15 0	20 0	18 0	15 8											10 0	10 8	0 210	0 50	0 35	0	40 0	30 0	20 0				
Northern Aracan				14 0	18 1	19 0	20 0	619	9 20	9										4 0	4 0	0 180	0 180	0 100	0 100	0	40 0	40 0	18 0			
Kyaukpada				27 7	27 7	28 0	33 9	33 9	32 0													469 11	469 11	*		30 0	30 0	23 0				
Sadoway																																
PREU DIVISION.																																
Rangoon Town and Hantha- waddy	9 10	9 0	9 9	15 4	6 15	12 6	18 3	7 6	15 0											18 1	18 5	21 11	32 1	0 50	0 50	11 36	0 22	10 22	10 23	3 3		
Tharavaddy				14 4	14 4	6 15	17 13	17 13	9 12											8 14	8 14	17 5	35 11	22 5	22 5	5	11 5	11 5	14 10			
Prome.	12 2	10 6	9 8	16 12	16 12	12 9	18 5	18 5	15 12											7 12	7 12	14 4	139 11	29 9	29 9	9	18 10	18 10	28 0			
ISRAVADDY DIVISION.																																
Thonegwa				13 11	13 11	10 8	18 6	18 6	7 11											13 7	13 7	9 0	18 4	5	50 0	0	44 5	44 5	14 0			
Bassein				17 4	16 3	12 3	18 6	18 6	13 7											10 6	10 6	13 6	173	4 139	4 227	8 30	0 39	6 25	4 35	6 28	4 21	0
Henzada				17 15	17 15	12 4	26 0	17 5	15 12													183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	9	29 9	29 9	8 12	8 12	8 12	
Thayetnyo	10 1	10 1	9 10	11 11	11 11	9 10	15 9	15 9	14 0											9 4	9 4	16 2	245 0	245 0	25 0	25 0	6 16	0 18	15 18	15 14	0	
TENASSERIM DIVISION.																																
Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 20	20 10	0 13	0 13	0 12	0											11 1	11 1	7 8	220 0	220 0	250 0	250 0	33 18	0 22	32 22	32 13	0	
Tavoy				16 4	13 12	11 7	20 3	21 0	16 0													428 0	399 3	203 5	33	2 21	2 16	10 29	3 16	1 13	5 6	
Mergui				15 8	16 4	4 0	25 3	20 3	15 12													389 3	428 0	24 2	30 6	21 8	16 1	129 3	16 9	8 8		
Shwegyin				12 12	12 11	3 15	9 13	13 14	0													250 0	250 0	0	27 3	27 3	30 9	14 18	14 19	10 10		
Toungoo				18 5	18 5	15 8	21 5	21 5	17 11											12 9	11 5	13 12	24 0	24 0	303 0	32	32	0 15	8 18	12 18	12 15	8
Salween																																

PROVINCES.

BRITISH BORNEO.

53 billets per rupee.

5 100 lbs. 18 inches long and 5 inches girth. For Rs. 10.

1 Ru. 1.8 per net-load

4 Rs. 1 per net-load

* Rs. 2 per 100 billets.

† Rs. 1 per cart-load.

‡ 100 logs, 18 inches long and 5 inches girth, for Rs. 10.

§ 33 billets per rupee.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1882.				ZILA.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).				RAIN-FALL.		REMARKS.			
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE IN FEET.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.	Allotted discharge.		Total area of irrigation during the period of last year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Average of ten previous years for the same period.		
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.													
UPPER CANALS.	Northern	10-00	...	740	49,257	22,191	57,328	593	697	60,902	2-2	1-4	Entering head of Ganges Canal	Cubic feet per second.	
	Anupshahr.	6-80	...	700	66,226	43,839	89,306	1,216	1,747	98,605	1-3	.86	" Lower Ganges Canal	4,027	
	Meerut	8-30	...	969	722	91,267	141,899	6,939	2,130	164,750	1-6	.67		3,508	
	Bulandshahr	7-35	...	972	352	99,943	73,019	23,011	1,900	114,477	2-5	.57		7,533	
	Aligarh	5-50	...	994	557	136,110	59,659	23,647	3,436	98,064	4	.40	Expended—		
LOWER CANALS.	Narora	...	...	...	21,921	14,295	7,994	6,608	9,127	22,505	2	.22	Lower Ganges Canal	2,214	
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	400	60,941	35,524	3,062	2,092	61,878	2	.22		2,601	
	Cawnpore	6-20	...	...	626	102,775	68,424	29,796	1,983	95,739	2-5	.22	Escapes—	4,715	
	Etawah	4-80	...	...	746	148,689	161,291	21,335	1,946	184	43,533	2	.39	Andeshahr Branch	239
	Bhognipur.	...	...	...	...	474	44,950	54,343	41,375	4,205	105,692	...	.24	Bulandshahr Division	493
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER CANALS.		...	...	6,104	825,383	678,228	4715	3,155	5,353	7,012	3-4	1-6	Aligarh ditto	1,481	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nadrai escape	28
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104
Eastern Jumna Canal	Agra Canal	...	...	1,250	135,959	110,062	691,361	242,049	35,505	46,073	...	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104
	Robikhand	...	...	2,000	78,131	94,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104
	Bijnor	...	...	...	138	52,900	32,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104
	Dun	...	...	...	...	2,391	2,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104
	Jhansi.	...	...	...	...	7,012	5,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	318	190	164,870	...	11,549	178,377	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104	
TOTAL		...	...	...	1,102,184	923,807	...	3,220	...	...	...	...	...	By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	104

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.		AGRA CANAL.				REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						
Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains—						
Wheat	200	9,108	...	9,308	...	
Gram	...	1,435	...	1,435	...	
Rice	...	93	...	93	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejbar or mixed grain	...	1,325	...	1,325	...	
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	
Mung	...	380	...	380	...	
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	
Masuri	...	1,078	...	1,078	...	
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	
Bajra.	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	100	...	100	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	200	13,519	...	13,719	...	
Cotton	...	1,443	...	1,443	...	
Oilseeds	...	275	...	475	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	
Building materials	8,850	2,930	...	8,850	...	
Miscellaneous goods	2,300	700	...	5,230	...	
Firewood	...	...	...	700	...	
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	
Sawn and squared timber	...	277	...	277	...	
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	11,550	19,144	...	30,694	...	
PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	17,500	15,652	...	33,152	...	
INCREASE	...	3,492	...	...	...	
DECREASE	5,950	...	...	2,458	...	

AGRA CANAL.		1881.		1882.	
Particulars.		AGRA CANAL.			
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bunloos		1,184		1,128	
Ton mileage		133,914		121,790	
Value of goods		51,427		63,376	
Number of passengers		...		...	

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 FEBRUARY 1882.

REMARKS.	UPPER GANGES CANAL.												LOWER GANGES CANAL.												UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.												REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																												
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Up.			Down.			Total up and down.			Up.			Down.			Total up and down.			Up.			Down.			Total up and down.																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Grains—	963	...	1,772	...	...	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Paddy or dhán	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Bejbar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Oil—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Masuri	315	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
TOTAL	1,334	...	4,915	...	...	3,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Cotton	...	...	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Salt	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Metals	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Building materials	16,137	...	21,037	...	...	4,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Miscellaneous goods	7,310	...	13,670	...	...	6,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Firewood	...	...	13,923	...	...	13,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Bamboos	...	...	12,599	...	...	12,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Poles and un-squared timber.	...	...	678	...	...	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Karis and squared timber.	...	...	1,176	...	...	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Legs	100	...	460	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
GRAND TOTAL	24,881	...	69,084	...	...	253,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
DECREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh,
F. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALABABAD,
20th March 1893.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB, OF 1881-82, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1882.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.	
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.		
	Fall supply.	Actual through-out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.								
CANAL DIVISION.	1st Division	4.9	1.26	{	{	...	Gurjaspur	10,775	1.07	2.35	Wheat	155,194	Heavy rain having fallen, the canal was closed on 12th January for repairs. Up to that date the whole supply had been utilized. The area irrigated is 31,659 acres less than at the same period of last year.	
	2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4.6	.49			...	...	Amritsar	87,617	0.92	2.57	Barley		3,094
	2nd do., Lahore Branch	3.0	1.05			...	...	Lahore	119,271	0.60	3.15	Mixed grains		16,133
		...	...	...	...	...	...	217,663	...	...	...	Miscellaneous		43,242
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL														
Corresponding period of last year														
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.	Karnal Division	4.33	3.34	{	{	179,744 bar-	Unballa	317	1.11	2.80	Wheat	99,202	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 1,823 cubic feet per second, of which the following was passed through escapes:— Bulla Khori Escape : 234 c. ft. Escape in Delhi Division : 29 Delhi Canal Fall : 65 Total : 328 The area irrigated is 25,452 acres in excess of the corresponding period of last year. The principal crops during the year have been everywhere in excess of the average.	
	Delhi do.	5.70	4.61			rice, bullock	Karnal	20,804	0.69	2.43	Barley	341		
	Hansi do.	9.00	6.54			and fuel	Delhi	19,165	0.50	0.90	Mixed grains	11,959		
	Do. Bulla Head	8.80	7.20	1,929 mds. timber.	Rohitak	24,205	0.20	2.10	Miscellaneous	8,334				
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL														
Corresponding period of last year														
INDUS CANALS.	Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	{	{	...	Lahore	30,000	...	1.55	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The increase on the foundation canals is principally due to the favourable state of the rivers during the past flood season.	
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...			...	Montgomery	70,000	0.28	0.18		...		
	Indus Canals	...	...			...	Mooltan	167,800	0.18	0.4		...		
	Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	48,045	0.44	0.05	...					
TOTAL INDUS CANALS														
Corresponding period of last year														
PERMANENT CANALS GRAND TOTAL														
Do., corresponding period of last year														

J. W. OTTLEY, Capt., R.E.,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1882.

[illegible]

(a) Exclusive of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April 1967.

(b) Exclusive of 1 acre under Matchigong Canal leased prior to 1st April 1984.

(c) and (d) The Executive Engineer, Busar Division, reports that these figures are correct.

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

Calcutta,
The 11th March 1832.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1881.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.			
	WEST.								EAST.								No.	Ind. Value.		
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.				VIA PAUMBEN.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Received	896	2,505 0	130	403 9	56	327 3	5,815	20,095 10	43	123 7	765	1,694 7	141	477 11	250	329 0	1,602	3,080 9	9,698	26,636 8
Transit	397	2,291 5	151	563 7	95	335 3	5,497	24,662 8	27	63 1	719	2,069 15	207	663 10	...	1,732	2,598 0	8,823	33,237 1	
TOTAL	1,293	4,796 5	281	967 0	151	662 6	11,312	44,758 2	70	186 8	1,484	3,764 6	348	1,141 5	250	329 0	3,334	6,278 9	18,520	62,873 9
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West																				
Via Madras	1,082	4,543 5	1	2 4	7	16 8	3,500	14,460 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,590	19,022 11
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lalongha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben	77	253 12	...	...	...	...	340	1,058 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	1,312 7
From West to East																				
Via Madras	215	862 8	58	170 4	9	28 2	4,347	17,614 2	17	40 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,646	18,715 8
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lalongha	1	8 0	...	...	...	...	2	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15 4
" Paumben	28	142 1	9	30 10	1	5 8	322	1,284 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	1,403 13
From East to West																				
Bombay and Karachi	...	...	1	1 10	1	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8 0
" Karachi and Bombay	...	...	2	6 6	1	3 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10 3
From West to East																				
Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	182 8	...	...	...	...	43	236 10	50	182 8
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0	43	236 10
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
TOTAL	1,403	5,810 3	71	211 2	19	55 12	8,511	34,424 12	17	40 8	50	182 8	...	...	1	1 0	43	236 10	10,118	40,961
GRAND TOTAL																	28,638	1,08,835		

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

ROUTE.	NUMBERS OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBERS.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	397	896	1,293	0.46	12.99	9.93
" Turkey	151	130	281	2.46	1.89	2.15
" Persian Gulf via Karachi.	95	56	151	1.55	0.81	1.16
RED SEA	5,497	5,815	11,312	89.53	84.31	86.77
TOTAL.	6,140	6,897	13,037	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th APRIL 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of a slight shower in two districts of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and in three districts of Bengal, there has been no rain in Northern India, nor in the Rajputana and Central India States. In the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency there has been some rain in a few districts, notably in part of Dharwar, where, however, scarcity of drinking-water is still reported. There has also been more or less rain throughout the Mysore State, the Madras Presidency, and Coorg.

Harvesting of the *rabi* crops is in progress with good prospects in the Punjab, and is nearly over in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the outturn is estimated to be about an average. In Bengal the outturn is said to be below average in many districts, and on the whole not very satisfactory. In the Central Provinces threshing of the *rabi* continues. In most districts of the Bombay Presidency the harvest has been completed. In the Mysore State paddy, *juar*, gram, and sugarcane are being gathered in, and prospects are said to be fair. In the Madras Presidency the reaping of crops is still in progress, with outturns below average.

General prospects may be said to be on the whole good or fair throughout the country; and land is being prepared for the *kharif* sowings in parts of the Bombay Presidency as well as in Berar and the Central Provinces, while in Bengal and Assam ploughing and sowing also are in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 19th)		
Bellary	01 in one station	Standing crops, wet good, dry partially withering in one taluka; harvest sugarcane and cotton, yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool	23 in one station	Standing wet and dry crops good; harvest yield below average; cattle-disease in one taluka.
Ganjam	88 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops, paddy, gingelly, and cotton thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent; cholera in parts; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna	30 (average of two stations).	Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops good where irrigation, backward elsewhere; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing.
Coimbatore	103 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops require rain in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.
Tanjore	38 (average of four stations).	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry crops, yield below average; a few cases of cholera.
Madura	140 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops (wet) suffering from blight in one taluka; harvest paddy, yield about average; cholera and fever in parts.
Malabar	89 (average of nine stations).	Fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts; cattle-disease in two talukas.
Travancore	160	Fever and measles continue; harvest second crop, paddy outturn below average.
Bombay—(April 19th)		
Kurrachee	Slight rain in Johi, Sehwan, and Mirpur Botoro.	River at Kotri on 17th, 9 feet 7 inches against 4 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox in Dadu and Tatta; prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 19 and 37, in Dadu 28 and 40, in Kotri 32, 32 and 50, in Lakro 16, 40 and 56, and in Sujawal 16, 48 and 46 pounds, respectively.
Hyderabad	10 on 6th at Mora	River unusually high; <i>rabi</i> harvesting nearly over; <i>kharif</i> operations, such as jungle-cutting, commenced in two talukas; cattle-disease in Mirpur and slight fever in five talukas; wheat 25, <i>jowari</i> 45, <i>bajri</i> 41, red rice 32, and white rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad		<i>Rabi</i> harvest partially completed; health good; wheat 28 and 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda		Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed; public health good; prices— <i>bajri</i> 31 and common rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat		Cotton-picking continues; <i>jowari</i> 36½ and <i>nagli</i> 53 pounds per rupee.
Nasik		Thrashing of <i>rabi</i> crops completed in places; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 44, wheat 31, and <i>jowari</i> 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average normal temperature till 13th, afterwards 2° warm abnormal wind southerly and moist on 15th, northerly and dry on 18th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona		Six cases of cholera in Purandhar taluka, 2 fatal; epidemic ceased; small-pox in Junner; cattle-disease in Indapur taluka; prices— <i>bajri</i> 47 and <i>jowari</i> 58 pounds per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>jowari</i> 48 pounds per rupee.
Ambernagar		Land being prepared for next season; <i>jowari</i> —maximum 96 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 51 in Kopergaon; slight cattle-disease in Akola.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Sholapur		<i>Rabi</i> harvest completed; <i>jowari</i> 74 pounds 34 tolas and <i>dajri</i> 58 pounds 35 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	1.50 in Kalghatgi	Scarcity of drinking-water prevailed in Kalghatgi and slight in Dharwar, Hubli, and Ron talukas; cotton-picking continues; ground being prepared for early crops; scarcity of drinking-water in six talukas; public health generally good; rice 22 and <i>jowari</i> 60 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	30 at Sirsi; 1.54 at Supa.	Harvesting second crop continues on coast and commenced above Ghât talukas; planting sugarcane on coast; cattle-disease in Karwar taluka; 7 cases small-pox reported from Bhatkal, 1 fatal; fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 16 seers, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot.
Rajkot		Weather hot; 43 cases of cholera in Rajkot town, 19 fatal; cholera also appeared in Jafanader, Akral, and in other places; general health good; <i>dajri</i> 27 and <i>jowari</i> 32 pounds per rupee.
Bengal—(April 19th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather variable, with hot days and cool nights; transplanting of <i>aus</i> (autumn) crops commenced in some places; mango crop a failure; prices steady; small-pox and cholera still continue; general health fair.
Dacca	Nil	Weather oppressive; ploughing proceeds; sowing of <i>aus</i> (autumn) rice and jute and planting of sugarcane going on; <i>boro</i> (spring) rice being harvested.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	16	No crops on the ground; land being prepared for early and <i>amun</i> (winter) crops; rain wanted; prices of common rice stationary; public health generally good; cholera reported from Baraset sub-division.
Moorsheadabad	Nil	Harvest of winter crops an average one; rain wanted for ploughing and sowing; cholera has not yet totally disappeared from Jangipur, it is still somewhat bad at Ramtola in thana Bhagwangola.
Rajshahye	Nil at Rajshahye; 2.40 at Nator.	Prospects improved; low land sown; sowing on high lands stopped for want of rain; cholera and fever reported.
Burdwan	Nil at Burdwan; .08 at Cutwa.	Rain much wanted; cases of cholera still reported.
Rungpore	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagálpur	Nil	Rain wanted to facilitate preparation of land for rice sowing; cholera very prevalent.
Purneah	Nil	Prospects of crops fair; <i>bhadai</i> (autumn crops) being sown; cholera is little less prevalent.
Patna	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest below the average; a few cases of small-pox reported from Behar and Selu police stations, and cholera from Fatwah.
Darbhanga	Nil	Outturn of <i>rabi</i> not very good; prices rising slightly; cholera still reported from south and east.
Hazaribagh	Nil	Weather hot; high winds blowing; no crops on the ground; small-pox somewhat diminished; public health good.
Cuttack	1	<i>Dalua</i> (spring) rice still being reaped; rain insufficient for cultivation; cholera reported.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares		No return received.
Allahabad (April 19th)	Nil	Very poor yield expected from mango and <i>makua</i> (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>) trees; prices slightly higher; cholera increasing in district, but not in city; a little cattle-disease in Bara.
Cawnpore (" 18th)	Nil	Crops being cut and threshed, outturn on irrigated land 15 annas out of a rupee (18th of good average) and on unirrigated only 10 annas; sugarcane and indigo sowings continue; fever and small-pox have appeared in Derapur sub-division, otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur (" ")	Nil	Weather fine; harvest reaped and outturn up to average; cholera in south and centre of the district; prices easy.
Jhānsi (" 17th)		Weather seasonable; slight showers in parganas Man and Garotha; late cloudy weather has injured the <i>makua</i> (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>) crop; small-pox amongst children, but in mild form; a few cases of cattle-disease in pargana Jhānsi.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Agra (April 18th)	No rain	Harvest operations progressing; slight fever and small-pox in city; general health good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	Nil	Health good; prices steady; <i>rabi</i> outturn moderate.
Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Harvest completed and being threshed; slight further fall in prices; cattle and people in good condition.
Meerut (" ")	Nil	Weather clear but hot; health good, only a few cases of small-pox reported; harvest nearly finished, outturn below average; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")	Rain wanted	Not much sickness of man or beast; prices steadily rising.
Lucknow (" ")	Nil	Weather seasonable; harvest operations nearly completed; a few cases of cholera reported in city and district, and cattle-disease reported in district; prices stationary.
Partabgarh		No report received.
Rae Bareilly (April 17th)	Nil	Heat increasing rapidly, with strong west winds; <i>rabi</i> harvest nearly all in; prices steady; general health good.
Sitapur (" 18th)	Nil	Prices unchanged; markets somewhat better supplied; slight cholera of mild type in Sitapur and Sidhauri.
Fyzabad (" ")	Nil	Harvest complete; cholera still prevalent.
Punjab—(April 18th)		
Delhi	No rain	Prospects good; small-pox decreasing; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	No rain	Harvesting in progress; prices stationary; general health good.
Umballa	No rain	Harvesting in progress; prices steady; health good.
Jullundur	No rain	Crops being cut; prices steady; health good.
Amritsar	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	No rain	Health and crops good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	No rain	Health and crops good; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot	No rain	Health good; prices steady.
Peshawar	No rain	Health and crops good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi	2	Health and crops good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan	No rain	Crops being cut; health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	No rain	Health and prospects fair; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 19th)		Weather hot; prospects good; measles slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" ")		Cloudy and cool; threshing and winnowing in progress; isolated cases of cholera and small-pox; prices of rice 12 and wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Saugor (" 17th)	.04	<i>Kharif</i> ploughings commenced; few cases of small-pox; prices rising owing to indifferent outturn.
Seoni (" 18th)	.35	Cooler weather; winnowing in progress; cattle-disease and small-pox reported; wheat 25 seers per rupee.
Bandwa (" ")		Weather very warm; small-pox reported; <i>kharif</i> preparations in progress; general health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad (" ")		Weather seasonable; small-pox prevalent; winnowing in progress; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 15th)	.59	Weather cool; threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops finished; cholera reported; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 13th)	.97	Weather cloudy; few cases of cholera; prices stationary.
British Burma—(April 15th)		
Akyab	Nil	Small-pox in two townships, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease; total rainfall 40 inches.
Rangoon	1.35	Two fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 1.76.
Bassein		Nine deaths from cholera in Bassein town.
Prome		Thirty-one deaths from cholera in Prome town; disease here and there in district.
Amherst (Moulmein)		Two deaths from cholera in Moulmein, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; crops fair; cattle-disease in a few districts; weather much cooler since fall of rain.
Toungoo	Nil	Twenty-nine cases of small-pox in Toungoo town, 9 of which fatal, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 3 inches.
General Remarks. —Cholera continues in Prome, several cases in Bassein and Thayetmyo, a few cases elsewhere; small-pox still prevalent in Toungoo, a little in Akyab; otherwise public health good.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(April 19th)		
Gauhati ...	4	Cholera cases still at Barpeta, and two or three other places in north of district; small-pox at Gauhati abated; prospects of crops continue favourable.
Sylhet ...	26	Boro rice not so much injured; good crop in south-west; tea doing well; cholera reported again.
Cachar ...	72	Weather very warm; cultivation of <i>dumahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops continues; public health good; common rice 29 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	39	Weather hot; sowing of <i>aus dhan</i> continues; cattle-disease still reported; district healthy, but cholera has appeared on several steamers bringing coolies.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	53	Wet crops continue to suffer from insufficiency of water; sugarcane being harvested in some parts; prospects favourable; public health good generally; prices unaltered.
Mysore ...	05 (slight showers fell in some talukas).	Food-grains slightly cheaper.
Mercara ...	49	Useful showers of rain have fallen in several parts of the province, but more is needed in North Coorg; prices of food-grains stationary; large imports of rice from South Kanara; some cases of sporadic cholera at Piraje and in the Mercara Jail.
General Remarks. —Rain more or less throughout the Mysore State; harvesting of paddy, <i>jowari</i> , sugarcane, and gram commenced; prospects fair; prices stationary; a few cases of cholera at Hunsore, one in Hassan taluka.		
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 19th)		
Amraoti ...		Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings progressing; prices of wheat 18 and <i>jowari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...		Weather warm; cultivators busily engaged in preparing land for ensuing season.
Hyderabad ...		No report received.
Central India States—(April 19th)		
Indore ...		Weather hotter during the day, but nights are cool; health good prospects satisfactory.
Morat (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Weather warm; prices stationary.
Sutna ...		Weather hot; health good.
Ratlam ...		No report received.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Weather hot; small-pox abating.
Goona ...		Crops and health good; wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...		Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox prevailing.
Agar ...		Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	Slight rain on 9th	Weather cool; health good.
Manpur ...		Weather cloudy and warm with occasional high wind; harvesting of wheat in progress.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 19th) ...		Weather hotter daily.
Sirohi (" 17th) ...		Tanks and wells fair; health good; very hot.
Marwar (" 14th) ...		Abundant water in tanks and wells; health and crops good; weather close, warmer daily; prices stationary; crops being harvested.
Meywar (" 15th) ...		Tanks and wells good; cholera prevalent in city, 62 deaths during week; harvest progressing in few places; prices stationary.
Haroti (" ") ...		Small-pox prevalent; hot winds set in, nights cool; prices slightly risen.
Jhallawar (" 12th) ...		Weather unsettled; health good.
Ajmere (" 18th) ...		Hot winds continued; harvest average; except small-pox, health good.
Jeypore (" ") ...		Prices stationary; health good.
Bhurlpore (" ") ...		No report received.
Udaipur (April 18th) ...		Cotton being sown; <i>rabi</i> outturn about average; small-pox in places, otherwise health good.
Nepal—(April 19th)		
Katmandu ...	41	Weather cool and cloudy.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 17. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VIII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH FEBRUARY 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH FEBRUARY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 26TH FEBRUARY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 25TH FEBRUARY 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th Mar. 1882	Eastern Bengal	176	71,842	408	172	75,029	436	40,82,187	498	48,57,502	597	7,75,315	...
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	97,314	178	547	1,11,582	204	41,10,808	158	47,28,962	183	6,18,154	...
25th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,75,273	407	676	1,96,233	291	1,12,00,778	349	86,01,707	269	...	25,99,071
18th ditto	Madras	858	1,13,861	183	858	1,22,372	143	54,86,556	135	57,25,104	141	2,38,548	...
25th ditto	South Indian	655	75,869	116	655	62,226	95	32,94,017	108	33,70,717	109	76,700	...
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,06,623	419	1,448	8,24,927	570	2,33,36,300	343	3,08,81,912	451	75,45,612	...
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,85,880	419	449	1,93,496	431	74,78,390	355	85,69,444	408	10,91,054	...
	TOTAL	4,804	14,26,662	297	4,803	15,85,865	330	5,89,89,036	260	6,67,35,348	294	77,46,312	...
	<i>State.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	East Indian	1,507	9,02,197	599	1,507	9,36,354	654	3,88,75,156	544	4,24,69,416	597	35,94,260	...
18th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	5,980	218	28	5,679	203	1,31,835	99	1,40,499	106	8,664	...
25th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,429	53	27	1,488	55	58,828	46	60,678	48	1,855	...
18th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	38,998	167	233	38,523	165	14,84,197	136	17,84,889	158	2,50,692	...
25th ditto	Tirhoot	82	12,772	156	85	12,560	148	4,99,474	132	5,38,431	141	38,957	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,336	164	57	11,481	202	4,36,052	161	4,83,250	180	47,198	...
25th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,856	9	29	2,244	77	1,27,533	92	1,18,528	86	...	9,005
18th ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	6,895	80	86	8,764	102	28,103	43	3,11,189	76	2,53,086	...
25th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	750	62	12	784	65	14,633	60	37,027	65	22,394	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,694	238	45	20,271	449	2,12,784	95	4,75,730	223	2,62,946	...
25th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	7,028	106	98	17,907	183	1,39,007	55	3,36,074	103	1,97,067	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	59,058	367	161	51,961	323	11,88,147	155	12,63,335	166	75,238	...
25th ditto	Sindia	70	11,293	161	75	6,443	86	2,04,701	62	2,91,563	83	86,862	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	981	1,87,570	191	1,117	2,56,735	229	53,78,424	187	68,73,344	180	34,94,320	...
25th ditto	Punjab Northern	285	1,20,926	424	363	61,040	168	34,27,853	350	27,44,090	160	...	6,63,713
18th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,30,265	197	660	99,927	151	63,10,010	209	46,81,817	150	...	17,25,000
25th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	23	1,281	56	...	14,070	39	14,070	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,820	6,05,850	215	3,099	5,97,013	193	1,96,41,576	167	2,21,04,564	157	24,62,988	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	10,194	53	194	19,265	99	66,125	43	7,13,668	87	6,47,493	...
18th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,383	111	121	12,671	105	6,28,277	109	7,05,443	123	77,166	...
25th ditto	Mysore	35	970	28	58	3,016	52	3,630	29	1,34,529	49	1,30,899	...
	TOTAL	348	24,547	70	373	34,952	94	6,98,082	95	15,53,640	94	8,55,556	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,479	30,59,256	323	9,782	31,54,184	322	11,82,03,850	280	13,28,62,968	291	1,46,59,118	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,00,99,869	142	6,52,45,969	143	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,81,03,981	138	6,76,16,999	148	95,13,013	...

No. IX 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 MARCH 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH MARCH 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 5TH MARCH 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 4TH MARCH 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th Mar. 1882	Eastern Bengal	176	71,181	404	172	83,047	483	41,53,368	496	49,40,549	595	7,87,181	...
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	92,508	169	547	1,14,064	208	42,03,316	159	48,43,026	183	6,39,710	...
25th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,67,943	396	676	2,27,225	336	1,14,68,722	350	83,28,932	271	...	26,33,790
18th ditto	Madras	858	1,24,562	145	858	1,19,480	139	56,11,118	135	58,44,584	141	2,33,466	...
25th ditto	South Indian	655	62,911	96	655	64,658	99	33,56,928	108	34,35,375	109	78,447	...
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,73,330	465	1,448	8,41,376	582	2,40,09,630	346	3,17,23,288	455	77,13,658	...
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,82,326	411	461	1,95,240	423	76,60,716	356	87,64,684	409	11,03,968	...
	TOTAL	4,804	14,74,761	307	4,815	16,45,090	342	6,04,63,798	261	6,83,80,438	295	79,16,690	...
	<i>State.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	East Indian	1,507	8,90,106	591	1,507	9,96,016	661	3,97,65,262	545	4,34,65,432	598	37,00,170	...
18th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,827	101	28	3,324	119	1,34,662	99	1,43,823	106	9,161	...
25th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,562	58	27	1,503	56	60,385	46	62,181	48	1,796	...
18th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	32,302	140	233	39,470	169	15,16,499	136	17,74,359	158	2,57,860	...
25th ditto	Tirhoot	82	11,040	135	85	12,935	152	5,10,514	132	5,51,366	141	40,852	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,592	168	57	12,690	238	4,45,644	163	4,95,940	180	50,396	...
25th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,555	88	29	2,507	86	1,80,068	93	1,21,035	89	...	...
18th ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	5,085	59	86	7,890	86	32,168	45	3,18,579	77	2,95,411	...
25th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	858	71	12	848	70	15,491	60	37,872	65	22,381	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,983	222	45	11,348	252	2,22,767	98	4,87,078	224	2,64,311	...
25th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	4,545	69	98	19,254	196	1,43,552	55	3,55,328	106	2,11,776	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	57,295	356	161	56,026	348	12,45,442	160	13,19,411	169	73,969	...
25th ditto	Sindia	70	4,463	67	75	7,894	105	2,09,164	62	2,99,457	84	90,293	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	981	1,62,234	165	1,117	2,44,098	218	55,40,658	137	91,17,442	181	35,76,784	...
25th ditto	Punjab Northern	285	87,349	307	368	72,471	197	35,15,202	340	28,16,561	161	...	6,93,000
18th ditto	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,92,685	292	660	97,265	147	65,02,695	211	47,79,082	150	...	17,25,000
25th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	23	1,060	46	...	15,130	40	15,130	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,820	5,84,355	207	3,104	5,90,080	190	2,02,25,931	169	2,28,94,644	158	24,63,713	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	10,336	54	194	15,230	79	76,511	45	7,28,899	88	6,52,388	...
18th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,663	113	121	15,229	126	6,41,940	109	7,20,673	123	73,732	...
25th ditto	Mysore	35	1,242	35	58	5,013	86	4,872	29	1,39,542	50	1,34,670	...
	TOTAL	348	25,241	73	373	35,472	96	7,23,323	94	15,89,113	94	8,65,790	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,479	29,74,463	314	9,799	32,66,658	334	12,11,78,314	280	13,61,29,627	292	1,48,51,313	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,14,38,884	142	6,67,81,299	143	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,97,39,930	138	6,93,48,328	149	96,06,393	...

No. X 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 MARCH 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH MARCH 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 12TH MARCH 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 11TH MARCH 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	68,617	390	172	60,886	406	42,21,985	494	50,10,435	591	7,88,450	...
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	547	93,901	172	547	85,069	156	42,97,217	159	49,28,095	183	6,30,878	...
25th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	676	2,19,676	325	676	2,11,203	312	1,16,88,308	319	90,44,135	271	...	26,48,268
18th ditto	Madras ...	858	1,26,535	147	858	1,26,169	147	57,37,653	136	59,70,753	141	2,33,100	...
18th ditto	South Indian ...	655	71,381	109	655	63,791	97	34,28,309	107	31,99,163	108	70,857	...
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,448	7,24,186	500	1,446	7,34,172	508	2,47,33,816	349	3,24,57,460	455	77,23,644	...
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,90,289	429	461	1,93,198	419	78,51,005	357	89,57,882	409	11,06,877	...
	TOTAL	4,804	14,91,585	311	4,815	14,83,488	309	6,19,58,383	262	6,98,63,926	295	79,05,543	...
	<i>State.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	9,23,685	613	1,507	8,41,677	559	4,06,88,947	546	4,43,07,109	597	36,18,162	...
18th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,961	106	28	3,507	125	1,37,626	99	1,47,330	107	9,704	...
18th ditto	Nalhati ...	27	1,578	58	27	1,292	48	61,968	47	63,473	48	1,510	...
18th ditto	Northern Bengal ...	231	82,794	142	233	87,700	145	15,49,293	185	18,08,069	168	2,58,766	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot ...	82	10,669	130	85	13,893	163	5,21,188	132	5,65,259	141	44,076	...
25th ditto	Patna-Gya ...	57	12,189	214	57	11,452	201	4,57,833	162	5,07,392	181	49,559	...
25th ditto	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	3,218	111	29	2,740	94	1,33,306	92	1,23,775	86	...	9,531
18th ditto	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad ...	86	5,360	62	86	6,516	76	38,528	47	3,25,095	77	2,86,567	...
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर ...	12	786	65	12	671	56	16,277	60	38,543	65	22,266	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal ...	45	7,639	169	45	8,357	186	2,30,406	99	4,95,435	223	2,65,029	...
18th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	66	6,522	99	98	14,144	144	1,50,074	56	3,69,472	107	2,19,398	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	47,385	294	161	54,693	340	12,92,837	162	13,74,104	173	81,277	...
18th ditto	Sindia ...	70	5,786	83	75	5,280	70	2,14,950	63	3,04,787	83	89,787	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa ...	996	1,82,957	184	1,117	2,36,098	211	57,23,615	139	93,53,540	181	36,29,925	...
18th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	285	57,780	199	368	87,336	237	35,71,982	346	29,03,897	162	...	6,68,083
18th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,05,789	160	660	1,00,697	153	66,08,484	209	48,79,779	150	...	17,38,705
18th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,007	44	...	...	16,137	40	16,187	...
	TOTAL	2,835	4,82,416	170	3,104	5,81,383	187	2,07,08,347	169	2,32,76,027	158	25,67,680	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	18,763	98	194	20,646	107	95,274	50	7,49,545	88	6,54,271	...
18th ditto	Nizam's ...	121	15,152	125	121	17,021	141	6,57,092	110	7,37,693	124	80,601	...
18th ditto	Mysore ...	35	1,643	47	...	(c) 4,872	29	(c) 1,39,542	50	1,34,870	...	...	...
	TOTAL	348	35,558	102	315	37,667	120	7,57,238	94	16,26,780	94	8,69,542	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,494	29,36,244	309	9,741	29,44,215	302	12,41,12,915	281	13,90,73,842	293	1,49,80,927	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,27,58,954	142	6,31,65,080	144	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,13,53,961	139	7,09,08,762	149	95,54,801	...

(b) Total receipts from 1st February to 5th March 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th March 1882.

N o. XI of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH MAR. 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH MAR. 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 18TH MAR. 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 18TH MAR. 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	50,814	340	172	66,709	388	42,81,793	491	50,77,144	587	7,95,345	...
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	547	80,354	147	547	92,566	169	43,77,571	159	50,20,660	183	6,43,089	...
25th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	676	2,63,599	390	676	2,20,622	326	1,19,51,997	350	92,60,757	272	...	26,91,240
18th ditto	Madras ...	858	1,26,515	147	858	1,27,971	149	58,64,168	136	60,98,724	141	2,34,556	...
18th ditto	South Indian ...	655	69,416	106	655	62,204	95	34,97,725	108	35,61,370	108	63,645	...
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,448	6,29,362	435	1,446	9,03,318	625	2,53,63,178	353	3,33,60,778	459	79,97,600	...
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,99,529	449	461	1,90,548	413	80,50,534	359	91,48,430	409	10,97,896	...
	TOTAL	4,804	14,28,589	296	4,815	16,63,938	347	6,33,86,972	263	7,15,27,863	297	81,40,891	...
	<i>State.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	7,64,825	507	1,507	9,37,660	622	4,14,53,772	545	4,52,44,769	598	37,90,997	...
18th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,435	87	28	3,269	117	1,40,061	99	1,50,599	107	10,598	...
18th ditto	Nalhati ...	27	1,479	55	27	1,470	54	63,442	47	64,943	48	1,501	...
18th ditto	Northern Bengal ...	231	32,152	392	233	36,850	158	15,81,445	136	18,44,909	158	2,63,464	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot ...	82	13,711	278	85	14,278	168	5,34,894	132	5,79,537	142	44,643	...
25th ditto	Patna-Gya ...	57	15,869	278	57	13,766	241	4,73,702	164	5,21,158	182	47,456	...
25th ditto	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,458	85	29	3,489	120	1,35,764	93	1,27,264	87	...	8,600
25th ditto	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad ...	86	3,765	44	86	4,288	50	42,293	47	3,29,383	76	2,87,090	...
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर ...	12	494	41	12	797	66	16,771	60	39,340	65	22,509	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal ...	45	4,197	98	45	12,387	274	2,34,808	99	5,07,772	224	2,76,169	...
18th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	66	8,750	67	98	13,729	140	1,53,824	57	3,83,201	108	2,29,377	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	46,042	286	161	62,702	389	13,38,869	165	14,36,806	178	97,987	...
18th ditto	Sindia ...	70	5,166	74	75	6,644	89	2,20,116	64	3,11,981	84	91,255	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,49,246	147	1,117	2,35,508	211	58,72,861	139	95,69,048	182	37,16,187	...
18th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	285	1,28,305	450	368	89,779	244	37,00,287	348	29,93,676	164	...	7,06,611
18th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,59,731	242	660	95,167	144	67,68,215	210	49,74,946	150	...	17,36,285
25th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,695	74	...	...	17,832	42	...	...
	TOTAL	2,855	5,68,800	199	3,104	6,95,768	192	2,12,77,147	169	2,38,71,795	159	25,94,648	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
25th Mar. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	11,096	57	194	22,206	116	1,06,370	52	7,71,750	89	6,65,380	...
18th ditto	Nizam's ...	121	14,005	116	121	20,248	167	6,71,097	110	7,57,941	125	86,844	...
18th ditto	Mysore ...	35	1,457	42	...	(a) 4,872	29	(c) 1,39,542	60	1,84,676	...	...	...
	TOTAL	348	26,558	76	315	42,454	185	7,82,339	94	16,69,233	95	8,86,100	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,514	27,88,772	293	9,741	32,39,820	338	12,69,00,230	281	14,28,13,660	294	1,54,13,427	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,40,13,246	142	6,96,87,796	144	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,28,86,984	139	7,26,25,864	150	95,54,801	...

(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th March 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL BABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1881-82, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1882.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.	
	DATE IN CANAL AT BRIDGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.		
	Full supply.	Actual through-out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.								
	1st Division	49	90	3,073.6	165.28	...	...	Gurdaspur	10,925	1.83	1.1	Wheat		157,336
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	46	41	...	169.14	...	...	Amritsar	89,270	2.04	1.8	Barley	3,206		
2nd do., Lahore Branch	30	75	...	104.41	...	...	Lahore	121,016	1.82	1.3	Mixed grains	16,447		
											Miscellaneous	41,222	2nd Division escapes unused.	
TOTAL BABI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073.6	438.83	...	...		221,211	...	...		221,211	The extension of the closure of the canal till the 20th February, when the supply was sent down to meet the limited demands at the tail of the canal.	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073.6	1,500.00	...	...		257,829	...	...		257,829	Stitch-repairs and repairs were made in the canal.	
Karnal Division	433	175	...	22	...	...	Unbulla	333	1.79	2.00	Wheat	100,513	The decrease in area irrigated, viz. 38,615 acres, as compared with the previous year, is stated to be principally due to a heavier and more generally distributed rainfall during the season.	
Delhi do.	570	270	...	130	...	...	Karnal	29,974	1.45	2.00	Barley	341		
Hansi do.	900	566	...	356	...	...	Dellhi	19,972	0.70	0.70	Mixed grains	13,243		
Do. Bulla Head	880	445	...	111	...	...	Rohatak	24,855	0.55	1.00	Miscellaneous	9,100		
							Hissar	24,711	0.50	0.40		...		
							Jhind	22,312	0.30	0.60		...	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 836 cubic feet, of which the following was passed through the escapes:—	
							Bikaner	653	...	...		...	8 ft.	
							Kalsia State	357	...	...		...	Butha Khara Escape : 107	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	619	...	...		123,197	...	...		123,197	Escape in Delhi Division : 12	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,953	...	...		103,963	...	...		103,963	Delhi Canal Tail : 61	
													Total : 237	
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	30,040	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The operations of the month show an increase in area irrigated of 19,234 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	701,000	0.56	0.60		...	...	The rainfall has again been in excess of the average.
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	167,500	0.29	0.2		...	...	The increase of the
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	48,015	0.17	0.60		...	...	Canals is principally due to the more favorable state of the rivers towards the close of the season, and to the rainfall which encourage larger sowings.
							Mozaffargarh	131,175	0.2	0.4	...	...		
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...		447,020	...	...		447,020		
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...		335,024	...	...		335,024		
														
PERENNIAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...		344,408	...	...		344,408	There is a decrease of 17,354 acres irrigated on the perennial canals as compared with the same period last year.	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...		361,792	...	...		361,792		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the twelve months of the official year 1881-82, and of the ten preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.										TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			
	BENGAL.					BOMBAY.					BRITISH BERNAL.			
	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.
1871-72.	10.53	70.95	24.64	1,06.11	6.32	48.75	4.66	59.73	1.10	1.35	2.44	4.89	3.73	12.57
1872-73.	11.95	69.43	27.16	1,07.54	5.87	46.08	3.79	55.74	1.07	1.22	2.03	4.31	4.01	12.55
1873-74.	11.23	65.09	21.19	97.51	6.71	61.80	4.34	62.74	1.30	1.00	1.40	3.70	3.79	14.02
1874-75.	12.10	78.05	19.42	1,07.57	7.59	51.22	5.44	64.85	1.22	1.00	1.72	3.94	3.76	13.22
1875-76.	12.71	72.96	20.94	1,06.61	8.17	50.29	4.43	62.89	1.37	1.02	1.20	3.59	4.91	13.11
1876-77.	13.32	66.58	21.62	1,01.52	8.58	43.93	1.29	53.80	1.40	75	38	3.68	6.45	11.53
1877-78.	14.28	80.86	21.02	1,16.16	8.58	49.56	1.51	59.65	1.57	59	48	3.34	6.00	10.13
1878-79.	13.49	63.09	20.78	97.36	8.54	44.51	2.63	55.58	1.96	59	36	3.01	5.40	9.30
1879-80.	13.47	59.45	15.48	87.40	9.47	40.53	2.67	52.57	3.46	75	38	4.89	5.02	9.17
1880-81.	13.23	59.23	17.27	89.73	9.04	56.07	2.81	67.73	5.04	1.35	26	6.45	5.21	10.43
1881-82.	13.54	47.68	19.33	80.51	10.47	45.19	2.06	57.72	4.02	1.23	61	5.76	5.01	9.20

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICAL BRANCH.

26th April 1882.

R. LOGAN,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus</i> <i>Sorghum</i> .			Bairush Millet (Cum- boo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spiicata</i> .		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night 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.
Ganjam	11 13	13 5	11 13	...	...	...	17 13	16 3	17 5	19 10	21 3	19 2	...	...	...	25 14	25 14	32 11
Visangapatam	14 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 6	11 14	11 14	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madavary	11 11	16 3	11 11	...	...	...	17 13	13 14	11 14	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	13 11	13 3	13 11	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	19 0	21 3	21 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malore	10 13	10 13	10 0	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 13	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madapah	16 3	16 14	13 10	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	11 8	14 2	14 2	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malary	18 3	18 3	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 13	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malool	14 10	14 10	12 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	12 2	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	10 13	10 13	8 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 3	14 3	16 3	15 13	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	9 6	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	13 14	17 6	16 10	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	11 6	11 14	11 0	...	...	...	16 13	15 14	16 13	18 3	16 14	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	9 6	8 10	9 5	...	...	...	15 11	17 0	15 3	18 6	17 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	10 5	10 5	9 3	...	...	...	20 11	21 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madainopoly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 3	18 13	18 13	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	10 8	10 2	10 14	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	15 2	17 11	18 3	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madavally	9 3	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 14	16 0	16 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madabatore	15 10	10 11	14 13	...	...	...	15 11	14 6	15 11	16 11	15 6	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	11 3	10 6	12 13	12 13	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	11 14	11 14	11 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 0	15 14	15 0	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	10 5	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 11	15 11	15 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	9 11	9 6	10 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 10	16 8	17 3	17 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	11 4	11 14	11 4	18 0	18 7	18 0	7 12	7 12	7 11	13 2	13 13	10 15	28 4	21 4	21 5	5 19	8 17	6 19
Ahmedabad	13 0	15 8	18 8	21 0	19 0	44 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 0	19 0	21 0	0 34	0 16	0 15	8 28
Malra	12 12	13 5	14 9	21 5	24 9	40 0	9 2	9 2	9 6	15 4	15 4	14 9	20 0	20 0	0 32	0 15	4 15	4 24
Surat	13 6	13 6	14 11	6 3	6 3	15 4	7 7	7 7	6 15	8 5	8 5	8 6	15 9	15 9	9 20	0 11	13 11	18 18
Broach	13 12	12 13	16 13	...	...	...	10 8	9 11	8 14	12 13	12 13	11 6	17 12	18 13	20 0	0 16	0 13	14 18
Surat (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 2	7 13	11 4	11 4	10 0	18 10	18 10	10 12	0 16	6 18	0 17
Surat (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat (Dhulia)	17 3	19 7	20 5	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	12 12	27 3	27 3	3 28	14 21	21 23	23 25
Surat	17 2	17 2	17 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 0	5 15	12 10	12 10	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suratnagar	13 18	14 8	19 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	8 6	12 14	12 0	11 8	29 3	32 12	32 12	24 8	25 8	25 8
Surat	13 18	13 18	13 18	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 18	12 4	12 4	11 4	36 2	26 2	26 2	20 11	20 11	20 11
Surat	15 6	14 15	18 2	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	10 15	11 18	11 5	11 18	36 4	34 1	33 10	28 8	28 8	28 8
Surat (Bagalkot)	21 0	21 0	17 13	15 0	15 0	12 4	7 0	7 0	7 14	9 8	9 0	10 4	35 0	35 0	0 40	5 31	0 32	0 33
Surat	12 1	12 1	13 6	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 2	11 7	11 7	11 1	28 0	28 0	6 26	8 27	0 27	0 28
Surat	20 8	20 8	16 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	6 26	8 27	0 27	0 28
Surat (Hubli)	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	26 1	26 1	1 43	0 24	0 26	0 27
Surat	11 14	11 14	11 3	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 4	16 15	16 15	14 2	20 13	20 13	13 18	3 19	10 19	15 14
Surat (Karwar)	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 28	6 16	0 16	0 16
Surat (Mahals (Godhra)	12 5	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	16 0	26 10	26 10	0 50	0 16	0 17	12 23
Surat	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	3 9	5 9	5 9	5 9
Surat	16 8	16 7	16 0	...	...	...	11 7	10 15	10 0	13 0	12 6	12 0	30 10	30 10	0 34	0 30	5 27	7 27
Surat	12 0	12 0	12 9	14 14	14 9	18 0	8 9	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	18 0	18 0	0 31	0 17	8 18	0 26
Surat	17 0	17 8	19 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	23 0	23 0	0 30	0 20	0 30	0 34
Surat	17 10	18 4	17 3	25 0	25 0	26 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	0 26	0 19	4 19	4 19
Surat	14 12	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 12	18 8	8 28	0 16	12 16	0 28
Surat South Frontier	15 0	15 0	11 3	29 0	29 0	16 0	12 0	12 4	8 3	22 8	22 8	10 0	33 8	35 8	8 12	8 32	0 32	0 18
Surat	12 0	12 0	11 13	23 0	20 0	19 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	0 19	0 18	13 19	0 16
Surat	18 0	18 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	26 0	27 0	0 18	0 26	0 25	0 18
Surat	14 5	13 12	11 6	26 8	24 10	18 0	13 5	12 12	9 2	20 0	20 0	14 8	26 11	23 0	0 17	4 29	0 21	0 13
Surat	18 2	18 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Districts.																		
Surat	16 0	14 0	16 0	55 0	70 0	40 0	28 8	30 12	27 0	32 4	33 0	29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	17 0	16 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	18 4	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 8	22 8	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18-4 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 23 seers, common rice 20 to 30-4 seers, gram 21 to 31 seers, fingered 18 to 24 to 13-4 seers.
 Prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 25 to 35 seers, best rice 23 to 36 seers, common rice 26 to 40 seers, maize or Indian corn 18 to 24 to 13-4 seers, arrowed 160 to 440 seers, and salt 9 to 18 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1882.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murn- wa, Nugee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.					Retail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.				S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
35	3		35	3		32	10		26	10		26	10		42	6		215	13		215	13		215	13		...			...			Ganjam																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
25	3		26	5		28	5		28	2		35	2		39	13		90	6		90	6		87	8		14	0		11	11		11	11	12	14	11	2	10	8	Vizagapatam																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
36	6		36	6		36	6		31	8		33	10		42	0		194	6		194	6		160	6		12	8		12	8		12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	Godavery																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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36	6		36	6		30	14		26	3		29	6		19	14		93	5		93	5		93	5		14	13		12	11		13	3	14	13	12	11	12	11	12	11	Nellore																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
31	8		33	11		33	0		34	13		38	11		32	11		194	6		194	6		194	6		13	8		14	6		13	14	13	0	13	14	13	14	13	8	Cuddapah																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
32	0		31	0		34	14		30	3		31	6		38	2		97	3		97	3		97	3		14	14		12	13		13	0	14	5	12	8	12	8	12	13	Bellary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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28	13		28	13		26	0		27	5		26	8		28	2		77	13		77	13		77	13		15	14		14	5		14	5	15	8	13	14	13	14	13	14	Chingleput																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
34	3		34	3		30	13		31	8		36	6		34	6		140	0		140	0		140	0		14	13		12	11		12	11	14	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	North Arcot																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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37	11		42	5		33	3		33	3		35	0		29	11		194	6		194	6		194	6		15	3		12	14		13	5	15	3	12	14	13	5	12	14	13	5	Tanjore																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
32	11		32	11		28	13		37	0		35	6		30	13		97	3		97	3		97	3		14	10		14	10		13	6	13	13	13	13	12	8	12	8	Trichinopoly																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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32	8		30	13		27	6		40	6		39	6		39	6		151	10		151	10		151	10		14	5		14	5		13	14	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	2	13	2	Salem																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
31	2		22	0		19	6		20	3		20	3		22	3		116	10		116	10		109	5		14	3		13	2		12	2	13	2	12	2	12	2	12	3	12	3	South Canara																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
38	6		23	6		24	13		26	14		26	14		31	0		121	8		121	8		121	8		12	10		13	8		12	2	11	11	12	10	11	3	11	3	11	3	Malabar																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Sambhur.

Common.

• The interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 21 seers, best rice 25 to 34 seers, common rice 31 to 38 seers, gram 20 to 35 seers, firewood 160 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 11-13 seers.

• The interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 26 seers, common rice 20 to 31 seers, gram 16 to 23 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 9 to 13-14 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1882—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																		
DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chobim, Jowar) <i>Zizania Sorghum.</i>			Balush Millet (Common, Bara), <i>Pennisetum Spicata.</i>		
	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.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	14 0	14 0	15 0	26 14	18 12	21 5	10 0	10 0	6 10	17 12	17 12	18 12	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	11 8	11 4	11 8	21 4	23 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 13	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	22 15	22 15	20 0	24 10	24 10	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorsheadabad	18 0	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	13 10	12 12	14 8	22 13	22 12	29 1	26 6	22 12	20 0	33 9	30 13	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	18 12	13 8 to 16 0	19 11	45 0	48 12	52 8	21 0	21 0 to 22 8	22 8 to 24 0	25 8	26 4 to 24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpore	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	22 8	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	31 14	37 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	22 8	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 8	26 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talpaiguri	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	15 0	13 12	13 5	40 0	42 8	45 0	22 10	22 10	28 8	29 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarceelpore	22 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	26 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperrah	13 4	11 8	13 4	...	...	...	25 8	23 0	27 4	33 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0	...	12 4	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	17 12	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	39 0	35 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	19 0	19 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	13 6	13 6	16 0	21 0	21 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	18 8	18 0	22 0	28 0	31 0	38 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...
Shahabad	16 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
to to																		

1. In the interior price range of common rice varies from 26-4 to 32-13 seers per rupee.
 2. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 24 seers, barley 1-7 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 21-4 seers, common rice 21-12 to 32 seers, gram 10 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 10 to 16 seers.
 3. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 26 seers, common rice 25 to 31 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 180 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 4. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 25 to 32 seers, firewood 100 to 150 seers, and salt 9 to 9 seers.
 5. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice (in Raigunge) 24-8 seers, common rice 30 to 35-8 seers, gram 15 to 20 seers, firewood 180 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.
 6. In the interior prices are—Wheat 29-2 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 20-4 seers, gram 19-12 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 10-14 seers.
 7. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18-10 seers, barley (in Badgorta) 10-8 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 10-12 seers, gram 12 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 8. In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 28 seers, gram 18 seers, and salt 12-8 seers.
 9. In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, lesser millets (in Kursong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, gram 12 to 14 seers, firewood 80 to 180 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 10. In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 26-12 seers, gram 8 to 10-1 seers, firewood 90 to 65 seers, and salt 5-10 to 9 seers.
 11. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergram) 24 seers, barley 52-8 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, gram 20 to 30 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8 to 12 seers.
 12. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goulundo) 23 seers, barley (in Goulundo) 60 seers, best rice 23 to 29 seers, common rice 23 to 33 seers, gram 12 to 25 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 9-4 to 11 seers.
 13. In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 24 to 27-0 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 11 seers.
 14. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13-8 seers, best rice 10 to 32 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, gram 12 to 20 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
 15. In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 24 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 314 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
 16. In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 40 seers, and salt 8 to 12 seers.
 17. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 35 to 45 seers, best rice (in Johannabad) 13-8 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 12 to 16 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kharu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murh- wa, Nagice), Panicum Miliacum, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.												DISTRICTS.
Present fortnight. Past fortnight. Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight. Past fortnight. Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight. Past fortnight. Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.															
									Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.		Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing 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.			
Central Districts.																														
...	...	...	...	22	14	22	14	21	0	90	0	90	0	2	10	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	13	8	12	4	10	0	Calcutta	
...	...	...	...	20	0	22	8	19	0	90	0	100	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	...	...	10	12	9	0	9	0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	...	26	0	29	0	29	1	...	160	0	120	0	3	0	0	3	12	0	...	...	12	13	9	2	10	0	Nuddea	
...	...	...	...	21	0	20	0	16	8	110	0	110	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	8	8	0	Jessore	
...	...	...	...	30	0	30	8	32	0	120	0	120	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	...	...	10	0	9	8	...	8	0	Moorsheadabad	
...	...	...	...	16	13	17	8	16	0	180	0	180	0	3	8	0	4	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagapore	
...	...	...	...	28	0	...	...	26	4	240	0	240	0	3	8	0	4	1	6	...	...	11	4	9	12	9	6	...	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	11	4	135	0	135	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	12	...	Rungpore	
...	...	...	...	19	8	15	0	16	8	67	8	67	8	3	5	4	4	4	0	...	...	11	1	8	10	8	7	...	Bogra	
...	...	...	...	22	8	21	5	18	12	200	0	200	0	3	5	8	3	10	0	7	1	12	0	10	8	9	6	...	Pabna	
9	0	9	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	...	...	6	0	6	0	4	0	...	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	5	128	0	120	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	...	...	11	0	9	4	8	0	...	Jalpaiguri	
Eastern Districts.																														
...	...	...	...	25	0	22	10	20	0	91	4	91	4	3	0	0	3	12	0	4	2	0	13	0	10	8	9	11	...	Dacca
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	1	3	4	...	...	8	0	9	0	9	8	...	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	...	21	0	21	0	18	8	100	0	100	0	4	8	6	4	8	0	...	...	10	8	8	0	8	12	...	Backergunge	
...	...	...	...	23	0	20	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	3	8	0	4	0	0	...	...	11	8	10	0	9	0	...	Mymensingh	
...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	3	6	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	10	0	9	8	...	...	Tipperah	
...	...	...	...	16	0	18	0	16	0	80	0	80	0	3	11	0	3	12	0	3	14	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	320	0	320	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	0	...	Noakholly	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	320	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	0	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	4	4	0	...	...	10	0	8	0	8	0	...	Hill Tipperah	
Bihar.																														
...	...	...	...	42	8	42	8	40	0	130	0	130	0	3	15	6	3	15	6	...	...	9	1	9	1	...	...	...	Patna	
...	...	...	...	28	0	31	0	32	0	140	0	140	0	3	6	0	3	10	0	...	...	11	8	11	0	9	0	...	Gya	
...	...	...	...	30	0	...	...	...	...	120	0	120	0	3	2	0	2	14	0	...	...	12	0	13	0	9	8	...	Shahabad	
...	...	...	...	31	0	32	0	40	0	120	0	120	0	3	2	0	2	14	0	...	...	12	0	13	0	9	8	...	Shahabad	
40	0	40	0	38	0	25	0	28	0	160	0	160	0	3	10	2	4	6	10	...	...	11	0	9	0	9	4	...	Darbhanga	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	27	0	140	0	140	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	...	...	11	0	11	0	9	8	...	Mozafforpore	
32	0	32	0	34	0	32	0	30	0	160	0	160	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	...	...	11	0	10	0	9	0	...	Saran	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	4	8	0	4	8	0	...	...	9	8	8	12	8	0	...	Chumpanun	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	33	0	120	0	120	0	3	13	0	4	0	0	...	...	9	0	9	0	8	6	...	Monghyr	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	12	31	9	138	4	137	8	3	0	0	3	1	0	...	...	11	6	10	1	9	6	...	Bhagalpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	4	2	0	4	4	6	...	...	9	0	8	0	8	0	...	Purneah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	24	0	120	0	120	0	4	5	0	4	6	0	...	...	9	8	9	0	9	0	...	Maldah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	20	0	200	0	200	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	...	...	9	8	8	0	8	0	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
Orissa.																														
15	12	13	2	18	6	24	15	23	16	160	0	160	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	...	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	17	8	105	0	105	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	13	...	Poorce	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	160	0	160	0	3	7	0	3	2	0	4	6	0	11	0	13	0	9	4	...	Balasore
Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.																														
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0	25	0	240	0	240	0	3	9	6	4	0	0	...	...	9	0	9	0	8	0	...	Huzaribagh	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	140	0	140	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	...	...	9	0	9	0	8	0	...	Lohardugga	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	21	0	160	0	160	0	4	13	6	5	8	3	...	...	8	0	7	0	7	0	...	Singbhoom	
...	...	...	...	...	...	64	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	3	8	0	3	15	0	...	...	10	8	10	0	9	0	...	Maubhoom	

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Culm, Jowar, Hottus Sorghum).			Bairnah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pennisetum Spicata.		
	Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	10 10	10 10	8 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	22 12	20 0	17 12	29 1	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	32 0	26 9	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	22 13	18 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	7 0	5 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dún	19 8	19 8	17 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	11 4	12 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	0 26	0 27	0 22 0
Saharanpur	21 9	21 9	18 5	32 5	32 5	28 0	10 12	10 12	8 10	14 0	14 0	11 11	26 15	26 15	23 10	29 139	139	120 8
Muzaffarnagar	20 4	21 8	19 12	35 5	35 5	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	14 5	30 13	30 13	27 10	27 8	27 10	8 21 0
Meerut	18 12	19 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	28 8	28 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Bulandshahr	19 8	20 4	21 8	28 0	27 8	33 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 15	11 8	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	24 0
Aligarh	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumaun	18 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gazirwal	22 0	22 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	18 0	19 2	19 2	25 5	27 9	20 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 15	13 8	12 6	25 5	25 5	23 8	20 4	21 6	21 8
Moradabad	19 6	20 10	21 14	30 10	25 0	31 4	8 2	8 2	8 2	14 6	15 0	15 0	27 8	27 8	23 12	23 12	23 14	23 14
Budaun	19 12	18 12	20 6	28 12	26 6	33 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	16 9	16 0	16 0	25 3	25 3	21 21	21 21	21 9	21 9
Bareilly	20 0	17 13	18 12	30 0	26 4	30 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 6	24 6	23 0	23 0	23 8	23 8
Shahjahanpur	18 8	18 12	21 6	29 12	26 0	32 4	9 4	9 4	8 4	16 0	16 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarai Pergunnahs	22 0	23 0	18 12	35 0	35 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	25 0	22 8	22 8
Muttra	17 4	17 12	19 8	25 8	23 8	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	24 8	24 8	21 0	23 8	23 0	23 0
Agra	17 12	17 12	18 8	25 8	23 8	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	24 8	24 8	21 0	23 8	23 0	23 0
Farukhabad	18 3	18 9	19 15	27 11	27 13	27 10	7 13	7 13	7 2	16 12	16 0	14 5	26 8	26 8	23 15	23 15	22 18	22 18
Mainpuri	18 0	16 0	19 4	26 0	23 0	27 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	26 0	26 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	22 0
Etawah	16 8	16 8	19 0	23 8	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 8
Etah	19 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Jalaun	22 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Jhansi	24 5	24 12	26 5	34 0	34 0	40 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Lalitpur	25 8	26 0	25 8	36 0	35 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Cawnpore	19 0	19 8	21 8	30 8	29 0	30 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	15 8	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0
Fatehpur	18 4	15 0	18 4	27 12	28 0	25 8	10 10	10 10	9 8	17 0	17 4	14 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	26 0
Banda	21 0	19 8	20 4	25 0	25 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Allahabad	18 8	17 4	19 8	28 8	28 8	28 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 8	18 4	33 0	33 0	28 0	31 8	31 8	31 8
Hammirpur	16 8	19 10	18 13	25 0	22 8	25 14	...	...	...	13 8	10 0	12 0	28 4	28 4	23 13	...	...	...
Jaunpur	21 3	17 10	21 15	33 9	31 1	33 14	8 7	8 7	7 12	17 10	17 10	16 15	32 7	32 7	27 13	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	20 18	19 13	25 3	30 9	28 13	34 0	17 11	16 3	15 4	21 9	21 9	22 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Basti	16 8	17 0	25 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...
Azamgarh	15 8	16 4	19 3	32 7	33 15	32 15	10 5	10 5	8 2	19 4	19 3	19 3	41 5	41 5	39 12	...	...	...
Mirzapur	17 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
Benares	17 10	16 4	18 11	26 8	28 12	28 7	13 0	12 0	12 7	17 14	17 14	21 2	29 4	29 4	27 10	27 10	27 10	27 10
Ghazipur	17 6	17 6	23 13	32 13	32 13	36 1	11 0	11 0	10 15	19 15	19 15	17 6	41 3	41 3	41 13	30 8	30 8	30 8
Balia	15 10	16 4	19 6	30 0	30 0	39 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilibhit	19 4	18 12	21 4	32 8	30 10	31 4	15 12	15 4	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 14	25 10	25 10	21 0	21 1	...	...
Lucknow	19 11	18 8	18 10	29 13	28 11	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 8	16 1	15 8	27 3	27 3	26 14	29 0	26 4	26 4
Unao	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	20 0	19 8	20 4	28 0	28 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Sitapur	21 4	20 0	26 0	30 0	31 9	35 10	8 0	8 0	8 8	19 0	16 9	17 0	26 8	26 8	23 33	26 8	27 6	28 0
Hardoi	17 12	17 6	20 5	28 2	26 14	33 12	7 8	7 8	5 10	13 2	13 2	13 2	21 9	21 9	22 5	22 8	22 8	23 8
Kheri	19 4	19 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...
Fyzabad	18 0	17 12	17 4	26 0	26 8	30 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	30 0	30 0	28 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Baraich	15 0	15 0	18 8	37 0	37 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	16 0
Gonda	19 8	18 0	22 5	34 0	31 0	34 12	17 4	18 8	16 12	20 4	21 0	19 8	42 0	42 0	43 0	37 8	37 8	37 8
Mai Bareilly	20 8	14 12	21 8	28 8	24 0	27 8	17 8	17 8	13 0	18 8	18 8	14 0	29 8	29 8	28 8	...	...	...
Ballia	22 0	21 0	24 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	25 0
Partabgarh	20 10	17 8	20 8	32 6	31 9	34 4	17 5	17 9	15 0	18 5	19 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	19 0	18 12	19 4	27 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	20 0
Gurgaon	18 8	18 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Karnal	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	37 0	29 6	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Hissar	20 0	19 8	18 8	31 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Rohtak	21 0	21 8	15 0	35 0	35 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Meerut	21 0	21 8	17 0	45 0	45 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	43 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Simla	24 0	23 0	17 0	56 0	56 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Shimla	26 0	26 0	17 0	84 0	84 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Chamba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solan	23 0	25 8	17 8	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Hamirpur	24 0	25 0	19 8	38 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Kangra	21 0	21 8	17 0	34 0	34 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Mandua—Present 36 seers, past 3

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chonm. Jowar).			Bairash Millet (Chonm. Bairs).		
	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.
Amritsar	23 8	23 8	18 8	47 0	46 0	24 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 0	33 4	33 4	42 1	8 27	8 27	8 18
Sialkot [a]	23 0	22 8	16 0	39 0	41 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	31 0	31 0	0 21	0 24	8 24	0 18
Gurdaspur	28 0	27 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	0 19	0 14	0 14	0 13
Lahore	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore [c]	22 0	21 0	16 0	38 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	41 0	40 0	0 23	0 29	0 34	0 18
Gujranwala [b]	22 4	22 8	16 0	40 0	45 8	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	0 19	0 20	0 20	0 16
Rawalpindi [d]	19 0	18 8	11 4	34 0	37 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	6 4	27 0	27 0	0 17	0 20	0 22	8 13
Jhelum	20 0	19 0	13 0	31 8	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 8	26 0	0 15	0 23	8 23	0 14
Gujrat	23 4	23 12	15 2	40 0	40 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	8 0	33 0	33 0	0 19	8 29	12 30	8 17
Shahpur [e]	17 0	19 4	13 0	30 0	32 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	0 17	0 20	0 21	0 14
Mooltan	17 0	17 8	11 12	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	0 15	0 24	0 24	0 12
Jhang	17 8	18 4	13 0	36 0	35 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	0 16	0 22	0 23	0 14
Montgomery [f]	21 0	21 0	13 4	30 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	30 0	24 0	0 18	0 24	0 24	0 17
Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	21 0	21 0	0 14	0 22	0 22	0 15
Dera Ismail Khan [g]	16 6	16 9	9 6	27 14	29 0	14 1	...	...	...	8 10	8 2	7 7	28 13	30 10	0 14	7 22	8 23	2 11
Dera Ghazi Khan [g]	17 8	16 14	11 4	26 4	26 4	16 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	23 2	25 0	0 16	0 23	2 25	0 13
Bannu [h]	20 5	18 7	8 2	40 10	33 2	9 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	25 0	25 0	0 13	12 20	0 18	12 10
Peshawar [A]	12 10	12 10	8 7	32 8	28 12	14 10	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	22 12	22 0	0 11	6 14	0 13	10 0
Kohat [f]	13 6	13 11	7 15	25 8	25 8	12 10	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	6 6	18 8	19 12	0 10	3 19	2 19	2 9
Hazara	...	...	9 12	26 8	26 8	15 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	6 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	...	...
Bagpur	22 4	21 0	22 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	17 4	17 4	16 4	30 12	30 12	29 12	...	...	...
Bhandara	23 12	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	20 0	22 8	18 0	25 8	23 0	0 26	8 23	...	...
Chanda	22 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 8	16 0	15 0	12 8	31 0	30 0	0 34	13 13	...	...
Wardha	23 4	23 4	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	12 12	12 8	14 0	31 0	34 0	0 38	0 38	...	...
Balghat	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 3	15 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	22 0	21 8	24 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	23 0	25 8	26 0	0 44	0 19	8 20	0 30
Saugor	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	39 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	0 45	0 26	0 26	0 34
Damoh	31 0	30 4	27 8	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	13 8	13 12	14 8	14 4	...	...	88 0	...	...	...
Seoni	27 0	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	25 8	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betdi	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	29 0	0 43	0 30	...	...
Chhindwara	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	31 0	0 30	0 30	...	...
Hoshangabad	21 4	21 4	19 4	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 4	11 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	0 36	0 23	13 24	8 30
Narsinghpur	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	40 0
Guwahati	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 15	12 8	11 15	32 6	30 0	0 38	14 31	4 27	7 30	12 12	...	...
Raipur	10 0	40 0	13 8	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	22 12	52 0	48 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	41 0	38 0	28 0	54 0	54 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	52 0	40 0	60 0	...	...	...	45 0	40 0	40 0	52 0	64 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Barley rising.

Barley rising, firewood falling.

Barley and jowar rising.

Salt (wholesale and retail) rising.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraioo, Murwa, Nuzies), Panicum Mitaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									DISTRICTS.											
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Wholesale.			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.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	8	30	8	22	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	12	13	12	5	...	12	4	12	0	12	8	Amritsar				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	26	0	18	4	140	0	120	0	140	0	14	8	14	0	...	14	0	12	12	12	8	Sialkot				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	0	28	0	18	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	13	0	11	8	...	12	8	11	0	11	0	Gurdaspur				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	35	0	24	0	100	0	90	0	70	0	14	0	14	0	...	12	0	11	8	11	8	Lahore				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	8	26	8	18	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	15	0	14	0	...	14	0	14	0	12	8	Ferozepore				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	23	12	14	0	80	0	80	0	50	0	14	8	14	0	...	14	4	13	8	11	0	Gujranwala				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	25	0	14	13	90	0	90	0	90	0	16	0	13	8	...	15	8	13	0	13	0	Rawalpindi				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	28	4	17	8	100	0	100	0	90	0	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	12	10	12	8	Jhelum				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	22	8	15	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	17	0	14	0	...	16	0	13	0	14	0	Gujrat				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0	23	8	16	0	90	0	90	0	30	0	13	0	13	0	...	12	8	12	8	12	0	Shahpur				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	22	4	16	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	15	6	13	4	...	15	0	13	0	12	0	Mooltan				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	0	26	0	17	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	11	4	11	4	...	10	4	10	0	10	8	Jhang				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	22	0	14	8	100	0	100	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	11	8	Montgomery				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	23	13	11	0	100	0	100	0	106	0	56	4	50	0	...	54	0	47	8	46	4	Muzaffargarh				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	23	12	16	2	125	0	125	0	125	0	25	0	30	0	...	22	8	28	12	27	8	Dera Ismail Khan				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	28	12	5	10	80	0	100	0	80	0	100	0	100	8	...	80	0	80	0	80	0	Dera Ghazi Khan				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	17	13	10	13	92	0	86	0	66	0	55	14	54	9	...	53	8	52	0	43	8	Bannu				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	17	14	9	8	102	0	114	0	76	0	102	0	102	0	...	81	9	81	9	43	6	Peshawar				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	0	9	8	140	0	140	0	90	0	11	0	12	0	...	10	0	11	0	9	8	Kohat				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	24	12	27	12	150	0	150	0	150	0	11	0	10	8	10	8	10	12	10	4	10	4	Hazara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	0	31	4	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	...	10	0	9	12	9	8	Nagpur				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	30	0	23	12	360	0	360	0	360	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	9	12	9	8	Bhandara				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	22	8	29	0	135	0	135	0	135	0	10	12	10	12	11	0	10	8	9	0	10	0	Chanda			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	35	0	27	8	275	0	275	0	275	0	10	8	10	0	...	10	8	10	0	10	0	10	8	Wardha		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	38	0	35	0	140	0	140	0	130	0	10	0	10	0	...	9	8	9	8	9	4	9	4	Balghat		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	0	38	0	39	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	8	4	7	14	...	8	0	7	8	8	4	8	4	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	0	46	8	44	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	8	8	4	7	13	8	4	8	0	7	8	8	Saugor		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	30	0	84	0	220	0	220	0	200	0	7	4	7	4	6	13	7	0	7	0	6	13	7	8	Damoh	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	8	57	8	50	0	356	0	356	0	356	0	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	8	0	7	0	7	0	Seoni		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	28	0	32	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Mandla	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	38	0	29	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Betdi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	13	34	0	34	0	180	0	160	0	120	0	9	8	8	5	...	8	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	Chhindwara		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	0	43	0	40	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	7	0	8	8	8	8	6	13	8	8	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	29	2	28	2	160	0	160	0	120	0	13	2	11	8	11	2	13	0	11	0	10	10	10	10	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	32	0	38	0	80	0	80	0	60	0	9	0	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	8	Nimar	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	28	0	120	0	120	0	240	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	8	8	8	7	8	7	8	8	Raipur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	0	54	0	44	0	140	0	140	0	180	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Samalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	200	0	180	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Bilaspur
Arakan Division.																																			
Akyab																																			
Northern Arakan																																			
Kyaukpypoo																																			
Sandoway																																			
Pegu Division.																																			
Rangoon town and Han-																																			
thawaddy																																			
Tharrawaddy																																			
Promo																																			
Irrawaddy Division.																																			
Henzada																																			
Bassein																																			
Thonegwa																																			
Thayetnyo																																			
Tenasserim Division.																																			
Moulmein town and																																			
Amherst																																			
Tavoy																																			
Mergui																																			
Toungoo																																			
Shwaygyin																																			
Salween																																			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	24	7	116	14	116	14	116	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	9	10	9	8	9	8	Boharum		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	23	0	24	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	9	8	8	12	10	10	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	25	0	26	0	64	0	70	0	80	0	10	8	11	0	10	8	10	0	10	8	10	0	10	0	Amraoti	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	26	0	31	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Akola	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	30	0	26	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	30	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	Buldana	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	25	0	20	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Wan	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	31	0	50	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	9	8	10	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	8	8	Basim	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetum Spicata</i> .		
	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bangalore	11 0	11 13	11 1	12 13	13 8	12 12	10 1	10 2	9 13	11 5	11 6	12 0	27 12	27 12	25 9	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	14 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	12 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	13 2	...	18 8	33 0	...	...	...
Hassan	11 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	14 11	13 10	14 11	15 12	15 12	16 13	11 9	11 9	14 11	14 11	13 10	18 14	31 8	27 5	50 6	...	...	...
Kadur	16 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	24 0	24 0	40 0
Coorg	8 12	8 5	8 8	9 8	8 14	9 2	11 6	11 2	14 2	14 11	14 10	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	16 0	17 0	14 8	20 0	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	21 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	21 0
Kishengurh	17 0	17 12	16 4	26 0	25 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	9 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	30 0	28 4	21 0	23 0	420 4
Kerrowlee	18 0	17 8	...	21 0	17 8	...	13 8	13 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	20 8	21 8	...	18 0	18 0	...
Ulwar	16 15	16 10	16 3	23 2	21 10	25 14	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	11 15	24 0	22 3	34 11	20 0	19 15	12 12
Bhurlpore (City)	17 8	17 8	17 7	22 8	22 8	22 0	6 8	6 7	6 7	10 8	7 0	7 8	22 0	22 8	20 7	21 8	21 0	19 0
Ajmere	15 8	16 0	16 8	24 0	24 8	26 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	019 0
Dooli Cantonment	19 12	19 13	18 4	23 10	24 8	31 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	24 2	25 0	31 0	21 0	21 0	024 0
Erinpura	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohee	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abu	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anadra	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	23 0	28 0	35 0	38 0	45 0	11 11	10 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 10	16 0	19 14	18 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswara (Meywar Agency)	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	12 10	12 10	9 5	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	2 4	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	20 12	21 4	14 8
Boondee	24 0	23 12	22 8	31 0	30 12	35 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	28 8	28 8	33 0	...	...	23 0
Kotah	22 4	22 0	24 4	26 4	26 4	32 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	10 4	27 12	27 4	37 8	16 0	16 0	20 0
Tonk	17 15	17 13	19 2	21 6	21 7	27 12	7 8	7 8	7 0	10 8	10 6	9 0	24 12	24 131	422	8 23	13 25	5
Jhallowar	19 2	19 2	20 5	23 14	23 14	19 14	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 1	22 0	22 0	26 11	15 13	17 0	18 8
Shahpoora	18 8	18 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	27 7	10 1	9 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	27 4	21 0	21 0	022 0
Dholpur	17 12	17 11	17 7	25 14	25 1	22 8	10 2	10 2	7 14	13 8	13 8	12 1	23 7	22 2	421	15 31	11 19	13
Indore	19 3	19 9	22 13	...	...	...	8 9	8 14	8 4	10 0	10 0	8 9	25 4	26 0	40 0	26 10	25	480 0
Gwalior	...	19 5	18 4	21 0	21 0	23 5	7 11	7 11	6 10	10 1	10 1	9 10	22 7	22 329	9 18	4 18	4 18	13
Goona	26 0	26 8	25 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	34 0	34 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	020 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 0	22 0	21 15	35 12	35 0	31 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	21 11	37 0	35 0	31 10	25 0	25 0	825 0

* Not received.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cordoog, Murhwa, Niglee), <i>Panicum Miliaceum</i> , &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.				Retail.		
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night 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.				
25 2	25 1	33 1	32 8	33 0	38 5	96 0	90 0	90 0	11 11	10 6	10 8	11 2	10 2	10 0	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 1	Bangalore					
29 0	29 0	39 3	36 8	38 11	45 10	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 5	10 13	10 13	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar					
30 0	26 0	45 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Tumkur					
20 0	20 0	33 0	30 0	23 0	40 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	10 0	9 4	8 4	9 12	9 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	Mysore					
23 0	24 0	44 0	26 0	25 0	43 0	600 0	500 0	600 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Hassan					
38 10	28 14	55 10	27 5	26 4	45 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	...	...	...	9 7	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	Shimoga					
22 0	22 0	42 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur					
37 10	38 10	53 0	28 0	28 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Chitaldroog					
21 12	22 6	38 7	25 0	25 5	37 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Coorg					
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	...	13 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jeypore					
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kishengurh					
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 11	12 1	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	Kerrowlee					
...	...	...	22 11	20 7	20 9	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 8	15 9	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ulwar					
...	...	...	21 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 10	...	...	10 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhurlpore (City)					
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	70 0	70 0	60 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere					
...	...	...	24 2	25 6	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	Deoli Cantonment					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	Erinpura					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	Sirohee				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abu				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anadra				
...	...	...	38 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar				
...	...	...	19 8	18 12	25 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	Meywar (Oodeypore)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	Banswara (Meywar Agency)				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	Partabgarh				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	Marwar (Jodhpore)				
...	...	...	17 12	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaner				
...	...	...	31 0	30 12	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boondee				
...	...	...	29 0	27 12	33 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	10 14	...	11 12	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kotah				
...	...	...	23 3	21 5	26 9	120 0	110 0	120 0	13 12	13 0	11 2	13 11	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk				
...	...	...	26 5	23 9	26 12	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	9 11	9 14	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	Jhallowar				
...	...	...	23 4	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	12 4	11 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpoora				
...	...	...	24 12	23 7	21 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	11 1	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Dholpur				
...	...	...	26 10	26 0	34 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 3	9 3	...	8 14	8 14	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	Indore				
...	...	...	21 11	21 6	21 4	109 8	109 8	109 8	...	...	...	11 7	10 1	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	Gwalior				
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	36 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	...	10 0	9 8	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	Goona				
...	...	...	32 2	32 0	26 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 2	11 0	...	11 6	10 8	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)				

† Eight pies per bundle.

‡ Sea Salt.

§ Earth Salt.

R. LOGAN,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 610 AND 611 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 15th APRIL 1882.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.									
	Wheat.		Barley.		Common.		Great Millet. (Cholam, Jowar).		Bairush Millet (Cumbho, Bajra).	
	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.
Indore	19 9 17	221 5	...	...	8 14 8 14	8 0 10 0	0 8 9 26	0 24 0 10	0 25 4 24	0 30 0
Gwalior	19 5 18	13 16	5 21	0 20	9 22	13 7 11	6 10 10	1 10 3 9	10 22	3 21 15 23
Goonn	25 8 28	0 23	0 20	0 16	0 10	0 10	0 6 8 11	0 11 0 9	8 34	0 34 0 24
Baghelkhand (Satna)	22 0 22	9 22	6 35	0 32	0 7 0 7	0 7 0 7	0 20 0 22	0 22 12 35	0 35 0 32	0 25 8 24

R. LOGAN,
Offy. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SURVEY OF WATERS IN THE COUNTRY.				KHARIF.				RABI.				SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	THREE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.				
							Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,250	325 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			1,045	45 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			675	175 73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			1,300	132 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bongh- Western	Midnapore	Bardhaman	575	16 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			300	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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Bongh- Eastern	Patna	Gaya	1,406	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
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Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
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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.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th APRIL 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Central Provinces, in Assam, and in the Bombay Presidency. In Bengal, Madras, Mysore and Coorg, and British Burma the rainfall has been more or less general, although more is still wanted in some places in Bengal. Scarcity of drinking-water is still reported from Dharwar in Bombay. The recent rain in Mysore has been beneficial as far as it goes, but the wet crops continue indifferent. Harvesting of *rabi* crops is in progress in the Punjab, with good prospects, and has almost been completed in the Bombay Presidency and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with good or fair results generally. In Bengal the spring rice crop, which is now being harvested, is expected to yield a good outturn. In the Madras Presidency reaping of crops still continues, with outturn on the whole an average one. In one taluk of the Bellary district the dry standing crops are reported to be partially withering. In the Central Provinces threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops still go on, and harvesting of wheat is in progress in the Central India States. General prospects continue to be good throughout the country, and land is being prepared for *kharif* sowing in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces; while in Assam and Bengal ploughing and sowing continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary ...	2 (in one station)	Standing crops, wet good, dry partially withering in one taluk; harvest paddy, sugarcane and cotton, yield average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool ...	41 (average of four stations).	Standing crops (wet and dry) good; harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam ...	61 (average of four stations).	Standing crops, cotton and gingelly, thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent; sporadic cholera in parts; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna ...		Fever, small-pox, and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras) ...		Standing crops good where irrigated, backward elsewhere; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	18 (average of three stations).	Standing crops, cotton withered in parts, others fair; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn above average; small-pox and fever in parts.
Tanjore ...		Harvest dry grains, outturn average; standing crops generally good; a few cases of cholera.
Madura ...	10 (average of five stations).	Harvest paddy, yield below average; cholera and fever in parts.
Malabar ...	74 (average of nine stations).	Fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts; preparations for first crop commenced in parts.
Travancore ...		Fever slightly prevalent; ploughing commenced. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Kistna, Chingleput, Tanjore, and Travancore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(April 26th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	Fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in Sehwan and small-pox in Dadu and Tatta; river at Kotri on 24th, 7½ feet against 8 feet 1 inch on corresponding date last year; prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 20 and 35, in Dadu 28 and 48, in Tatta 32, 40 and 40, in Ghorabari 16, 48 and 52, in Shahbandar 20, 56 and 52, in Sujawal 16, 48 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	No rain	River fallen, but still unusually high; <i>kharif</i> operations commenced in six talukas; cattle-disease in Guni and slight fever in eight talukas; weather warm during days and cool at nights; wheat 25, <i>juari</i> 45, <i>bajri</i> 40, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...		<i>Rabi</i> harvest nearly over; health good; wheat 28 lbs. and <i>bajri</i> 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...		Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed; health good; prices— <i>bajri</i> 30 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...		Cotton-picking continues; <i>juari</i> 35 and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...		Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops completed; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 44, wheat 31, and <i>juari</i> 67 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...		Average abnormal temperature 1° cool; wind normal; vapour in air in defect of normal on 22nd and 23rd.
Poona ...		Cholera slight in one village of Indapur and in one village of Purandhar; average prices— <i>bajri</i> 47 and <i>juari</i> 58 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 38½ and <i>juari</i> 47½ lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...		Land being prepared for next season; water-supply in Parner taluka failing; <i>juari</i> —maximum 96 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 lbs. in Rahuri; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 57 lbs. in Kopergaon; slight cattle-disease in Akola.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Sholapur		<i>Juari</i> 75 lbs. 14 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 59 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Cotton-picking nearly completed; ground being prepared for early crops; scarcity of drinking-water in six talukas; public health generally good; rice 22 and <i>juari</i> 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Harvesting second crop continues; planting sugarcane; cattle-disease in Karwar taluka; small-pox in Chatkul—12 cases reported, 2 fatal, slight at Sidapur; fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 15 seers, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot.
Rajkot		Weather hot; 13 out of 30 new cases of cholera in Rajkot town proved fatal, one case in camp, two in the civil hospital; cholera subsiding in Jalamander, Dhrol, and in other places; general health good; <i>bajri</i> 27 and <i>juari</i> 31 lbs. per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest generally completed; preparation of land for next season begun in a few districts; slight rain in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara; scarcity of drinking-water in six talukas of Dharwar continues; slight fever and cattle-disease in a few places; cholera in Rajkot, Tanna, Belgaum and in Satara, increasing in Satara; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(April 26th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather sultry and hot; transplanting of <i>aus</i> (autumn rice) crops commenced; the mango crop is a failure; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera yet continue; general health fair.
Dacca	Nil	Weather oppressive; ploughing proceeds; <i>aus</i> (autumn) rice and jute growing fast; <i>boro</i> (spring) rice being harvested.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	12	No crops on the land; ploughing continues; rain wanted; general health good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from Barripur sub-division.
Moorshedabad	Nil	Ploughing of land is much retarded, owing to want of rain; cholera has almost disappeared from the town of Jangipur; it has not yet abated in thana Bhagwangola.
Rajshahye	Nil	Rain urgently wanted; sowings where possible going on; cholera and fever reported.
Burdwan	40	Rain reported from all the sub-divisions; prospects of cultivation improved by rain; a few cases of cholera still reported.
Rungpore	184	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good; on the 21st a severe, though short-lived, gale caused much injury.
Bhagálpur	16	Preparations being made for paddy sowing; cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Purneah	26	Prospects of crops fair; ploughing for <i>bhadoi</i> (autumn crops) going on; cholera still prevalent.
Patna	Nil	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> now over; outturn not very good; a few cases of small-pox reported from Behar and Silas police stations, and cholera from Patna.
Durbhunga	26	Weather bright and cool, with light clouds; wind changed to west with rain; prospects of indigo and other crops good; prices rising slightly; cholera suddenly increased in the east.
Hazáribagh	166	Weather seasonable; small-pox and cattle-disease again reported from several parts of the district.
Cuttack	109	<i>Dalua</i> (spring) rice still being harvested; cultivation has commenced; cholera very prevalent in the interior.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in most parts of these provinces during the week; in some places the rain was comparatively heavy; ploughing is proceeding, and in some places sowing of autumn crops is going on; more rain still wanted in several places; indigo, sugarcane, and other crops on the ground are doing well; <i>boro</i> (spring) rice is being harvested, generally with prospect of a good outturn; cases of cholera are still reported from many places, and small-pox reported from some places; the public health is however generally fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 25th)	2	Two-tenths rain fell in Benares and Chandauli tahsils, and four-tenths in Gangapur tahsil on 23rd; threshing operations are still going on, and sugarcane is being irrigated; health of men and cattle good; cow-pox in Chandauli decreasing; food-grains plentiful; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 26th)		Very slight rain, not measurable; <i>rabi</i> crops threshed to a great extent; prices risen slightly; cholera not increased, none in city; cattle in good health.
Cawnpore („ 25th)	3	Average rainfall in three parganas over three-tenths; outturn in irrigated land good and in unirrigated land moderate; fever and small-pox continue in Derapur, otherwise health good; prices of <i>bajra</i> , gram, and <i>arkar</i> slightly risen.
Gorakhpur („ „)	Nil	Weather fine, cooler after two thunderstorms; cholera still continues in south, but is decreasing; outturn up to average; prices stationary.
Jhānsi („ 24th)	Nil	Prices stationary; small-pox amongst children and cattle-disease continue.
Agra („ 25th)	Nil	Harvest nearly finished; slight small-pox in city; general health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Farukhabad (April 25th)	Nil	Health good; prices slightly risen; <i>rabi</i> outturn moderate; weather fine.
Barcilly („ „)	Nil	Harvest over; market well supplied; prices normal; condition of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	Nil	Weather seasonable; health good; harvest finished; grain on threshing floors not coming into market, prices consequently show no disposition to fall; it is reported that as far as possible stocks will be accumulated this year in anticipation of an expected famine next year.
Kumaun („ „)	Rain partial	Weather stormy, rain partial; crops being cut in some places; some typhus and nine cases of sporadic cholera reported; cattle-disease continues; prices rising.
Lucknow („ „)	1	Rainfall on the evening of 22nd, one-tenth at sadr, three-tenths at Maliabad, and passing showers at Mohanlāganj; harvest operations completed, outturn fair; health fair; cattle-disease reported in the district; also a few cases of cholera.
Partabgarh („ „)		<i>Sawan</i> (millet), indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; cholera reported in tahsils Patti and Kunda, but decreasing.
Rae Bareilly („ 24th)		Duststorms, accompanied with very slight rainfall, on the evening of 21st, 22nd and 23rd; general health good; prices stationary.
Sitapur	Nil	Weather seasonable, mornings cold; cholera abating at Sitapur and Sidhauri; prices unchanged; market well supplied.
Fyzabad (April 25th)	1 (1-tenth at sadr and 5-tenths at Akbarpur).	Cholera prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in seven districts; prices have risen slightly in Allahabad, Cawnpore and Farukhabad and fallen in Moradabad, elsewhere they are stationary; the markets are well supplied; cholera is still prevalent in Fyzabad, but is decreasing in Gorakhpur and Sitapur; a few cases are reported from Lucknow, Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Kumaun; small-pox continues in Cawnpore, Moradabad, Agra, and Jhānsi, and typhus has appeared in Kumaun; cattle-disease has disappeared in Allahabad, but continues in Lucknow, Kumaun, and Jhānsi.
Punjab—(April 25th)		
Delhi	No rain reported	Harvesting nearly completed; small-pox abating; prices slightly fluctuating.
Hissar	No rain reported	Harvesting in progress; health good; prices fluctuating.
Umballa	No rain	Harvesting in progress; health good; prices steady.
Jullundur	No rain	Crops being harvested; health good; prices falling.
Lahore	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Rāwalpindi	35	Crops and health good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore	No rain	Crops being cut; health good; prices fluctuating.
Siālkot	No rain reported	Harvesting in progress; health good; prices steady.
Amritsar	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Poshāwar	1	Health good; prices rising.
Mooltan	No rain	Crops being harvested; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	No rain	Harvesting commenced; health good; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects and health good; prices generally steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 26th)		Weather cloudy, nights cool; prospects of crop fair; measles prevalent; cattle-disease reported; prices steady.
Bhopal („ 25th)		Weather fine and cloudy; threshing and winnowing approaching completion; isolated cases of cholera and small-pox; price of wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 24th)		Preparing land for <i>kharif</i> ; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Seoni („ 25th)	28	Weather cooler; winnowing progressing; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported; prices stationary.
Khandwa („ „)	Little rain	Weather very warm; small-pox reported; <i>kharif</i> preparation in progress; prices steady.
Hoshangabad („ „)		Weather seasonable; winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent; price of rice 9 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 22nd)		Days and nights cool; land being prepared for rice; cholera reported; price of rice 44 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 20th)		High winds, weather very warm; cholera reported; price of rice 56 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy and hot, with cool nights; threshing and winnowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on; preparation being made for <i>kharif</i> sowings; cholera and small-pox in several districts; prices steady.
British Burma—(April 26th)		
Akyab	Nil	Small-pox in two townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in four townships; total rainfall 40 inch.
Rangoon	02	One fatal case of cholera, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 178 inches.
Bassein	16	Nine deaths from cholera in Bassein town and 23 in Ngapootow township, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 78 inch.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Prome ...	Nil	Thirty-three deaths from cholera in Prome.
Aunherst (Moulmein) ...		Public health in Moulmein and district good; crops fair.
Toungoo ...	44	Thirty-three cases of small-pox, 8 of which fatal in Toungoo town and 5 in one township, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 47 inch. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera prevalent in Prome and Bassein, a few cases in Thayetmyo; small-pox in Akyab and Toungoo, public health otherwise good; cattle-disease in Akyab and a little in Shwegyeen and Toungoo; rain has fallen in most districts.
Assam—(April 26th)		
Gauhati ...	17	Weather very hot; cholera still at Barpeta; prospects of crops favourable, but rain required for tea.
Sylhet ...	Nil	Boro paddy again reported much injured; cattle-disease reported; cholera also reported; cultivation for <i>amun</i> and <i>aus</i> paddy progressing.
Cachar ...	Nil	Weather sultry; 6 cases of cholera reported from Katigara, 2 from Silchar, and 1 from Lakhimpur; cultivation of <i>dumali</i> and <i>murali</i> crops continues; rain wanted; price of common rice 22½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	188	Weather hot; sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy continues; cattle-disease still reported; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 26th)		
Bangalore ...	40 in the town	Wet crops continue to suffer; harvesting of sugarcane continues; prospects good; <i>rabi</i> ½ seer cheaper; fever and small-pox in Closepet and Kankanhally taluks; murrain prevalent to a considerable extent.
Mysore ...	14	Crops in fair condition; prices stationary.
Mercara ...	11	Rain sufficient in South Coorg for coffee blossom, but deficient in most parts of North Coorg and on the Sampaji Ghat; prices stationary; cholera on the increase. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell more or less throughout the State; wet crops continue indifferent; prospects fairly good; cholera continues at Hunsur, and a few cases have occurred on the line of road towards Mysore; fever generally prevalent, and murrain in parts.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 26th)		
Amritoti ...		Weather warm; <i>kharif</i> ploughing continues; wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers.
Akola ...		Cultivators busily engaged in preparing fields for the coming season.
Hyderabad (April 27th) ...		Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops concluded; <i>tabi</i> reappings continue; want of water is felt in places; small-pox and cattle-disease prevail in places; prices—wheat 17½, rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 29, and <i>tur</i> 29 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 26th)		
Indore ...		No change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior) ...		Weather warm; wheat 18½, gram 23, <i>bajra</i> 20, and <i>juar</i> 24 seers per rupee.
Sutna ...		Weather hot; prospects and health good.
Rutlam ...		No report received.
Neemuch ...		Weather hot; 5 cases of small-pox under medical treatment.
Goona ...		Crops and health good; wheat 27 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...		Weather hot, occasionally cloudy; prospects good, but wheat harvest said to be light; small-pox in the city of Bhopal.
Agar ...		Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	No rain	Public health good.
Manpur ...		Weather cloudy and warm; harvesting of wheat in progress; fever and cough prevailing; wheat 18½, gram 23½, <i>juar</i> 23½, and <i>mukka</i> 30 seers per rupee.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 26th) ...		Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 23rd) ...		Tanks and wells fair; health good; weather fairly cool for season of year.
Marwar („ 21st) ...		Plenty of water in tanks and wells; health good; not so warm as previous week, nights cool; prices firm; crops harvested.
Meywar („ 22nd) ...		Tanks and wells good; cholera still prevalent, 51 deaths during week; harvest finished; prices stationary.
Harowti („ „) ...		Small-pox prevalent; harvest concluded; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar („ 19th) ...		Weather continues unsettled; wells and tanks low; mild type of small-pox about.
Ajmere („ 21st) ...		Weather seasonable; health good.
Jypore („ 25th) ...		Prices stationary; health good; wells failing; prices falling.
Bhurtpore ...		Report not received.
Ulwur ...		Report not received.
Nepal—(April 20th)		
Katmandu ...		Weather seasonable.

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



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 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.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1881-82.

No. 4541, dated Allahabad, the 1st March 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A, B and C-14 for kharif, 1881-82.

OBSERVATIONS.—The kharif season of the year 1881 was characterised by moderate and seasonable rains through June, July and August, when water is in greatest request for kharif grain crops, and by a scanty fall in September. Thus the season differed in character from that of the preceding year, when the almost entire cessation of rain during August and the first half of September caused a great deal of canal-water to be taken for the grain crops.

In spite, however, of the season of 1880 being apparently more favourable to canal-irrigation than that of 1881, there is a slight increase on the latter: the total area of 1881 being 706,025 acres against 700,139 in 1880.

The differences of the two seasons are, however, at once apparent in the details of the irrigation given below, which show the increase of cotton and indigo at the expense of food-crops—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Sugarcane	135,292	164,569
Food-grains	277,317	135,159
Dyes, fibres and others	287,530	406,297
TOTAL	700,139	706,025

The above table indicates how readily the irrigation now adapts itself to the wants of the season, and what a permanent hold it has taken of the agriculture of the canal-irrigated districts.

2. The following statement shows in detail the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last four years :—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Sugarcane	147,661	165,661	135,292	164,569
Rice	79,257	75,903	135,570	101,755
Bajra and juar	12,079	6,635	43,266	4,141
Maize	65,818	17,265	89,274	22,376
Other food-grains	19,326	12,535	9,207	6,887
Fodder crops	17,155	5,996	7,924	4,554
Fibres	74,532	59,580	63,680	63,247
Dyes	228,284	185,195	194,983	319,992
Miscellaneous	15,914	26,871	20,943	18,504
TOTAL	660,026	555,641	700,139	706,025

Sugar, following probably the fluctuations of the market, has risen again to the area of 1879. There was a decrease in rice everywhere except in the Northern Division of the Ganges Canal and on the Eastern Jumna Canal, where it is a firmly established staple crop. There was a decrease also on the Rohilkhand Canals, but the large area irrigated on the latter canals in 1880 was quite exceptional. The decrease in food-grains has already been commented on. The area of cotton for the two years was nearly the same. Dyes increased by 125,009 acres, which is 64 per cent. of the area of 1880. Of this increase, however, 36,707* acres was due to the spread of irrigation on the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals. At the same time there was a very large increase in the Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh Divisions of the Ganges, and in the Cawnpore and Etawah Divisions of the Lower Ganges Canals, so that the aggregate area is very much in excess of the highest area hitherto recorded.

3. The following compares the areas of the two years 1880 and 1881 by canals :—

	1880.	1881.	More.	Less.
Upper Ganges	305,554	296,554	...	9,000
Lower Ganges	183,974	204,572	20,598	...
Agra	36,027	56,497	20,470	...
Eastern Jumna	107,454	104,197	...	3,257
Rohilkhand	57,644	35,922	...	21,722
Dun	6,441	5,315	...	1,126
Bijnor	2,808	2,894	86	...
Hamirpur Lakes	180	45	...	135
Jhansi	57	29	...	28
TOTAL	700,139	706,025	41,154	35,268

On the Upper Ganges Canal the increase was in indigo, which was more than double the area of the preceding years, and the decrease was chiefly in food-grains; but there was a decrease of 5,000 acres in cotton also, due doubtless to the difference in the two seasons.

The increase in the Lower Ganges Canal was due entirely to the new Divisions, as shown in the margin.* The Bhognipur Division shows 21,266 acres as its first kharif irrigation, and of this 16,794 acres is indigo,—a crop which is sure to maintain its area.

The following gives further details of the areas for the two years on the newly opened lines of the Lower Ganges Canal :—

	1880.	1881.
Sugarcane	2,739	6,652
Indigo	13,171	51,855
Cotton	1,220	250
Others	11,587	7,770

The large proportion of sugarcane and indigo during 1881 is an encouraging sign of the future of this canal.

There is an increase of 20,470 acres on the Agra Canal. This, again, has been in the more valuable crops, as shown below :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Sugarcane	1,063	2,148
Cotton, &c.	16,546	27,665
Indigo	7,865	22,682
Others	10,553	4,002

There is, however, no rice irrigation at present.

In the Rohilkhand Canals the decrease was wholly in sugarcane and rice, which indeed absorb 98 per cent. of the irrigation. The irrigation in Rohilkhand is materially affected by the season and by the supply of water in the streams. In 1880 there was a scarcity of rain on the plains, while there was a good supply of water in the hill streams. In 1881 the rainfall in the plains was more seasonable, and so less irrigation was done.

The decrease in the Dún irrigation was in sugarcane, and was due to the same cause.

4. The following statement compares the assessment on account of occupiers' rates for the last four years :—

Canal.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	13,18,842	12,01,470	9,09,785	9,69,853
Lower Ganges	...	31,072	4,15,906	4,92,948
Agra	1,23,138	69,478	98,055	1,68,898
Eastern Jumna	3,84,001	3,99,739	3,99,757	4,29,219
Rohilkhand	19,053	20,106	46,857	33,527
Dun	11,097	19,219	17,115	15,752
Bijnor	...	1,146	4,781	5,378
Bundelkhand	309	469	479	131
TOTAL	18,56,440	17,42,699	18,92,735	21,15,706

The rate per acre is close to Rs. 3, which is higher than the rate of any other year except that of 1879, when the rate was Rs. 3.14. The slightly lower rate of 1881 is due to the very large proportion of indigo. As the irrigation on the new canals increases, the higher rates assessed on this irrigation will begin to tell.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments; and that it be published in the *Government Gazette*.

By Order, &c.,

J. G. FORBES, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,

*Joint-Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.*

No. A-14.—KHARIF STATEMENT.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1881-82.
Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the N.-W. Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	AREA IRRIGATED.		1881-82 AS COMPARED WITH 1880-81.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.												TOTAL.	
	Kharif 1881-82.	Kharif 1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		1881.	1880.
					1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.				
Saharanpur	52,473	50,850	1,623	...	1	10	47	63	116	158	78	12	11	102	263	345		
Muzaffarnagur	76,931	73,118	3,813	...	2	3	20	56	90	106	101	21	...	198	216	392		
Meerut	113,339	125,862	...	12,523	8	...	9	62	85	155	168	...	...	168	270	401		
Bulandshahr	78,037	79,098	...	1,061	...	...	24	75	98	112	67	6	...	...	193	216		
Aligarh	57,222	58,836	...	1,614	...	...	25	...	101	73	120	...	...	...	253	131		
Muttra	26,831	16,539	10,292	...	2	...	18	...	124	45	123	14	16	130	285	192		
Agra	15,615	10,617	4,998	...	...	...	15	...	187	79	161	7	...	23	363	114		
Etah	36,029	33,358	2,671	...	...	...	45	...	130	49	149	26	...	65	333	155		
Mainpuri	49,451	42,634	6,817	...	...	...	40	...	178	80	203	16	...	36	427	143		
Farukhabad	21,493	19,553	1,941	...	...	...	4	...	114	57	163	...	...	...	254	147		
Etawa	58,117	48,080	10,037	...	...	...	16	...	114	81	119	...	...	...	295	112		
Cawnpur	61,881	64,518	...	3,137	...	...	15	...	124	35	173	15	...	...	371	67		
Delhi	26	422	...	396	...	...	2	...	13	115	75	88	...	...	234	262		
Gurgaon	14,875	9,814	5,061	...	...	...	1	...	13	83	47	...	...	...	196	133		
Dehra Dun	82,248	6,152	...	837	...	...	19	...	245	284	277	126	...	37	806	644		
Bijnor	5,315	2,894	86	...	...	...	2	...	73	124	121	171	...	145	369	321		
Tarai	663,135	2,808	...	1,537	...	...	19	...	78	156	91	134	...	124	429	311		
Philhit	144,230	5,129	...	2,676	...	...	3	...	156	91	134	29	...	50	236	401		
Bareilly	6,879	9,055	...	17,509	...	...	13	...	49	139	216	51	...	82	345	262		
Jhansi	1,223,040	43,460	...	...	...	...	9	...	29	124	91	110	...	7	439	187		
Hamirpur.	1,037,416	25,951	...	28	...	...	...	...	12	169	118	249	...	38	273	98		
	1,002,880	57	...	135	...	...	18	...	116	69	112	19	...	...	...	...		
	1,463,424	180	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

No. B-14.—KHARIF STATEMENT.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1881-82.
Statement in acres of crops irrigated by districts.

Crops.	Grand Total.																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Gardens and orchards		1,009	600	1,232	1,090	679	245	706	800	964	368	753	1,060	2	88	274	1	3	23	303	5	27	10,232
2. Sugarcane		15,176	39,480	64,781	8,398	772	620	706	2,365	5,074	2,893	6,300	4,636	...	835	1,063	2,674	487	1,446	6,846	16	1	164,569
3. 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
Bajra		2	...	...	10	13	30	10	23	1	...	4	...	...	35	...	...	...	1	41	...	...	170
Juar		...	...	25	206	901	287	537	356	431	50	427	235	...	508	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	3,971
Maize		755	3,358	9,507	1,307	2,357	177	226	1,264	1,389	197	903	603	1	195	7	...	...	...	130	...	...	22,376
Miscellaneous		171	438	606	382	482	159	49	863	1,871	229	978	115	2	24	...	23	...	...	30	...	1	6,423
4. Pulses		51	259	63	11	...	28	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	464
5. Fodder crops		424	759	2,116	1,078	93	55	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4,554
6. Fibres—Cotton		640	3,370	10,889	10,915	5,760	14,266	2,339	1,782	714	8	134	17	17	10,971	1	7	...	...	10	...	...	61,840
Other fibres		145	508	...	1	7	80	110	262	273	...	12	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,407
7. Dyes—Indigo		992	3,594	13,145	53,743	45,141	10,542	10,637	26,704	36,385	16,945	46,345	52,729	...	2,096	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	319,040
Other dyes		341	225	11	299	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952
8. Drugs—Opium		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other drugs		206	58	76	63	15	8	2	25	36	60	6	8	...	1	117	...	...	...	7	...	...	683
9. Oil-seeds		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous*		249	203	192	255	446	337	280	1,273	1,657	524	1,251	832	4	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,585
TOTAL, 1881-82		52,473	76,931	113,339	78,037	57,222	26,831	15,615	36,029	49,451	21,493	59,117	61,881	26	14,875	5,315	2,894	3,592	6,379	25,951	29	45	706,025
TOTAL, 1880-81		50,850	74,118	125,862	79,098	58,836	16,539	10,617	33,358	42,634	19,552	48,080	64,518	422	9,814	6,152	2,808	5,129	9,055	43,460	57	180	700,139

* Watered once, and insufficiently watered.

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

No. C-14—KHARIF STATEMENT.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE K HARIF SEASON 1881-82.
Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	GANGES CANAL.				LOWER GANGES CANAL.				TOTAL.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bun Canals.	BUNDKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.		Grand Total.				
	Northw.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	TOTAL.														
						Narora.	Mathura.	Cawnpore.						Bhagnipur.						
1. Gardens and orchards	209	484	575	878	1,199	3,345	290	721	1,031	1,119	314	3,479	1,773	999	329	274	5	27	1	10,232
2. Sugarcane	22,395	22,677	36,303	7,388	1,853	90,616	948	3,565	5,733	7,661	2,139	20,046	39,226	2,148	8,779	1,063	16	1	2,671	164,569
3. 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	101,755
Bajra	1	15	...	8	24	48	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	75	42	...	...	...	...	170
Juar	...	...	...	124	1,419	1,543	75	104	142	673	133	1,127	...	1,283	18	...	...	...	...	3,971
Maize	189	410	3,771	1,310	3,414	9,084	230	249	725	1,478	586	3,288	9,302	575	130	7	...	...	...	22,376
Miscellaneous	136	307	410	522	641	2,026	265	943	317	1,980	30	3,535	576	232	30	...	...	1	23	6,423
4. Pulses	226	30	95	...	10	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	67	...	...	...	...	3	464
5. Fodder crops	182	625	1,545	1,088	7	3,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	61	...	...	...	...	6	4,554
6. Fibres—Cotton	...	2,315	4,210	10,717	9,175	26,417	51	66	12	367	133	629	7,308	27,470	10	1	...	...	7	61,840
Other fibres	635	...	...	...	19	654	225	176	2	125	11	539	18	195	1	...	...	...	...	1,407
7. Dyes—Indigo	...	20,487	5,884	41,578	60,659	128,608	9,434	25,577	45,249	66,288	16,794	163,392	4,316	22,682	42	...	...	...	...	319,040
Other dyes	566	...	...	386	...	952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952
8. Drugs—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other drugs	...	28	19	63	...	118	9	34	75	11	2	131	304	6	7	117	...	...	...	683
9. Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous*	...	391	...	...	546	97	942	1,174	807	1,376	1,064	5,363	584	701	...	...	...	...	...	7,585
TOTAL, 1881-82	41,840	49,588	61,809	64,595	79,722	296,554	12,563	32,698	54,554	83,491	21,266	204,572	104,197	56,497	35,922	5,315	29	45	2,891	706,025
TOTAL, 1880-81	35,265	49,252	66,039	70,162	84,886	305,554	8,582	20,135	61,945	93,312	...	183,974	107,454	36,027	57,644	6,441	57	180	2,808	700,139

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

* Watered once, and insufficiently watered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH MARCH 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 26TH MARCH 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 25TH MARCH 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
8th April 1882	Guaranteed.												
	Eastern Bengal	176	Rs. 59,666	Rs. 339	172	Rs. 79,245	Rs. 460	Rs. 43,41,465	Rs. 488	Rs. 51,59,734	Rs. 585	Rs. 8,18,269	Rs. ...
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,00,411	184	547	1,18,061	216	44,77,982	159	51,83,676	185	7,05,694	...
1st ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,77,233	410	676	2,36,081	349	1,22,29,230	352	95,10,012	274	...	27,19,218
8th ditto	Madras	858	1,26,124	147	858	1,26,484	147	59,90,292	136	62,38,205	142	2,47,913	...
1st ditto	South Indian	655	70,629	108	655	80,307	123	35,68,354	108	36,43,195	109	74,841	...
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,28,406	434	1,446	9,28,234	642	2,59,91,584	352	3,43,02,286	463	83,10,702	...
1st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	2,60,373	586	461	2,45,488	532	83,10,907	364	94,31,247	413	11,20,340	...
	TOTAL	4,804	15,22,842	317	4,815	18,13,900	377	6,49,09,814	265	7,31,68,355	299	85,58,541	...
8th April 1882	State.												
	East Indian	1,507	8,60,398	571	1,507	10,26,221	681	4,23,14,170	546	4,62,38,208	599	39,24,038	...
8th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	4,817	172	28	5,156	184	1,44,878	101	1,56,013	109	11,135	...
8th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,577	58	27	1,423	53	65,019	47	66,373	48	1,354	...
8th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	28,285	122	233	46,010	197	16,09,730	136	18,91,605	159	2,84,875	...
8th ditto	Tirhoot	82	11,828	144	85	13,155	155	5,46,722	138	5,93,061	144	51,339	...
8th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	18,356	234	57	13,521	237	4,87,058	166	5,33,371	187	46,318	...
8th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,217	111	29	2,585	87	1,38,981	93	1,30,133	88	...	8,648
8th ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	4,206	49	86	4,723	55	46,499	47	3,31,900	75	2,85,401	...
8th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	643	54	12	882	73	17,414	59	40,223	65	22,809	...
15th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	2,81,193	276	1,117	2,36,875	212	61,54,059	143	98,29,555	183	36,75,296	...
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,624	169	45	23,862	530	2,42,227	100	5,31,327	230	2,89,100	...
8th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	5,051	76	98	16,221	166	1,58,875	57	4,00,631	110	2,41,756	...
1st ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	52,202	324	161	51,672	321	13,91,071	168	14,49,651	181	98,580	...
1st ditto	Sindia	70	6,300	90	75	7,303	97	2,26,416	64	3,18,169	84	91,753	...
1st ditto	Punjab Northern	285	94,494	331	368	82,204	223	37,94,781	348	30,88,141	166	...	206,640
1st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	93,898	329	660	73,689	112	68,62,113	209	50,55,071	149	...	207,042
8th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	1,281	56	...	...	13,803	31	13,803	...
	TOTAL	2,855	6,08,696	213	3,104	5,80,517	187	2,18,85,843	171	2,44,76,827	160	25,90,984	...
1st April 1882	Native States.												
	Bhuvanagar-Gondal	192	13,664	71	194	27,278	141	1,20,034	52	7,96,337	89	6,76,303	...
8th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,481	111	121	15,319	127	6,84,578	110	7,74,272	125	89,694	...
18th Mar. 1882.	Mysore	58	3,261	56	...	(a)...	...	(b)7,972	34	(c)1,48,160	43	1,40,194	...
	TOTAL	371	30,406	82	315	42,597	135	8,12,584	92	17,18,775	95	9,06,191	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,537	30,22,342	317	9,741	34,63,235	356	12,99,22,411	283	14,59,02,165	295	1,59,79,754	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,53,73,227	142	7,13,75,267	144	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,45,49,184	140	7,45,26,898	151	99,77,714	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st February 1881 to 19th March 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1881 to 15th March 1882.

No. XIII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST 5 DAYS OF MARCH 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST 5 DAYS OF MARCH 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1880 TO 31ST MARCH 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1881 TO 31ST MARCH 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed.													
8th Apl. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	44,469	253	172	61,272	356	43,85,034	486	52,21,006	582	8,35,072	...
1st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	69,589	127	547	98,606	180	45,47,571	169	52,82,282	185	7,34,711	...
1st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,52,472	225	676	1,84,385	273	1,23,81,702	351	96,94,397	275	...	26,87,305
8th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,45,217	169	858	1,08,926	127	61,35,509	137	63,47,131	142	2,11,622	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	48,937	75	655	59,872	91	36,17,291	108	37,03,067	109	85,776	...
8th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	4,62,017	319	1,446	8,59,809	595	2,61,53,631	353	3,51,82,095	466	87,08,464	...
1st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	2,49,821	563	461	2,16,071	469	85,60,728	369	96,17,318	415	10,86,590	...
	TOTAL ...	4,804	11,72,552	244	4,815	15,88,941	330	6,60,82,366	265	7,50,57,296	300	89,74,930	...
State.													
8th Apl. 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	7,02,539	466	1,507	8,26,264	548	4,30,16,709	517	4,70,64,472	600	40,47,763	...
8th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,010	72	28	2,570	92	1,46,888	101	1,58,583	109	11,695	...
8th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,068	40	27	1,134	42	66,107	47	67,507	48	1,400	...
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	25,300	110	233	33,566	144	16,35,030	136	19,28,171	160	2,93,141	...
8th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	11,071	135	85	12,506	147	5,57,793	133	6,10,567	144	53,774	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	9,599	168	57	10,112	177	4,96,657	167	5,43,483	163	46,826	...
8th ditto ...	Muttra-Hatbras ...	29	2,510	87	29	2,119	73	1,41,491	94	1,32,252	88	...	9,23
8th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	2,966	34	86	5,285	61	49,465	47	3,37,165	75	2,87,700	...
8th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	463	39	12	835	70	17,877	58	41,058	66	23,181	...
15th ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,00,400	99	1,117	2,03,409	182	62,54,459	143	1,00,32,764	183	37,78,305	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	6,250	139	45	9,794	218	2,46,477	101	5,41,121	230	2,92,644	...
8th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	3,572	54	98	15,575	159	1,62,447	57	4,16,206	111	2,53,759	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	37,777	235	161	43,628	271	14,28,848	170	15,33,279	183	1,04,431	...
1st ditto ...	Sindia ...	70	4,122	59	75	7,118	95	2,30,538	84	3,25,287	85	94,749	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern	285	57,760	203	368	83,729	228	38,52,541	347	31,71,870	167	...	6,80,671
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	87,532	133	660	74,272	113	69,49,645	209	61,29,343	149	...	13,20,301
8th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	817	35	...	...	14,620	31	14,620	...
	TOTAL ...	2,855	3,52,420	123	3,104	5,06,449	163	2,22,38,263	171	2,49,83,276	160	27,45,013	...
Native States.													
1st Apl. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ..	192	10,976	57	194	23,711	125	1,31,010	53	8,20,048	90	6,89,038	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	14,840	123	121	12,116	100	6,99,418	110	7,86,388	125	86,970	...
18th Mar. 1882	Mysore ...	58	1,991	34	...	(a) ...	...	(b) 7,972	34	(c) 1,48,166	43	1,40,194	...
	TOTAL ...	371	27,807	75	315	35,827	114	8,38,400	93	17,54,602	95	9,16,202	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,537	22,55,318	236	9,741	29,57,481	304	13,21,75,738	283	14,88,59,646	296	1,66,83,908	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,63,87,225	142	7,27,65,283	145	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,57,88,513	141	7,60,94,363	151	1,08,05,850	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st February 1881 to 10th March 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1881 to 10th March 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd MAY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been some rain in most districts of the Madras Presidency, and slight showers in two districts of Mysore. In the Bombay Presidency light rain has occurred in two districts, and in the Central Provinces in one district. Assam still continues to record more or less heavy showers.

The harvesting of a few crops is still going on in some districts of the Madras Presidency. Coffee blossoms and rice ears are setting in Coorg. In the Mysore State wet crops have withered in parts, but elsewhere are in a fair condition; and harvesting of sugarcane continues. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest has now been completed. In the Punjab it is progressing. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it has been completed, and sugarcane is being irrigated. In Bengal standing crops are doing well.

Preparations for *kharif* sowings have either just begun or are progressing in the Central Provinces, in the Bombay Presidency, in Berar. In Bengal rain is reported to be much wanted in several districts for cultivation of the autumn crops, and the spring rice harvest is expected to yield a good crop. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the produce of the late harvest is coming into the markets. In Dharwar rain is now urgently wanted, and in a part of Ahmednagar the water-supply is failing. The want of water is also felt in some taluks of the Nizam's Territories. In the Mysore State water and pasturage are scarce, and prospects depend on seasonable rain. In the Madras Presidency standing crops are generally fair or good, and preparations for the next crop have begun in Malabar and Travancore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary		Standing crops (wet) good; harvest paddy and sugarcane, yield average; fever in one taluk.
Kurnool		Harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Guntur	44 (average of three stations).	Standing crops, paddy, cotton and gingelly, thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent; sporadic cholera in parts; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna	46 (average of five stations).	Fever, small-pox, and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras)	69 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good where irrigation, backward elsewhere; harvest (wet and dry) grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore	51 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops generally fair; harvest (wet and dry) grains, outturn wet below average, dry poor; small-pox and fever in parts.
Tanjore	42 (average of two stations).	Standing crops good; harvest (wet and dry) grains, yield below average; a few cases of cholera.
Madura	89 (average of five stations).	Harvest paddy, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Malabar	62 (average of seven stations).	Preparations for first crop commenced in parts; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease prevail in parts.
Travancore	03	Ploughing and sowing progressing; fever slightly prevalent; harvest paddy, yield average.
Bombay—(May 3rd)		
Kurrachee		River reading at Kotri on 1st, 7 feet 10 inches against 6 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in Ghorabari taluka; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 40 and 36, in Dadu 28 and 48, in Manjhand 26, 44 and 50, in Ghorabari 16, 48 and 52, and in Sujawal 16, 48 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		River again rising; <i>kharif</i> operations commenced in some talukas; slight fever in seven and small-pox in two talukas; wheat 25, <i>juari</i> 45, <i>bajri</i> 40, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		<i>Rabi</i> harvest completed; health good; wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		<i>Rabi</i> harvesting nearly over; public health good; cattle-disease in part of Kadi division; <i>bajri</i> 30 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat		Cotton picking continues; <i>juari</i> 36 and <i>nagli</i> 53 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 41½, wheat 31, and <i>juari</i> 67 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 1° warm; abnormal wind southerly till 29th, afterwards northerly; vapour in air normal, except on 2nd, when it was defective.
Poonā		Four cholera cases in one village of Indapur, 2 fatal, 15 in Jejuri and Purandhar, 6 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 45 and <i>juari</i> 56 lbs. per rupee, in Poonā <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		Land being prepared for next season; water-supply in Parner taluka failing; <i>juari</i> —maximum 96 lbs. in Jhanukhed, minimum 57 in Nowasa, <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 in Jhanukhed, minimum 48 in Kopargaon; slight cattle-disease in Karjat.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Sholapur		<i>Juari</i> 73 lbs. 10 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 58 lbs. 24 tolas.
Dharwar	 Slight rain at Bankapur, urgently wanted everywhere.	Ground being prepared for early crops; cotton-picking almost completed; scarcity of drinking water continues in Navalgund, Gadag, Hangal, Karajgi, Khalghatgi, and Kod talukas; public health good; rice 22 and <i>juari</i> 58 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	 '92 in petta Sirpa	Sugarcane planting and harvesting second crop continue; cattle-disease in three talukas, severe at Karwar, 33 cattle died; small-pox at Bhatkhul and Sidapur; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 15, in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather hot; cholera decreasing in Rajkot town, 9 new and 7 fatal cases, none in camp; <i>bajri</i> 26 and <i>juari</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(May 3rd)—		
Chittagong	 Nil	General Remarks.— <i>Rabi</i> harvest generally completed; preparation of land for next season begun in a few districts; slight rain in Kanara, Belgaum, and part of Dharwar, in last district urgently wanted; water-supply failing in one taluka of Ahmednagar; slight fever and cattle-disease in a few places; cholera in Rajkot, Tanna, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, and Satara; prices generally steady.
Dacca		Weather sultry and hot, rain much needed for cultivation of <i>aus</i> (autumn rice); prospects and yield of crops fair; cholera and small-pox yet continue; general health fair; prices steady.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	 Nil	No report received.
Moorsheadabad	 Nil	No crops on the ground; land being prepared for early and winter crops, as far as the want of rain will allow; rain urgently wanted; prices of common rice stationary; public health generally good; sporadic cholera reported from Baraipur and Dum-Dum sub-divisions and from the suburbs.
Rajshahye	 Nil; '25 in Natore	Both ploughing and sowing are interrupted for want of rain; cholera has disappeared from Jangipur town, but still prevails in Bhagwangola.
Burdwan	 Nil	Sowings greatly interfered with by want of rain; cholera and fever still reported; cattle-disease in Natore.
Rungpore	 Nil	Weather very hot, but strong breeze at night; rain required for ploughing; cholera cases still reported.
Bhagálpur	 Nil	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; prices of foodgrains stationary; cholera reported from some parts.
Purneah	 Nil	Preparation being made for paddy sowing; rain much required; cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Patna	 Nil	Rain wanted; prospects of crops fair; sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> going on; cholera has abated a little.
Durbhunga	 Nil	Rain wanted to facilitate preparation of land for sowing of autumn crops; cases of cholera and small-pox still reported from Barh and Behar sub-divisions.
Hazáribágh	 Nil	Wind variable; weather hot during the day, but cool at night; indigo reports good; prices stationary; cholera prevalent in the town and in the interior.
Cuttack	 '09	Weather very hot; ploughing going on in several parts of the district; a few cases of cholera and small-pox still reported; general health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 2nd)	 Nil	Spring rice still being harvested; ploughing in progress; cholera reported in the interior.
Allahabad (" 3rd)	 Nil	General Remarks.—More rain is still much wanted in several places for cultivation of autumn crops; crops on the ground are doing well; spring rice harvest expected to yield a good crop; cholera is still reported from several places and small-pox from some; public health is, however, on the whole fair.
Cawnpore (" 2nd)	 Nil	Irrigation of sugarcane continues; health of men and cattle good; foodgrains plentiful; prices steady.
Gorakhpur (" ")	 Nil	Threshing nearly over; fever increasing; cholera slightly increased, but not of virulent kind; city exceptionally healthy; prices slightly risen; cattle in good condition.
Jhānsi (" 1st)	 Nil	<i>Rabi</i> cut, outturn in irrigated land good, in unirrigated land below average; fever is prevalent; prices unchanged.
Agra (" 2nd)	 Nil	Weather fine; average outturn bad; little demand for grain in market; cholera decreasing; prices stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	 Nil	A slight shower at Mau on the 22nd; prices stationary; small-pox and cattle-disease on the decrease.
Bareilly (" ")	 Nil	Harvest finished; slight fever and small-pox in city; general health good; prices rising slightly.
Meerut (" ")	 Nil	Slight fever prevalent; prices fallen; <i>rabi</i> crops average; weather getting warmer, wind west.
Kumaun (" ")		Harvest over; markets well supplied; prices steady; some cattle-disease in tahsil Aonla; general condition of the people good; some small-pox in the city.
Lucknow (" ")	 Nil	Weather close, easterly wind; some small-pox still reported; harvest completed; new grain slowly coming into market; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Partabgarh (May 2nd)	 Nil	<i>Rabi</i> being garnered; <i>sawan</i> has been cut; indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; prices continue steady; general health good; a little cholera reported in tahsils Patti and Kunda.
Sitapur (" ")	 Nil	Weather normal, easterly wind prevalent until 1st; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" ")	 Nil	Sugarcane being irrigated; cholera still prevalent.
Punjab—(May 2nd)		
Delhi	 Nil	General Remarks.—Partial showers fell in two districts; prices show little fluctuation; cholera prevails in Fyzabad and has increased slightly in Allahabad, but is decreasing in Gorakhpur and Sitapur; a few cases have occurred in Lucknow and Partabgarh; slight small-pox in five districts; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and has decreased in Jhānsi; a few cases are reported in Lucknow and Bareilly.
Hissar	 Nil	Harvest over, yield average; general health fair; small-pox abating; prices slightly increasing.
Umballa	 Nil	Harvesting and winnowing continue; prices fluctuating; health good.
Jullundur	 Nil	Threshing in progress; prices steady; health good.
Amritsar	 Nil	Crops cut; prices falling; health good.
Lahore	 Nil	Crops being reaped; prices falling; health good.
Ferozepore	 Nil	Crops cut; prices fluctuating; health good.
Sialkot	 Nil	Crops being cut; prices rising; health good.
Rawalpindi	 Nil	Crops being cut; prices steady; health good.
Peshawar	 Nil	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices falling.
Mooltan	 Nil	Harvest good; prices falling; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	 Nil	Crops being reaped; prices steady; health good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 3rd)		Crops being reaped; prices steady; health good.
Jubbulpore (" 2nd)		Crops cut; prices fluctuating; health good.
Saugor (" 1st)		Crops being cut; prices rising; health good.
Seoni (" 2nd)		Crops being cut; prices steady; health good.
Hoshangabad (" ")		Agricultural prospects and health good; prices falling.
Raipur (April 29th)		Harvest good; prices falling; health good.
Sambalpur (" 27th)	 '80	Crops being reaped; prices steady; health good.
Khandwa (May 2nd)		Crops being reaped; prices steady; health good.
British Burma—		
Akyab		General Remarks.—Prospects and health good; prices fluctuating and have a downward tendency.
Rangoon		Cloudy, latterly with high wind; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices steady.
Bassein		Hot and cloudy; threshing and winnowing complete; land under preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings; cholera 23 deaths, small-pox 6 deaths; wheat 22 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Prome		Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> outturn indifferent; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; small-pox prevails; prices steady.
Amherst (Moulmein)		Cholera spreading, 10 deaths; small-pox 13 deaths; slight cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Toungoo		Weather seasonable; winnowing continues; small-pox 167 cases; wheat 18 seers, rice 9 seers, <i>juari</i> 25 seers per rupee.
Assam—(May 3rd)		
Gauhati	 '5	Days hot, nights pleasant; land being prepared for rice sowings; cholera 10 deaths; rice 40, and wheat 38 seers per rupee.
Sylhet	 2:52	Stormy weather at the beginning of the week; fields being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; cholera 34 deaths; rice 54 seers per rupee.
Cachar	 2:31	Very warm; 113 cases small-pox, 6 deaths; wheat 18 seers and <i>juari</i> 34 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh	 2:30	General Remarks.—Cloudy and hot, with cool nights; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; cholera spreading in eastern districts; small-pox in some districts; prices steady.

No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 3rd)		
Bangalore ...		Wet crops mostly withered; harvesting of sugarcane continues; prospects favourable; cattle-disease prevalent; slight fall in prices. Standing crops in fair condition; <i>cholum</i> , sesamum, and <i>ragi</i> were sown; water and pasturage scanty; no material change in prices. The <i>rysakh</i> rice crop has come into ear in a small portion of the Nanjrapatna taluk; the coffee blossom on estates on the Sampaji ghat scorched from want of rain, well elsewhere; prices stationary; small-pox prevalent, but no more cases of cholera. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain at Tumkur and Chickmangalur; crops in fair condition; prospects depending on seasonable rain; water and pasturage scarce; cholera prevalent in the towns of Mysore and Hunsur, and slight in two taluks; fever, small-pox, and murrain also prevalent more or less throughout the state.
Mysore ...		
Mercara ...		
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 3rd)		
Amráoti ...		Preparations for <i>khari</i> sowings in active progress; wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee. Weather warm; fields being prepared for <i>khari</i> sowing. <i>Tabi</i> reapings continue; want of water felt in some taluks; small-pox and cattle-disease prevail in places; prices of wheat 17, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 29, <i>tur</i> 28½, and gram 23½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Akola ...		
Hyderabad (April 27th) ...		
Central India States— (May 3rd)		
Indore ...		Weather cloudy and windy at intervals, nights cool and pleasant; health good; ground is being prepared for the first rain sowings. Weather warm; small-pox prevalent; wheat 18½, gram 23, <i>bajra</i> 19, and <i>juari</i> 24 seers per rupee. Prospects and health good. Health good; weather hot; prices stationary. No more small-pox; high winds prevailing. Wheat 26 seers per rupee; crops and health good; small-pox reported in district.
Morar (Gwalior) ...		
Sutna ...	No rain	
Nowgong ...		Weather seasonable; prospects good; small-pox prevalent. Health and prospects good. Weather cloudy and warm; prices steady.
Neemuch ...		
Goona ...		
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 3rd) ...		Weather seasonable, days little warm, nights cool. Tanks and wells fair; health good; fairly cool weather for season of year. Plenty of water in tanks and wells; health good; prospects good; weather close and warm, clouds forming; prices rising. Tanks and wells good; 41 deaths from cholera during week. Heat great by day, nights cool; small-pox at Shahpura, elsewhere abating. Tanks and wells low; west winds rather less; small-pox. Weather seasonable; small-pox prevalent; few cases of cholera in Todgarh tahsil.
Sirohi (April 13th) ...		
Marwar („ 28th) ...		
Meywar („ 29th) ...		Weather seasonable; health good; prices stationary. Health good; wells low; cotton being sown.
Harowti („ „) ...		
Jhallawar („ 26th) ...		
Ajmere (May 2nd) ...		Weather seasonable; health good; prices stationary. Health good; wells low; cotton being sown.
Jeypore („ „) ...		
Ulwur („ „) ...		
Nepal—(April 27th)		
Katmandu ...	97	Weather cloudy, cool and showery.

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



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 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.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

Nos. 186-202T., dated Simla, the 29th April 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 601T., dated the 10th January 1882, from the Director General of Telegraphs, together with its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1880-81.

RESOLUTION.—The result of operations for the five years from 1876-77 to 1880-81 shows that, in the year under review, the surplus of revenue receipts over the charges has for the first time more than covered the interest on the capital, calculated at the rate of 4½ per cent.

2. The surplus, after deducting interest, is Rs. 2,01,556, which is highly satisfactory, even allowing for the reduction of the total capital expenditure, which has been effected under the orders of Government for the recasting of the Capital Account of the Department. Under these orders the Capital Account has been reduced from Rs. 3,41,02,791, at which it stood in 1879-80, to Rs. 2,54,95,420 at the close of the year under review, the cost of abandoned lines having been struck out of the account.

3. The Ceylon Government resumed charge of its telegraph system from the 1st July 1880.

4. Some lines in Biluchistan and Afghanistan were abandoned during the year, and owing to this, and the transfer of the Ceylon Telegraphs, the line mileage has been reduced from 20,468 to 19,679; but the erection of additional wires on existing posts, &c., has increased the wire mileage from 51,945 to 54,433.

5. The value of stores purchased in India bears as yet a very small proportion (only about 15 per cent.) to those purchased in London. The quality of stores required for the Department is not such as can, as a rule, be procured in India.

6. Certain alterations in the Inland Tariff came into operation on the 1st April 1880, generally resulting in a reduction of charges. Notwithstanding this, however, the total number and value of paid messages exceeded those of the previous year.

7. The changes in the Foreign Tariff tended rather to an increase in the rates, but the percentages, both of number and value, were considerably greater than those of the previous year.

8. The average speed of transmission of messages over the main lines is, on the whole, satisfactory, as is also the fact that fewer interruptions to traffic occurred than in the previous years.

9. The report under review is noticeable as containing a reference to telephones, which have already been established in Simla, and were also used during the siege of Kandahar in August 1880.

10. The reorganisation of the Telegraph Department was sanctioned in the year under review, but was allowed to have retrospective effect from the 1st April 1880.

11. In future reports, one system of orthography should be adopted, and also one system of nomenclature for the different lines. At present, in some cases, the same names are differently spelt, and the same lines are differently named.

12. Private lines should in future be kept distinct from local lines, and the telephone lines separate from both.

13. Diagram B should also in future reports show the capital cost of telegraph lines, as well as the total collections.

14. The Government of India records, with much satisfaction, its appreciation of the able manner in which the Department has been administered during the year, and of the results of the year's operations.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon and the Commissioner in Sind.

Also, to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F, be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1880-81.

THE operations of the Department for the year 1880-81 continue to be satisfactory, and, by a most singular coincidence, show precisely the same total result as that of last year, *viz.*, a surplus of earnings over working expenses of Rs. 13,19,363,* the total working expenses being Rs. 32,00,967 and the earnings Rs. 45,20,330. In reality the results are more satisfactory than those of last year, inasmuch as the same net profit has been arrived at, though the value of free copies of Government and Press messages, credited to Revenue in previous years, has been omitted from the accounts of the present year.

2. The number of paid telegrams increased from 1,562,511 in 1879-80 to 1,656,230, of which latter 1,358,477 were inland and 297,753 foreign.

3. The miles of lines decreased from 20,468 to 19,679, and the miles of wires increased from 51,945 to 54,433. In addition 1,655 miles of wire, not the property of Government, were maintained by the Department for the service of Railway Companies, as against 1,761 during the previous year. The decrease in the miles of lines is owing to the re-transfer to the Ceylon Government of the lines in Ceylon, and also to the dismantling of the lines in Afghanistan. The increase in the mileage of wire is due to the erection of additional wires on the existing supports. The decrease in the mileage of wire, not the property of Government but maintained by this Department, is also due to the re-transfer to the Ceylon Government of the Ceylon Railway lines.

4. The number of Departmental Offices decreased from 276 to 254, and at the close of the year 680 Railway Telegraph Offices were technically supervised by the Department as against 633 during the previous year.

5. Notwithstanding the increase of traffic, the speed of transmission has been well maintained, and on the main routes, Calcutta to Bombay and Calcutta to Madras, has slightly increased. Details will be found at paragraph 27.

* After providing for a loss of Rs. 10,804 sustained in working the Ceylon system of Telegraphs for three months 1st April to 30th June 1880.

6. A clear idea of the progress that has been made year by year will be readily obtained from the following table and from diagrams A, B, C, attached to this Report:—

HEADS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Total expenditure per message	3.69	3.69	3.44	3.15	3.11	2.48	2.30	2.24	1.93	1.93
Total receipts per message	2.55	2.67	2.69	2.66	2.62	2.48	2.44	2.68	2.77	2.73
Total expenditure per mile of line (including rented lines)	154.53	162.12	161.54	160.00	154.08	145.02	147.08	151.10	143.15	157.32
Total receipts per mile of line (including rented lines)	107.62	117.09	126.39	134.90	130.19	145.00	155.61	180.87	205.57	222.17
Total expenditure per mile of wire (including rented wires)	81.74	81.58	79.03	78.58	72.87	63.27	58.76	60.32	56.34	57.07
Total receipts per mile of wire (including rented wires)	56.94	58.92	61.84	66.26	61.58	63.26	62.17	72.20	80.90	82.37
Number of messages per mile of line (excluding rented lines)	43.04	44.27	47.56	52.12	55.40	65.26	77.47	76.66	86.80	97.64
Number of messages per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)	23.44	23.67	25.08	27.39	28.87	32.77	39.45	38.16	42.97	44.47
Number of messages per office (paid and proforma)	3,310	3,396	3,341	3,752	4,095	4,774	5,711	5,520	5,690	6,530
Message Revenue only per mile of wire (excluding rented wires)	58.67	63.14	65.40	68.29	71.33	75.68	89.60	90.40	107.29	107.94
Message Revenue only per mile of line (excluding rented lines)	107.77	118.08	124.20	129.91	136.91	150.71	170.80	181.61	216.64	237.00
Average cost to { Inland { State { Private	8.78	8.33	8.26	8.33	8.07	8.24	8.86	8.55	4.09	4.13
sender per { Foreign (In- { State { Private	1.77	1.82	1.72	1.63	1.58	1.56	1.51	1.49	1.48	1.35
message { dian share) { State { Private	13.30	10.07	9.35	8.47	9.10	15.08	15.86	13.17	15.04	13.80
	5.75	6.56	6.24	5.73	5.69	4.90	4.51	4.30	4.24	3.82

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

7. The total net capital expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 9,88,543. Under orders of Government the capital account has been reduced by deducting the cost of abandoned lines, &c., and now stands at the close of the year 1880-81 at Rs. 2,54,99,765.

8. The following is a brief statement of receipts and expenditure on revenue account of the whole Department, including India and Ceylon, for the year 1880-81:—

EXPENDITURE.	India.	Ceylon.*	TOTAL.	Rs.
Expenditure in India and Ceylon	...	...	...	82,00,967
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Paid Messages	38,71,179	18,061	38,89,240	
State Railways	4,08,336	450	4,08,786	
Guaranteed Railways	95,096	...	95,096	
Claims from Guarantors, &c.	45,090	...	45,090	
Minor undertakings	16,973	160	17,133	
Miscellaneous	18,465	22	18,487	
TOTAL	44,55,139	18,693	44,73,832	
Add Proforma Message Revenue	46,498	...	46,498	
	45,01,637	18,693	45,20,330	
Net profit of year as per para. 1	...	...	...	13,19,363

* For three months, 1st April to 30th June 1880.

9. The following is an abstract revenue account for India only for 1880-81, with corresponding figures for 1879-80:—

EXPENDITURE.	1879-80.	1880-81.	RECEIPTS.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to Lines	1,61,385	2,46,756	Message Revenue earned	36,58,725	38,71,179
Direction	1,53,834	1,79,148	Receipts from State Railways for interest, maintenance of lines and offices, &c.	3,14,053	4,08,336
Accounts	45,836	48,208	Receipts from Guaranteed Railways	99,061	95,096
Superintendence	6,24,549	6,31,314	Claims from Guarantors	35,401	45,090
Line Maintenance	1,21,526	1,37,985	Sales of Books, Gazettes, &c.	15,434	16,973
Check Office	41,998	44,679	Miscellaneous	14,799	18,465
Signalling	16,29,544	16,90,818	News-free and other proforma Message Revenue	1,13,973	46,498
Minor Undertakings	14,804	12,032			
Railway Offices	93,503	1,51,056			
Telegraph Stamps	8,570	6,665			
Other Items	14,443	22,809			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	29,09,992	31,71,470	TOTAL RECEIPTS	42,51,446	45,01,637
NET PROFIT	13,41,454	13,30,167			
GRAND TOTAL	42,51,446	45,01,637			

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the revenue expenditure this year is more than that of last year by Rs. 2,61,478. This increase is attributable to expenditure for repairs of lines and maintenance of Railway Offices being more than in the previous year, also to share of establishment, less charged to works, annual increments to signallers, &c., and return of establishment lent for Afghan War. The increase of message revenue over that of last year, excluding Ceylon, is Rs. 2,12,454. This is due to the natural growth of traffic. Receipts from Railways show an increase of Rs. 90,318. This is due to the management of additional Railways having been taken over by this Department. The *proforma* message revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 67,475, due principally to the value of free copies of Government and Press messages having been excluded from the revenue for 1880-81.

10. Summaries of the financial results obtained in working the telegraphs in India and Ceylon for the year 1880-81 are shown in Appendix A, together with the results of the operations for the last five years.

TRAFFIC.

11. A return of the number and value of inland and foreign messages under the sub-heads "State" and "Private" will be found in Appendix B, the percentage (including Ceylon) being as follows:—

CLASS.	INLAND.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	19.00	33.36	0.26	1.55	19.26	34.91
Private	63.02	36.22	17.72	28.87	80.74	65.09
TOTAL	82.02	69.58	17.98	30.42	100.00	100.00

showing the following absolute and proportionate increase over the result of the previous year (excluding Ceylon):—

CLASS OF MESS- AGES.	ACTUAL.										PERCENTAGE OF									
	INCREASE.						DECREASE.				INCREASE.					DECREASE.				
	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.		
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.													
State .	24,957	1,13,552	1,104	11,017	26,061	1,24,569	...	...	...	...	8.61	9.59	34.42	22.65	8.92	10.10	...	...		
Private .	47,517	...	66,456	1,64,007	113,973	1,11,326	...	52,681	...	...	4.82	...	29.45	17.20	9.41	4.64	...	3.64		
TOTAL .	72,474	1,13,552	67,560	1,75,024	140,034	2,35,895	...	52,681	...	...	5.60	2.32	29.62	17.47	9.31	6.49	...	3.64		

12. The total number and value of paid messages, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

YEAR.	STATE.		PRIVATE.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1879-80 (excluding Ceylon 12 months)	291,898	Rs. 12,32,609	1,210,845	Rs. 23,97,647	1,502,743	Rs. 36,30,256
1880-81 (excluding Ceylon 3 months)	317,959	13,57,179	1,324,818	25,08,972	1,642,777	38,66,151

Inland Tariff.

13. The following principal changes in inland rules and rates came into operation on the 1st April 1880:—

- I.—Abolition of the extra rate between India and British Burma.
- II.—Abolition of the extra charge for messages sent at night and on Sundays and certain holidays.
- III.—Extension of the maximum length of a message from 200 to 500 words.
- IV.—Abolition of the double charge for cipher and alteration of the division in groups of figures from 5 to 3.
- V.—Abolition of the charge for non-delivery report of reply-paid messages.
- VI.—Second and third class offices open on Sunday mornings from 7 to 9 A.M., instead of 7 to 8 A.M.
- VII.—Letter cipher inadmissible.
- VIII.—Press messages charged at one rupee per 24 words during day, and one rupee for 36 words during night.

Inland Traffic.

14. The growth of the inland traffic, State and Private, since the introduction of the present tariff will be seen at a glance from the following figures:—

YEAR.	STATE.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.			
	Number.	Value.	PERCENTAGE OF number, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		Number.	Value.	PERCENTAGE OF number, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		Number.	Value.	PERCENTAGE OF number, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
1872-73	57,448	Rs. 1,91,213	9.30	...	3.47	546,846	9,96,180	4.93	...	7.96	...	5.94
1873-74	65,389	2,13,003	13.73	...	11.44	592,243	10,18,210	7.90	...	3.21	...	8.45
1874-75	77,226	2,57,315	18.19	...	20.75	658,523	10,73,835	11.19	...	5.46	...	3.70
1875-76	89,111	2,73,183	15.38	...	6.16	707,136	11,17,213	7.38	...	4.03	...	8.10
1876-77	99,003	3,21,472	11.10	...	17.68	874,348	13,61,173	23.64	...	21.84	...	4.46
1877-78	123,684	4,46,206	25.08	...	39.42	1,046,120	15,85,891	19.64	...	16.51	...	21.03
1878-79	209,544	7,44,177	69.21	...	66.03	964,307	14,34,297	...	7.82	...	9.55	...
1879-80	290,622	11,96,635	38.69	...	69.45	1,037,330	15,32,863	7.57	...	6.87	...	21.84
1880-81	314,370	12,98,322	8.64	...	9.59	1,044,107	14,08,552	4.83	...	3.64	...	2.32

* Excluding Ceylon, three months.

Foreign Tariff.

15. The following principal changes in foreign rules, under the London International Telegraph Convention, came into operation on the 1st of April 1880:—

- I.—Proper names in any language, and words not belonging to the eight recognised languages, are inadmissible in Code Messages.
 - II.—Abolition of the compulsory collation charge for cipher and alteration of the divisor in groups of figures from 5 to 3.
- The rules affecting Codes were enforced from 1st July 1880.

Foreign Traffic.

16. There has been an increase in foreign traffic, State and Private. The percentage of increase compared with previous years is shown in the following figures:—

YEAR.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.	
	No.	Value.
1873-74	12.72	7.33
1874-75	15.75	6.24
1875-76	8.87	8.21
1876-77	22.44	5.34
1877-78	38.14	27.28
1878-79	5.28	0.42
1879-80	18.56	16.82
1880-81	29.52*	17.47*

* Excluding Ceylon, three months.

17. Appendix C shows the percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward, by each route, for the past 10 years. The comparative results of the period under review, and of the four previous years, are as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Via Suez	60.22	79.10	75.04	74.88	74.44
„ Teheran	37.57	17.72	23.07	22.64	23.52
„ Turkey	2.21	3.18	1.89	2.48	2.04

Details of the number and value of messages to, from, and through India by each route will be found in Appendix B.

18. The following return of foreign traffic corresponds with that given in paragraph 14 for inland traffic:—

YEAR.	STATE.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL.			
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	PERCENTAGE OF number, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	PERCENTAGE OF number, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	PERCENTAGE OF number, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
1872-73	1,211	Rs. 12,196	...	32.46	...	48.80	76,893	5,03,919	...	0.9	16.84	...
1873-74	1,203	11,251	...	0.66	...	7.75	86,683	5,40,877	12.72	...	7.33	...
1874-75	1,305	11,053	8.47	...	...	1.75	100,338	5,74,675	15.75	...	6.24	...
1875-76	1,875	17,076	43.67	...	54.48	...	109,247	6,21,876	8.87	...	8.21	...
1876-77	1,914	28,807	2.08	...	69.06	...	133,771	6,55,074	22.44	...	5.34	...
1877-78	2,269	35,827	18.02	...	24.11	...	184,801	8,33,778	38.14	...	27.28	...
1878-79	3,307	43,568	21.60	...	46.39	...	184,563	8,37,345	0.42	...	5.28	...
1879-80	3,272	49,232	...	1.05	13.00	...	231,287	9,70,909	18.87	...	17.01	...
1880-81	4,334	59,807	34.42*	...	22.65*	...	293,419	11,22,629	29.45*	...	17.20*	...

* Excluding Ceylon, three months.

19. Diagrams A and B give the number and value, respectively, of inland and foreign paid messages from year to year, as far back as the record is available.

Principal extensions in foreign lines and alterations in tariffs.

20. April 1880.—Anglo-American Company laid a new cable from Valentia to Newfoundland. A cable was laid between Hong-Kong and Manilla, and communication was opened with places in the Philippine Islands. The word rate was adopted by New Zealand.
- 1st May 1880.—The French Atlantic Cable Company reduced their tariff from 3 Frs. 75 cts. to 2 Frs. 50 cts. per word.

1st June 1880.—The direct United States Cable Company reduced their tariff from 3 Frs. 75 cts. to 2 Frs. 50 cts. per word.

1st July 1880.—The direct United States Cable Company reduced their tariff from 2 Frs. 50 cts. to 1 Fr. 90 cts. per word.

1st October 1880.—The direct United States Cable Company increased their tariff from 1 Fr. 90 cts. to 2 Fr. 50 cts. per word.

12th November 1880.—The Anglo-American Company's cable between Brest and St. Pierre was interrupted, and in consequence the tariff *via* Valentia was increased from Frs. 0.60 to 2 Frs. 50 cts. per word.

March 1881.—A cable was laid on the Coast of Mexico from Matamoros to Tampico and Vera-Cruz.

31st March 1881.—The tariff to North America by all routes was made uniform, *viz.*, 2 Frs. 50 cts. per word.

Signal Offices.

21. Appendix D is a classified abstract of signal offices, according to the amount of traffic originating at each for the past eight years.

22. Appendix E shows the number of offices in each division open at the end of the year 1880-81. The following were opened and closed during the year:—

Opened.	Date.	Closed.	Date.
Kobima	30th April.	Nichuguard	28th April.
Oosoor	1st May.	Hurrijan	20th May.
Ngathineyoung	21st June.	Barikab	14th ditto.
Dhurmsala	7th ditto.	Pherrina	15th June.
Kirkee	29th July.	Mirzapore	19th ditto.
		Cawnpore City	17th ditto.
		Anuradhapura	
		Badulla	
		Batticaloa	
Tank	15th ditto.	Colombo	
Gulistan Karez	4th August.	Galle	
Kach	28th September.	Gampola	
Karikal	4th October.	Jaffna	
Pir Chowkey	14th ditto.	Kalutara	
No. 4, Park Street (Calcutta)	30th December.	Kandy	
Kochali	24th January.	Mannar	
No. 37, Khengra Puttee, Burra Bazar (Calcutta)	7th ditto.	Matalle	
No. 10, Upper Circular Road (Calcutta)	8th ditto.	Nawalapitya	
Ahmednuggur	10th ditto.	Newera Eliya	
Sholapore	22nd ditto.	Trincomallee	
Mount Road (Madras)	1st ditto.	Bhagalpur	27th July.
Bukloh	22nd ditto.	Limbdi	26th ditto.
Moombadavie (Bombay)	15th February.	Kurseong	15th ditto.
Colaba (Bombay)	17th ditto.	Basawal	30th August.
Dewas	20th ditto.	Butkak	10th ditto.
Alipore (Calcutta)	31st March.	Cabal	10th ditto.
Garden Reach (Calcutta)	12th ditto.	Gundamuk	21st ditto.
Howrah (Calcutta)	23rd ditto.	Jagdallak	13th ditto.
Malabar Hill (Bombay)	2nd ditto.	Jellalabad	26th ditto.
Mandvie (Bombay)	15th ditto.	Pezwan Kotal	14th ditto.
Fort William (Calcutta)	3rd ditto.	Lachipur	28th ditto.
Han	4th ditto.	Latabund	11th ditto.
Ahmednuggur Camp	26th ditto.	Rozabad	23rd ditto.
		Seh Baba	10th ditto.
		Balla Hissar	10th ditto.
		Peiwar Kotal	11th September.
		Dhakka	3rd ditto.
		Pali	19th ditto.
		Budeshkheyl	18th October.
		Koorum Fort	15th ditto.
		Manduri	20th ditto.
		Bhorpatar	30th November.
		Hassan Abdul	21st ditto.
		Muttra	26th December.
		Dhoraji	19th ditto.
		Gondal	1st January.
		Shahabad	22nd ditto.
		Fatehgarh	3rd February.
		Thull	25th ditto.
		Lundi Kotal	18th March.
		Ali Musjid	19th ditto.

Number of offices open on 31st March 1880 276
Deduct—Number of offices closed and transferred during 1880-81 51
Add—Number of offices opened during 1880-81 29

Number of offices open on 31st March 188 254

Complaints.

23. In Appendix F will be found particulars of all the complaints received from the public during the year, those in which this Department was concerned being separated from those chargeable to Railway or foreign Telegraph lines. For facility of comparison the figures of the previous year are given underneath in antique type.

24. The number of complaints received from the public in which this Department is concerned, compared with those received in the previous year, shows a decrease of 6 per cent. against an increase of traffic of about 6* per cent., a result which may be considered satisfactory. There is a slight increase in the Railway and foreign message complaints, but the total numbers are small.

25. The complaints of non-delivery in which this Department is concerned show a satisfactory result, as the number is less by 19 per cent. than that of the preceding year, against an increase of 5 per cent. in the total number of undelivered messages. The number of complaints rejected, being groundless and for want of documents, &c., is greater than the number of those admitted. The number of complaints under the head Miscellaneous is also less than that of last year.

26. The number of admitted complaints in which other administrations are concerned is about 51 per cent. in excess of last year, against an increase of traffic in Railway and foreign telegrams of about 23 per cent. This increase of complaints is chiefly due to the inexperience of the signalling staff on the State Railway lines.

Speed of Transmission.

27. The average time occupied in the transmission of messages over the long main routes during the year under review and the four previous years was as follows:—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.*	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee	0	47	0	41	0	55	1	10	1	22
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	44	0	26	0	29	0	45	0	59
Calcutta to Bombay	1	13	1	14	0	57	1	13	1	6
Bombay to Calcutta	1	13	1	15	0	59	1	4	1	1
Calcutta to Madras	1	51	2	28	1	22	1	27	1	14
Madras to Calcutta	1	56	2	20	1	25	1	27	1	15
Bombay to Madras	0	46	1	16	0	33	0	40	0	45
Madras to Bombay	0	48	1	8	0	38	0	48	0	49
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	47	0	43	0	41	0	43	0	53
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	47	0	28	0	31	0	37	0	48
Galle to Madras	3	8	5	6	3	27	2	59	10†	23†
Rangoon to Calcutta	11	49	7	41	2	32	3	15	2	9

* The increase of traffic, exclusive of Ceylon, is 9.3 per cent.

† Average of first three months only. Paumben cable interrupted 34 days.

The speed of transmission for the last 14 years is shown in Diagram C.

News-free Messages.

28. Reports of the state of the weather, of the arrivals of mail steamers, &c., show a decrease both in number and value, owing chiefly to the withdrawal of a large number of meteorological reports from the free list.

	No.	Value. Rs.
1879-80	7,396	61,328
1880-81	2,417	43,558
Decrease	4,979	17,770

Traffic with Railway Telegraphs.

29. Appendix G shows the number and value of messages exchanged with State and Guaranteed Railways during the past eight years. A comparison of the figures of the period under report with those of the preceding three years shews the following result:—

PARTICULARS.	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.		
	No.		Value.	No.		Value.	No.		Value.	No.		Value.
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Traffic exchanged with State Railways	28,005	32,339	14	37,763	43,322	5	40,994	56,188	5	72,135	77,628	15
Traffic exchanged with Guaranteed Railways	96,225	93,372	15	94,453	95,952	0	90,213	1,40,554	9	98,510	1,31,809	9
TOTAL TRAFFIC EXCHANGED WITH RAILWAYS	125,210	1,25,712	13	132,236	1,39,274	5	140,207	1,96,742	14	170,645	2,09,427	24

Press Messages.

30. The number and value of Press messages sent at reduced rates during the year by Reuter's Telegraph Company, and by other associations or individuals, are given in Appendix H. As compared with last year, the number is more by 848, but the value is less by Rs. 4,725. This result is due to the introduction from April last of the deferred rate for Press messages.

Undelivered Messages.

31. The number of undelivered messages during 1880-81 was 5,250, as against 4,992 of the previous year. The causes of non-delivery were as follows:—

	No.
1. Not found, address insufficient	1,282
2. Not found at address given	1,678
3. Address changed in transmission	71
4. Left station, new address not known	347
5. Left India	195
6. Left for original station	1,099
7. Refused	120
8. Returned by Dead Letter Office	194
9. Addressee, or the address given, unknown	125
10. Other reasons	139
TOTAL	5,250

There is an absolute increase of 258 undelivered messages or 5.16 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. Of this increase, however, the net increase under items 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, which are beyond departmental control, is 174 or 3.48 per cent.; while under items 1, 3, 9 and 10, which alone can be influenced by the action of the Department, the increase is only 84 or 1.68 per cent., against an increase of traffic of 9.31 per cent.

Interruptions on Departmental Lines.

32. The following figures show that there has been a decrease in both the number and duration of interruptions, as compared with those of previous

years. The statement includes interruptions due to extraordinary causes, details of which are given further on:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Total number of interruptions	386	350	310	300
Aggregate duration, hours	5,790	4,910	3,900	3,200
Average duration, hours	15	14	12.6	10.7
Interruptions for every 100 miles of line	0.92	0.80	0.59	0.54

33. The interruptions during the year due to extraordinary causes, and included in the above figures, were as follows:—

July 1880.—Between Ngathineyoung and Bassein, lasting 139 hours. Country flooded, line broken in several places and submerged. Great flood in the Irrawaddy River. The whole country below the embankment under water to a considerable depth for a mile on either side of the river.

July 1880.—Between Amritsar and Dharmasala, lasting 150 hours. Top of standard in Chukky River, 73 miles from Amritsar, broken, and about 200 yards of wire carried away by the current.

September 1880.—Between Naini Tâl and Ranikhet, lasting 328 hours. Line greatly damaged by landslips at and near Naini Tâl.

September 1880.—Between Moradabad and Naini Tâl, lasting 200 hours. The masts at the Kossee and Ramgunga Rivers were washed down by very heavy floods.

September 1880.—Between Chandausie and Bareilly and Chandausie and Aligarh, lasting 180 hours. Five posts were washed down between the 2nd and 16th mile from Chandausie during heavy floods. About 8 miles of posts and wires were also washed down by heavy floods between the Bijhoi and Babrala Railway Stations.

October 1880.—Between Naini Tâl and Ranikhet, lasting 206 hours. Continuation of previous months' interruptions caused by heavy rain and landslips at Naini Tâl.

November 1880.—Between Bangalore and Bellary, lasting 136 hours. Both wires caught in branches of a tree which was floating down the river during heavy floods near Jogunhally Tank, 87 miles from Bangalore. Two posts washed down and a portion of the line imbedded in the river, and also carried away.

Signalling Establishment.

34. There were 942 departmental and 181 Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers on the strength of the establishment on the 31st March 1881, as compared with 903 and 205, respectively, on the 31st March 1880. Of the Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers, 128 were employed in departmental offices, and 53 in purely military offices.

35. In addition, 172 Military Signallers were trained during the year and obtained certificates of proficiency, and 75 were under training when the year closed.

Dismissals	12	36. The casualties among department-
Resignations	3	al Telegraph Masters and Signallers
Services dispensed with	7	have been 25, as per margin, against 31
Struck off strength of establishment	2	during the previous year, a per-
	25	centage of 2.65 against 3.43 of last
	—	year.

Electrical.

37. In the report for 1879-80 it was stated that on the 1st of August 1879 the services of the Electrician, Mr. C. L. Schwendler, were temporarily placed at the disposal of the East Indian Railway Company for work in connection with the electric light, and that Mr. W. P. Johnston had been appointed to officiate as Electrician. Mr. Johnston continued in that appointment up to the 8th of June 1880, when he was relieved by the return to duty of Mr. Schwendler, who retained the office for the remainder of the year.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

38. Appendix I is a classified list of all Telegraph lines in India and Burma on the 31st March 1881. The following are the total mileages of line, wire, and cable contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1880:—

	Line. Miles.	Wire. Miles.	Cable. Miles.
1879-80	20,468	51,834	111
1880-81	19,679	54,318	115

39. In addition to the above, the Department maintained 667 miles of line and 1,655 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, particulars of which are given in Appendix J.

40. The principal works executed in each Division are as follows:—

Arracan Division.

41. A private line of 3·7 miles in length was constructed for Messrs. Mohr Brothers at Akyab: a new cable laid across the Mayu River in place of the old India-rubber cable laid in 1870, which failed, and the India-rubber cable of 1870 across the Kureeday River repaired. The replacing of the iron-hooded insulators on sections Chittagong to Roo and Roo to Tounghoop by old pattern Prussian porcelain insulators was in progress: 282 new iron-wood posts and 4 new masts were erected in place of others that had become unserviceable, and the usual heavy jungle-clearing and repairs were carried out.

Assam Division.

42. The line from Piphima in the Naga Hills was extended to Kohima, 14·5 miles, and the whole line from Golaghat to Kohima thoroughly repaired, insulated and strengthened: the loops, Dergaon to Golaghat, and Bokakhat to Dhunsiri Mukh, made permanent, and between Bokakhat and Kohima, 25 miles of line was re-constructed and brought on to the new road owing to the old road becoming impracticable for travelling in consequence of broken bridges and growth of jungle. Improvements in the alignment of posts have also been effected generally during maintenance repairs, and a new building erected for the office at Dhubri.

Bellary Division.

43. The construction of a new line from Kolhapur to Ratnagiri, with branches thence to Chiplun northward and Rajapur southward, 154 miles in length, was commenced, and 102 miles erected by the end of the year: a third wire added to section Sattara to Kolhapur, to be in connection with the new lines, and the re-construction of the line Bangalore to Mysore, along the Mysore State Railway, was in progress.

Bengal Division.

44. Experimental local offices were opened during the year at Park Street, Burra Bazar, Sealdah, Fort William, Garden Reach, Alipore and Howrah, and in connection therewith several short lines or additional wires were erected in Calcutta and in the suburbs. A new line of two wires, 29 miles in length, along the Muttra-Hatras State Railway, from Muttra Railway Station to Hatras, East Indian Railway, and another of 12 miles with one wire from Dildarnugger to Tari Ghat, along the Dildarnugger-Ghazipur State Railway, were constructed. At Raneegunge the line through the station was dismantled, and a new line supporting both Departmental and Railway wires erected for about 3 miles. Between Kanoo Junction and Raneegunge an extra wire was put up in connection with the spare Departmental wire on the East Indian Railway Chord, and one of the East Indian Railway wires between Jamalpore and Kanoo Junction dismantled, preparatory to dismantling the whole of the East Indian Railway Telegraph loop line, the Departmental loop section, Luckeeserai to Kanoo Junction, having been made over to the East Indian Railway. The re-insulation of all wires used by the Department below Raneegunge and Sahibgunge was completed.

Bombay Division.

45. A new line with two wires, 89 miles in length, was constructed from Dhola Junction to Dhorajee along the Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway for the use of that Railway. Consequent on the construction of this line and the line from Wudwan to Bhavnagar reported last year, the lines Limree to Wudwan, 17·2 miles, Dhundooka to Bhavnagar, 59 miles, Rajkote to Gondal, 24·6 miles, and Jaithpore to Dhorajee, 12 miles, were dismantled. A third or block wire for 145·5 miles was erected on existing posts for the use of the Dhond-Manmad State Railway. An additional wire was also erected on sections—

Poona to Callian	85·65 miles.
Callian to Bhushavul	343 "
Poona to Ahmednugger	98 "
And two wires from Callian to Dadur	28 "

and No. 5 line, Dadur to Deolalee, re-insulated.

British Burma Division.

46. A second wire for 40 miles, from the Moulmein end, was added to the Moulmein-Amherst line and thence to Tavoy, the construction of the new line was in progress, 69 miles having been completed to the end of the year. The re-construction of the line, Promote to Tounghoop, and the insulation of that from Bassein to Myogwin, completed, and five new private wires in Rangoon and two in Bassein were erected.

Dacca Division.

47. A fourth wire was erected from Barrackpore to Damookdia, and two new cables, one to replace a cable laid on 1st March 1879, which had become defective, were laid across the Ganges between Sara and Damookdia.

Ganjam Division.

48. The suspension of the second wire between Bezvada and Masulipatam, which was in progress at the close of the last official year, was completed, and the local wires of the sections Raneegunge to Midnapore and Rajahmundry to Bezvada re-insulated.

Indore Division.

49. A new three-wire line, 136 miles in length, was constructed along the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway from Neemuch to Nusseerabad, one wire for Departmental and two for State Railway use, and an additional wire erected from the Morar Office to the Morar Railway Station, distance 2·062 miles.

Madras Division.

50. A line of two wires for the South Indian Railway was constructed from Chingleput to Conjeeverum, 21·75 miles, and a short line of 1·32 miles for a Branch Office at Madras in the Mount Road was also erected.

The 59 miles of wire erected in 1877-78 for famine purposes on the Madras Railway supports, between Salem and Erode and Coimbatore and Mettappollium, were dismantled.

Malabar Coast Division.

51. No new works of any importance were carried out in this division, but extensive repairs to the line from Tellicherry to Mercara, involving the substitution of No. 24 I. W. G. for No. 50 and the replacement of wooden tops by iron ones, were in progress.

Nagpore Division.

52. The line from Nagpur, for the use of the Railway along the Nagpur and Chhattisghur State Railway, was extended during the year for 75·5 miles to Dongerghur, and the line Itarsi to Hoshungabad along the Bhopal State

Railway, 11 miles, completed. A temporary line for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles was erected as a branch of the Nagpur-Chhattisghur State Railway line to Koka quarry. An extra wire erected between Khandwa and Bhosawul to form a portion of a through wire, Bombay to Indore, and another wire added to the section between Piparia and Itarsi in extension of the wire which places Jubbulpore in communication with Saugor and Pachmarhi. On No. 4 circuit, Bhosavul to Nagpur and Nagpur to Jubbulpore *via* Seoni, and also on the No. 2 circuit, Bhosavul to Khandwa, all whole hood and half hood insulators were removed, and the line Akola to Akote dismantled.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Division.

53. Owing to heavy rain in the hills, the Rivers Ramgunga at Moradabad and the Kosi, 22 miles from it on the road to Naini Tal, were overflowed, which caused considerable damages to the spans across those rivers and to certain portions of the lines near the crossings, all of which were substantially repaired.

Punjab Division.

54. In consequence of the lines north of Lahore not being considered strong enough to stand the strain of the extra wires that had from time to time been erected both for Departmental use and that of the Punjab Northern State Railway, the line from Lahore to Rawulpindee was thoroughly re-constructed with 22 posts to the mile along the Railway, carrying, in addition to the Departmental wires, 3 Railway wires from Lahore to Jhelum and 2 wires from Jhelum to Rawulpindee. The line from Tournoul to Koshialghur and the Rawulpindee Station lines were also re-constructed, and a new line following the temporary Railway alignments from Rawulpindee Station to Tournoul Station carrying 2 Railway wires only was erected. A single-wire line was erected on wooden posts between Sealkote and Suketghur to connect the Maharajah of Cashmere's Office at Jummo with Sealkote, and the Salt line from Lalla-Musa to Miani extended to the river to the Pind Dadur Ghat for the use of the Railway; an extra wire suspended between Gazeabad and Lahore and a third Departmental wire erected from Lahore to Rawulpindee. Telephone lines were put up at Simla to connect the Commander-in-Chief's house with the offices of the Quartermaster General, the Adjutant General and the Military Department. The Government House at Simla was connected by wire with the Telegraph Office and the Military Department, and temporary lines were erected for the Viceroy in connection with the Durbar held at Lahore in November 1880, which were subsequently dismantled. The military lines, Lundi Kotal to Jamrood, dismantled and the offices at Lundi Kotal and Ali Musjid closed. On the Koorum side all the lines up to Hungoo were dismantled and offices (excepting Hungoo) closed.

Rajputana Division.

55. Two new wires for Departmental use were erected on existing posts along the western Rajputana State Railway between Pahlunpore and Beawur, and the road line from Deesa to Beawur dismantled. A two-wire line from Achneyra to Muttra, in extension of the Muttra-Hatras State Railway, was constructed, and the line from Mount Aboo Road to Mount Aboo completed. The erection of a third wire for the use of the Railway from Saburmati to Ajmere was in progress, and a second wire added to the line between Agra and Morar.

Sind Division.

56. A line of 40 miles in length, with one wire, was constructed from Dera Ismail Khan to Tank, and an extra wire suspended between Sukkur and Ruk. A temporary line, 18.5 miles, along Railway was also erected from Sibi to Pirchowky. Arrangements for the construction of a temporary line from Tank to Kirgi, as well as other temporary lines required in connection with the Mahsud-Waziri expedition, were in progress.

Beluchistan Sub-Division.

57. The line from Sibi to Nari Gorge, 7 miles, with 2 wires, was re-constructed as a permanent line, and thence on to Hurnai, 47 miles, with one wire, as a semi-permanent field line. It was extended to North Chuppar by the 16th June 1880, and a field line for military purposes was constructed by the 3rd July from Quetta to North Chuppar, thus completing the circle through Sibi and Quetta *via* the Bolan and Hurnai Passes.

58. On receipt, however, on the 28th July, of the news of the disaster at Maiwund, all work on the Kandahar State Railway had to be stopped and the troops removed from the Hurnai route, which resulted in the entire line, Kach to Nari Gorge, being destroyed by the tribes. The semi-permanent line along the Railway was subsequently repaired and finished as far as Khelat-i-killah, and a Railway Office opened there on the 28th December 1880. On the 14th January 1881 the re-construction was finished to Kochali, and one office opened for military purposes at Kochali and another in connection with the Railway Office at Khelat-i-killah, and the line between Khelat-i-killah and Nari Gorge duplicated. The road line from Jacobabad to Sibi was dismantled.

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

59. Appendix J is a return showing the number of Telegraph Offices and extent of line and wire maintained for State and Guaranteed Railways, together with the capital expended by this Department on behalf of each Railway.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

60. The following are the principal items of expenditure under this head during the year:—

	Rs.
Purchase of stores in India	79,542
London stores, including freight and landing charges	5,42,282
Workshop and Press	1,61,074
Store-keeping	80,859
Superintendence	32,513
Work done by steamer <i>Patrick Stewart</i> of the Indo-European Department	274
Stationery received from the Superintendent, Government Stationery, and value of printing done by the Superintendent, Government Printing, without charge	24,113
TOTAL	9,20,657

61. The value of the outturn from Workshops was Rs. 3,01,276, and from the Press Rs. 40,921, against Rs. 3,01,445 and Rs. 51,958 of the previous year.

CEYLON.

62. The Telegraph lines and offices in Ceylon were re-transferred to the Ceylon Government on the 1st of July 1880, and from that date they ceased to be under the administration of this Department.

63. The summary of financial results, with its special attached appendix, given in Appendix A, shows the results of the operations for the past five years.

64. The total capital outlay to the end of the year under review amounts to Rs. 68,630, which is payable by the Ceylon Government.

65. The deficit in the revenue account for the three months embraced in this Report, 1st April to 30th June 1880, is Rs. 10,804.

66. The total loss, excluding interest on capital outlay for working the lines since the 1st of January 1869, when they were taken over by this Department, amounts to Rs. 2,54,963, out of which Rs. 54,609 are payable by the Ceylon Government, being the loss sustained from the 1st April 1878 to the 30th June 1880.

CALCUTTA;

30th November 1881.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Director General.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the Year 1880-81.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.				
Line	Mileage	To end of previous year.		
		Miles.	Miles.	1880-81.
{ Departmental Railway Guaranteed	.	13,156.13	812.92	12,343.21
		6,704.69	716.70	7,421.39
		659.11	77.54	581.57
TOTAL		20,519.93	173.76	20,346.17
{ Departmental Railway Guaranteed	.	35,231.62	1,540.47	36,772.09
		16,733.35	1,666.86	18,400.21
		840.71	39.84	800.87
TOTAL		52,805.68	3,167.49	55,973.17
{ Departmental Railway Guaranteed	.	107.93	1.68	109.61
		...	4.30	4.88
		...	...	...
TOTAL		108.51	5.98	114.49
{ Departmental Railway Guaranteed	.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		1,68,39,816	4,61,400	1,63,01,216
		25,69,149	1,62,391	27,31,540
TOTAL		3,37,181	18,785	3,55,966
{ Signal Offices Quarters for Officers Cable-houses and Tanks Store-houses Workshop and Press Buildings	.	1,87,46,146	6,42,576	1,93,88,722
		28,56,492	1,37,763	29,94,255
		10,763	1,477	12,240
{ Cable-houses and Tanks Store-houses Workshop and Press Buildings	.	27,969	...	27,969
		4,61,089	1,67,844	2,93,245
		1,38,577	...	1,38,577
TOTAL		34,94,890	28,604	34,66,286
{ First fitting of Railway Offices Other Tools and Plant	.	1,45,714	4,422	1,50,136
		1,99,865	5,753	2,05,618
		3,45,579	10,175	3,55,754
TOTAL		18,81,362	2,49,665	21,31,027
{ Stores Suspense heads affecting Budget Grant Charge for exchange on payments in England	.	1,92,745	1,06,902	85,813
		...	72,133	72,133
		2,46,80,722	8,39,043	2,54,99,765
TOTAL PRESENT CAPITAL		...	...	...
{ Abandoned— Lines Buildings Stores	.	...	...	...
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
TOTAL ABANDONED		2,46,80,722	8,39,043	2,54,99,765
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				

REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
NUMBERS OF		Divisions		Signal Offices		Messages		On messages	
		{ Private State Free		{ Private State Free		{ Private State Free		{ Private State Free	
		{ Revenue Net Charge Net Charge, plus Interest		{ Revenue Net Charge Net Charge, plus Interest		{ Revenue Net Charge Net Charge, plus Interest		{ Revenue Net Charge Net Charge, plus Interest	
		{ Percentage on Capital Outlay		{ Percentage on Capital Outlay		{ Percentage on Capital Outlay		{ Percentage on Capital Outlay	
		Value of unissued balance of stores at end of the year		Value of unissued balance of stores at end of the year		Value of unissued balance of stores at end of the year		Value of unissued balance of stores at end of the year	
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL AND REVENUE		TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL AND REVENUE		TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL AND REVENUE		TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL AND REVENUE	
		DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE		DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE		DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE		DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
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		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	

Value of unissued balance of stores at end of the year.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL AND REVENUE

DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE

APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Review of Telegraph Accounts for the last five years.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	MESSAGE REVENUE.				Claims from State Railways.		Claims from Guaranteed Railways.		Claims from Guarantors.		Saleable Books, Forms and Maps.		TELEGRAPH GAZETTE.			Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Paid Messages.		Free Messages.		Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Calcutta.	Rangoon.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.													
1876-77	22,74,064	1,57,793	24,31,857	54,296	1,37,544	21,270	2,735	10,866	2,681	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	26,78,578		
1877-78	28,03,267	1,41,603	29,45,570	52,503	1,68,519	27,339	3,152	11,041	2,276	10,492	32,20,882				32,20,882		
1878-79	29,63,569	1,16,967	30,80,536	1,71,071	2,55,386	33,694	3,499	11,073	2,278	39,478	35,97,015				35,97,015		
1879-80	36,58,725	1,13,973	37,72,698	3,14,053	99,061	35,401	2,813	10,480	2,141	14,799	42,51,446				42,51,446		
1880-81	38,71,179	46,498	39,17,677	4,08,336	95,096	45,090	3,598	10,936	2,439	18,465	45,01,637				45,01,637		

1876-77	22,74,064	1,57,793	24,31,857	54,296	1,37,544	21,270	2,736	10,866	2,681	17,328	26,78,578
1877-78	28,03,967	1,41,603	29,45,570	52,503	1,68,519	27,329	3,152	11,041	2,276	10,492	32,20,882
1878-79	29,63,569	1,16,967	30,80,536	1,71,071	2,55,386	33,694	3,499	11,073	2,278	39,478	35,97,015
1879-80	36,58,725	1,13,973	37,72,698	3,14,053	99,061	35,401	2,813	10,480	2,141	14,799	42,51,446
1880-81	38,71,179	46,498	39,17,677	4,08,336	95,096	45,090	3,598	10,936	2,439	18,465	45,01,637

REVENUE CHARGES.

YEAR.	LINE MAINTENANCE.						SIGNALING.						TOTAL.					
	REPAIRS.		Establish- ment.	Share of Direction, Accounts and Superin- tendence.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.	REPAIRS.		Check Office.	SIGNAL OFFICES.		Direction, Accounts and Superintend- ence.		Salable Books, Forms and Maps.	TELEGRAPH GAZETTE.		Profit and Loss.	
	By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department.					By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department.		Depart- mental.	Railway.				Calcutta.	Rangoon.		
																		Rs.
1876-77	1,80,901	2,602	1,41,520	3,92,305	1,591	7,18,919	1,520	31,530	33,701	14,64,397	1,518	3,92,306	2,635	4,782	3,818	2,298	1,219	19,39,664
"	2,80,248	597	1,51,771	4,62,237	875	8,96,728	3,530	31,131	36,300	15,21,935	40,257	4,62,240	5,981	4,313	762	5,299	2,274	21,13,502
"	2,77,414	660	1,47,174	4,26,065	197	8,51,499	1,890	31,398	37,994	15,17,693	65,168	4,26,065	5,554	4,114	1,679	7,563	...	21,19,108
1878-79	1,61,365	694	1,30,975	4,12,109	90	7,05,253	1,190	30,990	41,998	16,37,324	57,623	4,12,110	8,987	4,139	1,678	8,570	130	22,04,739
1879-80	2,46,784	1,595	1,48,464	4,29,335	...	8,26,178	2,700	39,962	44,679	16,58,165	1,50,910	4,29,335	6,219	4,056	1,757	6,665	844	23,45,292
1880-81																		

1876-77	1,80,901	2,602	1,41,520	3,92,305	1,520	31,530	33,701	14,64,397	1,518	3,92,306	2,635	4,782	3,818	2,238	1,219	19,39,664
1877-78	2,80,248	597	1,51,771	4,62,237	3,550	31,131	36,360	15,21,995	40,257	4,62,240	5,381	4,313	762	5,293	2,274	21,13,502
1878-79	2,77,414	680	1,47,174	4,26,054	1,890	51,398	37,994	15,17,693	65,168	4,26,055	5,554	4,114	1,679	7,563	...	21,19,108
1879-80	1,61,365	694	1,30,975	4,12,109	1,190	30,980	41,968	16,37,324	57,623	4,12,110	8,987	4,139	1,678	8,570	130	22,04,739
1880-81	2,46,784	1,595	1,48,464	4,29,335	2,700	39,962	44,679	16,38,165	1,50,910	4,29,335	6,219	4,056	1,757	6,665	844	23,45,292

Result of Operations for five years.

Year.	Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Charges.	Profit without interest.	Interest on Capital at 4½ per cent.		Loss with Interest.	Miles of Line.	Miles.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Signal Offices.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			VALUE OF MESSAGES.		
					Rs.	Rs.						Inland.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Inland.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	TOTAL.
1876-77	3,21,12,147	26,78,578	26,58,582	19,995	11,42,039	11,25,044	39,11,229	222	920,677	131,342	1,05,2019	16,24,683	6,49,381	22,74,064			
1877-78	3,30,13,692	32,30,882	30,09,230	2,11,652	12,18,923	10,07,271	42,11,956	226	1,106,050	182,569	1,291,559	19,59,089	8,44,868	28,03,967			
1878-79	3,35,61,872	35,97,015	29,70,607	6,26,408	12,44,785	6,18,377	43,890,63	235	1,115,642	192,710	1,308,352	21,10,182	8,53,387	29,63,569			
1879-80	3,41,02,791	42,51,446	29,08,992	13,41,454	15,92,454	1,81,000	52,914,19	303	1,273,894	228,859	1,502,743	26,47,970	10,10,755	36,58,725			
1880-81	2,54,99,765	45,01,637	31,71,470	13,30,167	11,28,611	2,01,556	56,087,66	322	1,343,358	296,419	1,642,777	26,92,610	11,78,569	38,71,179			

1876-77	3,21,12,147	26,78,578	96,58,582	11,22,044	17,231,52	39,112,29	222	920,677	131,342	1,032,019	16,24,683	6,49,381	22,74,064
1877-78	3,30,13,602	32,20,882	30,09,230	12,18,923	17,690,23	42,115,96	226	1,109,050	182,509	1,291,559	19,50,099	8,44,868	28,03,967
1878-79	3,35,61,872	35,97,015	28,70,607	12,44,785	17,971,18	43,800,63	235	1,115,642	192,710	1,308,352	21,10,182	8,53,387	29,63,569
1879-80	3,41,02,791	42,51,446	29,09,992	13,41,454	20,519,93	52,914,19	303	1,273,884	228,869	1,502,743	26,47,970	10,10,755	36,58,725
1880-81	2,54,95,765	45,01,637	31,71,470	11,28,611	20,346,17	56,087,66	322	1,346,368	296,419	1,642,777	26,92,610	11,78,569	38,71,179

CEYLON TELEGRAPH.

Summary of Financial Results of the Ceylon Telegraph for the year 1880-81.

CEYLON TELEGRAPH. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.										To end of 1890-91.		1890-91.		To end of 1889-90.	
MILEAGE		WIRE		CABLE		LINES		BUILDINGS		OUTLAY		MILES.		MILES.	
Lines	Departmental														
	Railway														
	Guaranteed														
	TOTAL														
Wire	Departmental														
	Railway														
	Guaranteed														
	TOTAL														
Cable	Departmental														
	Railway														
	Guaranteed														
	TOTAL														
Lines	Departmental														
	Railway														
	Guaranteed														
	TOTAL														
Buildings	Departmental														
	Railway														
	Guaranteed														
	TOTAL														
First fitting of Railway Offices Other Tools and Plant	Departmental														
	Railway														
	Guaranteed														
	TOTAL														
Stores Suspense heads affecting Budget Grant	Departmental														
	Railway														
	Guaranteed														
	TOTAL														
Total present Capital	Departmental														
	Railway														
	Guaranteed														
	TOTAL														
Abandoned	Departmental														
	Railway														
	Guaranteed														
	TOTAL														
TOTAL ABANDONED										1,766		68,630			
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE										1,766		68,630			

CEYLON TELEGRAPH.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

MILEAGE	Lines	{ Departmental Railway Guaranteed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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MILEAGE.

WIRE.

CABLE.

LINES.

BUILDINGS.

OUTLAY.

STORAGES.

SUSPENSE HEADS AFFECTING BUDGET GRANT.

TOTAL PRESENT CAPITAL.

ABANDONED.

TOTAL ABANDONED.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.		To end of previous year.	1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
NUMBER OF		No.	No.	No.
DIVISIONS	Signal Offices	1	...	1
		14	...	14
		487,727	12,708	500,435
		18,118	745	13,863
MESSAGES	Private	...	...	...
	State	...	...	...
TOTAL		500,845	13,453	514,298
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ON MESSAGES	Private	8,56,748	17,302	8,74,050
	State	27,139	759	27,898
	Free	...	...	...
	TOTAL	8,83,887	18,061	9,01,948
RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS	Guaranteed	5,400	450	5,850
	Miscellaneous	4,014	...	4,014
		8,181	182	8,363
	TOTAL	9,01,432	18,693	9,20,175
WORKING EXPENSES		11,45,641	29,497	11,75,138
		2,44,159	10,804	2,54,963
NET CHARGE (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses)	Charge for Interest on Capital	15,619	3,034	18,653
	Working Expenses, plus Charge for Interest	11,61,260	82,531	11,93,791
	Net Charge, plus Interest on Capital	2,59,778	13,838	2,73,616
		1,454,922	30,37	1,495,29
PER MILE	Revenue	386,76	17,55	414,31
	Net Charge, plus Interest	423,14	22,48	445,62
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY	Revenue	1,348,23	27,24	1,340,08
	Net Charge	365,16	15,74	371,50
	Net Charge, plus Interest	388,51	20,16	398,68
	Value of unissued balance of stores at end of the year	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL AND REVENUE		12,12,505	31,263	12,43,768
DEDUCT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE		12,12,505	12,570	3,23,593

APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE CEYLON TELEGRAPH.

Review of the Ceylon Telegraph Accounts for the last five years.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	MESSAGE REVENUE.		Claims from Railways.	Claims from Guarantors.	Telegraph Bulletin.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Paid Messages.							
	Ra.	Ra.						
1876-77	92,522	900	Ra. 465	Ra. 413	Ra. 93,474			For three months only, as the management of the Ceylon Telegraph was given up from 1st July 1880.
1877-78	93,735	900	456	280	1,01,370			
1878-79	96,817	900	1,822	387	99,498			
1879-80	99,805	900	495	71	93,463			
1880-81	18,061	450	160	22	18,693			

For three months only, as the management of the Ceylon Telegraph was given up from 1st July 1880.

Year.	LIFE MAINTENANCE.					SIGNALLING.					REMARKS.
	Repairs by Telegraph Department.	Line Maintenance Establishment.	Direction, Accounts and Superintendence.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.	Repairs by Telegraph Department.	Signal Office Establishment.	Direction, Accounts and Superintendence.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.	
1876-77	13,545	10,101	19,241	...	Ra. 42,887	Ra. 4	51,736	19,243	...	Ra. 70,983	For 3 months only (see Remarks on Revenue Receipts).
1877-78	20,604	11,399	18,768	...	60,771	...	61,353	18,770	...	80,123	
1878-79	12,754	10,909	18,853	...	42,416	...	56,300	18,854	...	75,154	
1879-80	11,920	11,448	17,113	...	40,481	...	57,742	17,113	...	75,073	
1880-81	911	3,824	2,498	...	7,233	...	19,765	2,499	...	22,264	

For 3 months only (see Remarks on Revenue Receipts).

Year.	Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Charges.	Profit or Loss with interest (Losses type.)	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Profit and Loss with interest. (Antique type.)	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Signal Offices.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			VALUE OF MESSAGES.			REMARKS.
										Inland.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Inland.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	
1876-77	Rs. 71,237	Rs. 93,474	Rs. 1,13,870	Rs. 20,396	Rs. 3,024	Rs. 23,420	Miles. 608-15	Miles. 667-80	No. 12	No. 52,674	No. 4,343	No. 57,017	Ra. 29,226	Ra. 92,522	For 3 months only (see Remarks on Revenue Receipts.)	
1877-78	67,578	1,01,370	1,30,894	29,524	3,142	32,666	679-80	679-80	13	60,904	4,551	65,455	24,736	99,735		
1878-79	67,709	99,498	1,17,570	18,163	3,040	21,202	617-85	638-02	15	58,209	5,160	63,369	27,525	95,817		
1879-80	66,864	93,463	1,15,554	22,091	3,028	25,119	615-38	635-51	14	54,068	5,700	59,768	18,287	89,805		
1880-81	68,680	18,693	29,497	10,804	3,034	13,838	615-38	635-51	14	12,119	1,334	13,453	3,867	18,061		

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1880-81, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1880-81.									
	INLAND.					FOREIGN.				
	State.		Private.		Grand Total.	State.		Private.		Grand Total.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Arakan	2,086	4,023 12	15,683	24,083 2	19,769	2,086	4,023 12	15,683	24,083 2	19,769
Assam	13,988	42,712 4	23,946	39,050 2	38,034	13,988	42,712 4	23,946	39,050 2	38,034
Bellary	6,365	11,083 4	32,386	26,858 4	38,751	6,365	11,083 4	32,386	26,858 4	38,751
Bengal	31,626	1,21,207 10	1,86,748	2,65,070 12	2,17,374	31,626	1,21,207 10	1,86,748	2,65,070 12	2,17,374
Bombay	36,553	1,37,941 4	2,11,002	2,67,210 13	2,47,955	36,553	1,37,941 4	2,11,002	2,67,210 13	2,47,955
B. Burma	6,009	23,774 12	75,727	1,12,346 2	82,501	6,009	23,774 12	75,727	1,12,346 2	82,501
Dacca	4,130	6,315 4	15,527	19,938 1	21,652	4,130	6,315 4	15,527	19,938 1	21,652
Gaujan	6,090	8,601 14	61,063	84,982 6	70,684	6,090	8,601 14	61,063	84,982 6	70,684
Indore	6,494	14,831 4	59,351	64,021 14	65,545	6,494	14,831 4	59,351	64,021 14	65,545
Madras	7,683	19,099 4	63,026	89,093 3	96,192	7,683	19,099 4	63,026	89,093 3	96,192
Malabar	6,098	12,440 0	47,109	66,000 16	52,547	6,098	12,440 0	47,109	66,000 16	52,547
Nagpur	6,098	11,382 3	24,978	25,727 1	32,110	6,098	11,382 3	24,978	25,727 1	32,110
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,372	24,696 6	37,405	43,794 0	49,171	11,372	24,696 6	37,405	43,794 0	49,171
Punjab	107,761	5,04,059 13	1,06,383	1,55,798 3	1,56,442	107,761	5,04,059 13	1,06,383	1,55,798 3	1,56,442
Rajputana	4,308	10,236 4	14,912	7,179 7	22,148	4,308	10,236 4	14,912	7,179 7	22,148
Sindh	57,438	3,45,977 11	67,658	94,641 5	1,25,096	57,438	3,45,977 11	67,658	94,641 5	1,25,096
Total In- dia	313,646	1,27,533 0	1,032,710	1,31,91,982 9	1,34,046	313,646	1,27,533 0	1,032,710	1,31,91,982 9	1,34,046
Carriers* 8 months only in 1880-81.	728	968 8	11,307	16,098 4	12,276	728	968 8	11,307	16,098 4	12,276
Total Inland & Carriers.	314,374	1,28,501 8	1,044,017	1,32,08,080 13	1,35,322	314,374	1,28,501 8	1,044,017	1,32,08,080 13	1,35,322

Notes.—This Return includes 566 messages on the service of French and Portuguese Governments and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the value of which, viz., Rs. 2,830-7, has not been credited to Revenue.

* From the 1st of July 1880 Ceylon ceased to form a part of the Indian Telegraph Administration.

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.		
Inland	Foreign	Total
1,187,932	1,127,914	2,315,846
170,445	247,483	417,928
297,463	230,867	528,330
255	172	427
1,655,295	1,607,433	3,262,728

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.		
Inland	Foreign	Total
1,127,914	1,127,914	2,255,828
247,483	247,483	494,966
230,867	230,867	461,734
172	172	344
1,607,433	1,607,433	3,214,866

RETURN of the number and value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and in "Transit" during the year 1880-81, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1880-81.									
	INLAND.					FOREIGN.				
	State.		Private.		Grand Total.	State.		Private.		Grand Total.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Arakan	1,109	1,526 0	6,779	6,265 2	8,284	1,109	1,526 0	6,779	6,265 2	8,284
Assam	5,555	19,626 12	2,686	2,946 5	8,241	5,555	19,626 12	2,686	2,946 5	8,241
Bellary	522	789 1	122	227 3	644	522	789 1	122	227 3	644
Bengal	2,820	8,223 3	15,467	14,170 13	23,690	2,820	8,223 3	15,467	14,170 13	23,690
Bombay	6,438	29,303 13	6,116	64,120 11	70,519	6,438	29,303 13	6,116	64,120 11	70,519
B. Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaujan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,380	1,45,245 9	63,536	19,556 2	80,916	27,380	1,45,245 9	63,536	19,556 2	80,916
Net Increase and Decrease	24,967	1,13,553 1	47,517	...	72,484	24,967	1,13,553 1	47,517	...	72,484

Notes.—This Return does not include collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1880-81.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																								TOTAL.	
	WEST.												EAST.													
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURM.		VIA PAUMBON.		No.	Indian Value.						
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.								
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.				Rs. A.		Rs. A.		
Sent	18,731	1,03,117 5	1,138	5,126 8	678	4,116 1	55,794	2,03,253 14	72	240 14	8,657	26,420 8	1,375	4,632 0	2,441	3,128 12	14,943	32,883 6	1,03,832	3,82,918 14						
Received*	14,122	1,00,763 4	1,645	6,259 14	829	2,900 15	48,986	2,06,935 5	47	106 5	8,721	27,810 15	1,772	5,814 2	864	1,388 10	18,280	27,454 8	95,266	3,70,433 14						
TOTAL	32,853	2,03,880 9	2,783	11,386 6	1,507	7,017 0	104,780	4,10,189 3	119	347 3	17,378	54,231 7	3,147	10,446 2	3,308	4,517 6	33,223	60,337 8	1,99,098	7,52,352 18						
TRANSIT.																										
From East to West—																										
Received. {	Via Madras	1,131	4,501 2	110	536 1	184	477 6	42,076	1,85,140 9											43,501	1,90,664 2					
	Via Rangoon	60	196 8	4	7 2	8	19 2	1,736	7,532 0											1,798	7,754 12					
	Via Laingha			1	2 13			3	10 3											4	13 0					
	Via Paumbon	391	1,703 12	12	56 15	5	42 10	3,527	11,795 9											3,835	13,698 14					
From West to East—																										
Sent. {	Via Madras	5,528	22,107 11	682	2,751 4	98	341 4	87,523	1,63,109 1	39	136 6									43,860	1,88,444 10					
	Via Rangoon	399	1,567 12	37	151 8	4	8 4	1,331	5,830 4											1,771	7,363 12					
	Via Laingha			2	9 11			8	31 2											10	40 13					
	Via Paumbon	745	2,590 8	74	204 4	8	11 12	2,160	6,042 13											2,982	8,839 5					
From West to East—																										
Via Bombay and Karachi.	1	3 12	7	206 2	19	71 10														27	280 8					
Via Karachi and Bombay.	3	15 15	9	40 6	24	123 12														86	180 0					
East to East—																										
Via Rangoon*															1	14 13	20	91 14	21	106 11						
Via Madras*																	375	1,100 3	375	1,100 8						
Via Laingha											1	9 9							1	9 9						
Via Paumbon											418	1,013 13	20	73 1					444	1,688 14						
TOTAL	8,249	32,677 0	918	3,966 1	345	1,095 12	88,964	3,79,308 0	39	136 6	419	1,623 6	20	73 1	1	14 13	295	1,192 1	98,655	4,30,083 1						
* 3,277 Messages deducted from "Indian Received" and shown under "Transit Value"—Rs. 1,031-8.																					GRAND TOTAL		207,753	11,32,430 13		

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1880-81.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT.)			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN						
Via Teheran	14,122	18,731	32,853	21.53	24.54	28.15
Via Turkey	1,645	1,138	2,783	2.51	1.49	1.96
Persian Gulf via Karachi	829	678	1,507	1.26	0.89	1.06
RED SEA						
Via Suez	48,986	55,794	1,04,780	74.70	73.08	73.83
TOTAL	65,582	76,341	1,41,923	100.00	100.00	100.00

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of Complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1880-81.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.										PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS.
	ADMITTED.					REFUSED.					NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.
	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Being groundless.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	Not investigated for want of documents.	
Non-delivery	140	37	23	200	64	23	12	16	51	102	Inland.
Delay	189	32	29	250	87	22	16	5	48	15	Railway.
Error	50	10	10	70	46	11	8	3	22	14	Foreign.
Miscellaneous	121	10	35	166	38	7	8	2	27	13	Total.
Total	400	79	97	576	135	63	38	24	125	34	Inland.
	323	59	71	453	219	41	54	16	184	10	Railway.
	362	50	63	475	233	38	44	13	195	4	Foreign.

Percentages of increase or decrease in number of admitted complaints:—
 Departmental : 59 per cent.
 Railway : 16.27 " "
 Foreign : 10.34 " "
 Net : 5.90 " "

The figures in antique are those for the last year.

Synopsis of Complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1880-81.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.										PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS.
	ADMITTED.					REFUSED.					NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.
	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Being groundless.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	Not investigated for want of documents.	
Non-delivery	74	45	23	142	44	39	25	17	91	28	Inland.
Delay	32	23	10	65	15	13	8	3	36	17	Railway.
Error	16	10	5	31	8	1	2	1	14	2	Foreign.
Miscellaneous	6	20	26	32	17	1	1	1	19	19	Total.
Total for the year	133	104	64	291	84	54	36	21	111	45	Inland.
Balance from last year	2	6	10	18	7	1	2	1	10	9	Railway.
Total	135	110	74	319	91	55	38	22	121	54	Foreign.
	89	149	238	476	79	56	40	22	121	28	Total.

Percentages of increase or decrease in number of admitted complaints:—
 Railway : 66.86 per cent.
 Foreign : 40.90 " "
 Net : 50.98 " "

The figures in antique are those for the last year.

OF INDIA.
ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1882.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millers, Rice, &c. (Kasarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murr- wa, Nuzlee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.									Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.						DISTRICTS.						PROVINCE.																							
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.				DISTRICTS.																						
S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.																									
85	3	35	3	32	3	26	10	26	10	40	0	215	13	215	13	215	13	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	12	0	Ganjam																													
25	3	25	3	30	5	29	3	28	2	35	2	90	6	90	6	87	8	15	3	14	0	11	11	14	0	12	14	10	8	Vizagapatam																										
96	6	36	6	36	6	31	8	31	8	46	3	191	6	194	6	160	6	14	10	12	8	12	8	14	10	12	8	12	8	Gadavary																										
88	3	39	3	38	3	29	2	34	3	29	14	115	13	145	13	145	13	15	11	15	11	13	2	15	3	12	13	13	2	Kistna																										
36	6	36	6	27	5	23	2	26	3	26	13	93	5	93	5	93	5	14	13	13	3	13	3	14	13	12	11	13	0	Nellore																										
31	8	31	8	33	0	33	2	34	3	32	11	194	6	194	6	194	6	14	6	13	8	13	14	13	14	13	0	13	8	Cuddapah																										
33	0	37	5	34	14	40	5	40	0	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	0	Anantapur																									
29	2	32	0	33	14	26	14	30	3	38	2	97	3	97	3	97	3	14	10	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	Bellary																									
28	13	29	10	26	6	27	5	27	11	29	13	81	6	81	6	81	6	16	8	15	13	14	6	12	8	14	6	12	8	Kurnool																										
26	0	28	13	24	11	27	5	27	5	28	2	92	5	77	13	77	13	15	14	15	14	14	5	15	8	13	14	15	8	Madrass																										
55	14	34	3	31	10	31	8	31	8	36	6	140	0	140	0	140	0	14	13	14	13	12	11	14	5	12	11	14	5	Chingleput																										
50	3	31	0	29	6	35	11	32	14	28	6	201	11	201	11	201	11	18	14	18	14	15	15	17	8	14	13	15	10	North Arcot																										
38	14	37	11	33	3	33	3	33	3	29	11	194	6	194	6	194	6	15	10	15	3	13	5	15	10	15	3	13	5	South Arcot																										
32	11	32	11	31	6	38	8	37	0	32	5	97	3	97	3	97	3	17	0	14	10	12	14	16	3	13	13	12	2	Tanjore																										
32	8	32	8	32	8	43	10	43	10	37	6	140	14	131	3	145	13	18	11	13	13	14	0	16	13	13	8	13	8	Trichinopoly																										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	10	81	10	76	13	18	11	15	3	15	10	18	5	14	13	15	3	Madura																										
31	3	29	8	32	13	24	3	23	0	43	11	131	3	131	3	131	3	14	2	14	2	12	3	13	10	13	10	11	11	Tinnevely																										
21	10	20	14	18	11	23	3	23	3	25	11	121	8	121	8	121	8	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	Coimbatore																										
32	8	32	8	32	8	39	6	40	6	39	6	151	10	151	10	151	10	15	6	14	5	14	5	14	5	13	6	13	5	Nilgiris																										
10	6	21	2	19	6	20	3	20	3	22	3	116	10	116	10	109	5	15	3	14	3	14	3	14	3	13	2	13	2	Salem																										
23	6	23	6	24	13	26	14	26	14	30	3	121	8	121	8	121	8	13	8	12	10	12	2	12	10	11	11	11	8	South Canara																										
																																	Bombay.						MADRAS.						BOMBAY.											
28	10	...	21	4	13	4	18	10	19	2	18	2	61	7	61	7	71	10	14	5	14	5	13	9	14	5	12	9	12	9	Bombay																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	22	8	25	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	16	8	16	8	13	4	16	0	13	0	13	0	Ahmedabad																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	26	12	80	0	80	0	80	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaira																								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14	14	17	12	80	0	80	0	80	0	13	15	13	10	11	6	13	15	13	10	11	6	Surat																									
25	11	...	25	11	15	1	15	4	17	7	21	64	106	0	106	0	106	0	16	4	15	4	15	4	15	4	15	4	15	4	Broach																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	8	14	0	120	0	110	0	125	0	15	0	15	0	12	8	14	0	14	0	12	0	Tanna (Salsette)																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	17	154	28	12	140	0	140	0	140	0	14	2	14	2	12	2	14	0	14	0	12	0	Colaba (Alibag)																									
30	0	34	8	27	10	19	8	23	8	24	2	128	0	114	0	115	0	14	6	12	4	12	15	14	2	12	0	12	13	0	Khandesh (Dhulia)																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	7	23	11	25	14	91	5	91	5	98	0	14	11	14	3	12	8	14	7	13	15	12	4	Nasik																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	16	0	21	0	110	0	110	0	112	0	12	0	12	3	11	0	11	0	12	0	10	0	Ahmednagar																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	18	3	16	14	137	1	137	1	137	1	16	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	14	9	11	10	Poona																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	15	0	21	0	110	0	110	0	112	0	12	0	12	3	11	0	11	0	12	0	10	0	Sholapur																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	18	3	16	14	137	1	137	1	137	1	16	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	14	9	11	10	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	15	0	21	0	110	0	110	0	112	0	12	0	12	3	11	0	11	0	12	0	10	0	Satara																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	16	0	21	0	110	0	110	0	112	0	12	0	12	3	11	0	11	0	12	0	10	0	Belgaum																									
35	0	34	0	35	0	15	8	16	0	21	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	9	13	9	13	8	12	9	0	9	0	8	0	Dharwar (Hubli)																										
28	0	35	0	49	0	14	0	13	0	21	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	14	6	11	13	11	0	14	4	11	10	11	0	Batnagiri																										
23	8	23	8	18	13	15	6	15	6	16	13	150	0	150	0	180	0	14	6	11	13	11	0	14	4	11	10	11	0	Kanara (Karwar)																										
32	0	23	0	20	8	15	0	15	0	16	13	213	5	213	5	213	5	12	3	11	8	11	0	15	4	15	4	11	6	Panch Mahals (Godhra)																										
23	0	23	0	50	0	26	10	26	10	32	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	32	0	32	0	Adon																										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	9	5	9	5	65	5	65	5	65	5	12	12	12	4	10	0	12	12	12	4	10	0	Asirgarh																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	17	2	22	5	85	0	85	0	86	0	14	5	14	5	12	0	14	5	14	5	11	11	Baroda																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	19	0	20	4	137	8	137	8	137	8	13	8	11	8	9	0	13	0	10	8	8	0	Dia																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	23	0	23	4	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	11	0	8	8	Nimach																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	25	8	25	73	90	0	88	7	90	0	16	64	16	64	16	0	16	0	16	0	13	0	Nasirabad																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	20	8	27	0	80	0	80	0	90	0	170	0	163	0	150	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Rajkot																									
40	0	10	0	...	...	...	22	0	22	8	14	84	160	0	160	0	320	0	110	104	110	104	10	0	10	8	10	8	10	0	Upper Sindh Frontier																									
13	0	13	0	9	8	16	0	18	13	19	0	105	0	105	0	105	0	17	13	17	13	14	3	17	0	17	0	14	0	Karachi																										
24	0	24	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	11	0	480	0	480	0	320	0	14	0	12	0	10	4	10	4	12	0	10	0	Haidarabad (Nakur)																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	23	2	15	8	280	0	290	0	230	0	13	10	12	8	11	0	13	8	2	4	10	12	Shikarpur																									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	11	9	10	9	10	10	11	9	10	9	10	0	Thar and Parkar (Unmarkot)																									
																																	Prices per md. of 40 seers.						Western Districts.																	
																																	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.						13 5 13 0 10 0						Burdwan											
																																	2 12 0 2 15 6						...						12 0 12 0 9 0						Bancoorah					
</																																																								

* Sambhur † Common. ‡ In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Sorghum, Pennisetum.			Bairush Millet (Cunoo, Baira), Pennisetum spretum.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Bengal—continued.	Central Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. 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S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. 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f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barripore 10 seers, Barnackpore 12 seers, Basirhat 13 seers, Satkhira, 11-8 seers, and Dum-
Dum 10-8 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenida and Magora 12 seers, Narail 8-8 seers, Khosla 8 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lauagha and Jangpore 9-8 seers, and Kandi 9 seers.

i Retail price of salt at Rangpur 10-8 seers, and at Nitpore 10 seers.

j In Nattore retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.

k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurigram 9 seers, Gaibanda 11-4 seers, and Nilphamari 8 seers.

l In Beragunge retail price of salt is 12 seers.

m Retail price of salt at Faizabad in the Aitpore sub division is 8-8 seers.

n In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickpore 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-10 seers, Ropgunge 8 seers, and Narainpore 13 seers.

o Retail price of salt in Manikpore 12 seers, and in Bhanga 10 seers.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—ratuakhail 10-10 seers, Bhola 10 seers, and Ferozepore 11 seers.

q In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 13-6 seers, Attia and Jamunipore 11 seers, and Nitrokhona 8-8 seers.

r Retail prices of salt at Kumrui 8 seers, Hathazari 8 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

s In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 11 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraioo, Murh- wa, Naglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.										Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.								
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.						
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.												
...	...	...	24 10	22 14	26 14	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 12	8 0	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 134	12 134	10 0	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	22 8	21 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	11 8	8 0	8 0	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	17 12	16 134	16 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	8 8	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	250 0	3 1 0	3 8 0	...	13 0	11 4	9 0	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 4	135 0	135 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 8	10 0	8 12	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	21 12	19 8	19 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 5 4	...	12 0	11 1	8 4	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	23 8	22 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 5 4	3 5 8	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 6	128 0	128 0	64 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	24 5	25 0	18 0	91 4	91 4	106 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	12 4	13 0	9 8	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 4 3 4	...	12 0	8 0	10 0	Furzedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 11 0	4 8 0	...	10 9	10 0	8 12	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	20 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	...	12 0	11 8	9 4	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	9 8	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	42 8	42 8	40 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	3 15 6	3 15 6	...	9 1	9 1	...	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	32 0	120 0	140 0	180 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
40 0	40 0	35 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	3 5 4	3 10 2	...	12 0	11 0	8 8	Durbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	29 0	25 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	12 0	11 0	9 8	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38 0	32 0	34 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	Chumpanun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	34 10	32 0	33 9	126 0	120 0	126 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	...	9 3	9 0	8 6	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	32 13	27 12	32 12	138 14	138 4	126 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	11 5	11 6	9 6	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	23 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 10 0	4 5 0	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	Sontal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14 7	15 12	21 0	23 10	24 15	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	19 11	105 0	105 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 13	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	160 0	160 0	105 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	4 8 0	13 0	11 0	9 4	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36 0	39 0	45 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	3 10 0	3 9 6	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38 0	40 0	50 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	24 0	21 0	24 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 13 6	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	64 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1882—continued.

[illegible]

[f] Jowar and firewood falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1882—continued.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
			Wheat.									Barley.			Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush Millet (Cumbao, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .								
			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.		
MYSORE.	Bangalore	12	5	11	0	11	9	13	7	12	13	12	4	10	0	10	1	10	2	21	1	11	5	11	8	27	0	27	12	25	3	...	...	...	...			
	Kolar	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	12	11	7	9	4	12	14	12	14	11	0	15	3	15	3	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Tankur	12	8	12	8	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	10	12	13	0	11	8	11	8	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Mysore	13	0	11	8	13	0	14	0	13	0	14	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hassan	15	4	14	11	14	11	15	12	15	12	16	13	10	8	11	9	14	11	14	3	14	11	18	15	33	10	31	8	50	6	...	...	...	...			
	Shimoga	16	0	16	0	13	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	12	0	12	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kadur	16	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	40	...	32	...	61	...	0	32	0	24	0	48	0
COORG.	Coorg	8	10	8	12	8	13	9	9	9	8	9	4	11	8	11	6	13	9	14	8	14	11	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Jeypore	15	0	16	0	14	0	22	8	20	0	23	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	21	0	21	0	25	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	
	Kishengurh	16	12	17	0	17	0	26	0	26	0	27	8	9	8	8	0	8	0	10	8	9	0	9	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	20	12	21	0	21	0	
	Kerrowlee	18	0	18	0	*	21	0	21	0	*	...	...	13	8	13	8	*	15	0	15	0	*	...	...	20	8	20	8	*	18	0	19	0	*	...		
	Ulwur	18	2	16	15	18	1	24	0	23	2	23	15	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	4	12	8	11	15	24	0	24	0	25	0	20	0	20	0	21	1	
	Bhurspore (City)	17	0	17	8	17	7	26	8	22	8	21	8	6	12	6	8	6	8	11	0	10	8	7	8	27	0	22	0	20	0	21	8	21	8	19	0	
	Ajmere	15	8	15	8	16	8	22	8	24	0	26	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	22	0	22	0	26	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	
RAJPOOTANA.	Deoli Cantonment	19	0	19	12	19	4	22	12	23	8	32	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	0	10	8	24	0	24	0	32	8	20	8	21	0	23	0		
	Erinpura	17	2	17	2	21	8	31	3	31	3	32	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7	8	25	0	25	0	25	0	26	0	26	0	26	0		
	Sirohee	15	10	...	...	15	15	22	8	...	...	21	4	5	0	...	...	5	0	7	8	...	...	6	4	22	8	...	...	21	4	20	0	...	18	0		
	Abu	15	14	16	0	16	4	25	12	24	0	25	8	6	0	5	8	5	8	8	0	7	12	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	18	8	20	2		
	Anadra	18	0	18	0	18	8	28	0	28	0	35	8	6	8	6	0	6	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	21	0	24	0		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25	0	24	0	27	0	38	0	35	0	45	0	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	18	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15	6	15	10	15	0	21	1	19	14	23	7	11	11	11	11	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	25	0	24	6	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	7	8	7	8	20	0	18	12	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Partabgarh (")	19	1	18	4	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	11	8	12	14	6	14	6	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	20	0	20	0	21	8	27	0	27	0	38	0	7	4	7	8	7	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	23	0	22	0	28	0	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Bikaner	12	10	12	10	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	2	14	6	12	7	0	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	20	12	14	12			
	Boondsee	17	8	24	0	23	0	21	8	31	0	35	0	10	0	10	0	7	8	11	0	11	0	11	0	23	12	23	8	35	0	...	...	25	0			
	Kotah	21	0	22	4	27	0	24	8	26	4	35	0	8	0	8	8	8	9	10	4	10	8	10	8	27	8	27	12	10	15	0	16	0	18	0		
	Tonk	17	2	17	15	18	9	21	3	21	6	27	1	7	3	7	8	7	0	10	2	10	8	9	0	23	15	24	12	32	1	21	6	22	8			
	Jhallawar	18	4	19	2	20	14	23	14	23	14	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	8	13	7	12	22	0	22	0	28	5	15	13	15	13				
	Shahpoora	17	10	18	8	17	4	22	5	24	0	27	8	10	4	10	1	9	8	15	8	15	0	12	12	22	0	23	0	27	0	20	0	21	0			
	Dholpur	18	3	17	12	17	10	26	1	25	14	23	14	10	2	10	2	7	14	13	2	13	8	12	6	23	14	23	7	23	4	22	7	21	15			
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	17	4	19	3	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	8	9	8	4	10	0	10	0	8	9	25	4	25	4	40	0	25	4	26	10	30	0		
	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	19	1	20	9	21	0	23	4	7	9	7	11	6	10	9	15	10	1	9	6	22	13	22	7	24	4	18	4	18	0			
	Goona	26	0	26	0	26	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	9	8	10	0	8	8	10	8	11	0	9	8	33	0	34	0	37	0	20	0	24	0			
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22	8	22	0	21	12	36	10	35	12	32	15	7	0	7	0	7	0	20	12	22	0	20	5	36	10	37	0	32	5	24	0	25	0			

* Not received.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Bagri, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cosmoo, Murhwa, Nuplee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.														
P. sent fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.				Wholesale.			Retail.										
S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.				Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.							
S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.				S. Ch.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.				
26	4	25	2	31	9	30	14	32	8	39	0	96	0	96	0	90	0	12	12	11	11	10	8	12	4	11	2	10	0	Bangalore		
30	0	29	0	39	3	35	6	36	8	43	5	172	6	172	6	172	6	13	3	11	1	11	5	12	14	10	13	11	1	Kolar		
23	0	30	0	47	0	38	0	36	0	47	0	340	0	340	0	340	0	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	0	12	0	12	0	Tumkár		
20	0	20	0	32	0	30	0	30	0	50	0	84	0	84	0	75	0	10	0	10	0	8	8	9	12	9	12	8	4	Mysore		
24	0	23	0	42	0	25	0	26	0	40	0	600	0	600	0	600	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	9	0	8	8	Hassan		
32	9	33	10	55	10	29	6	27	5	48	5	480	0	480	0	480	0	10	0	10	8	...	...	9	7	9	7	9	1	Shimoga		
22	0	22	0	42	0	22	0	22	0	32	0	64	0	64	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	9	0	Kadur		
42	0	37	10	55	0	30	0	28	0	48	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	Chitaldroog		
22	4	21	12	38	4	25	11	25	0	37	9	110	0	110	0	110	0	10	10	10	0	...	...	9	4	9	1	9	2	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	20	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	13	8	...	...	14	8	13	0	11	0	Jeypore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	24	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	16	4	13	0	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	20	8	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	10	11	...	...	11	8	11	8	*	...	Kerrowlee		
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	22	11	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	15	13	...	...	15	8	15	8	12	1	Ulwur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	21	8	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	10	10	...	...	13	8	10	6	11	0	Bhurspore (City)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	24	0	23	0	70	0	70	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	12	0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	24	0	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	11	12	11	8	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	20	2	22	0	170	0	170	0	160	0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	per md.	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	8	...	...	...	14	11	...	...	15	0	Sirohee		
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	19	0	16	4	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	12	0	3	14	0	...	10	8	10	8	10	0	Abu	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	22	0	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	0	3	8	0	...	11	8	11	8	10	8	Anandra	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	38	0	36	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	9	0	7	0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	19	8	25	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	6	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	42	8	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	9	6	7	8	Banswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	13	30	11	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	8	14	8	7	Partábgarh (		
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	0	18	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	8	5	43	5	4	...	11	7	11	7	11	7	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	17	12	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	11	8	Bikaner		
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	31	0	30	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	14	12	8	10	8	12	12	12	4	...	...	Boondee		
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	0	29	0	33	8	240	0	240	0	240	0	11	8	12	4	...	...	11	0	11	12	10	0	Kotah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	23	8	26	6	130	0	120	0	120	0	12	14	13	12	11	4	...	...	13	11	...	...	Tonk		
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	26	5	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	9	15	...	...	9	11	9	11	8	10	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	23	4	24	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	14	5	14	4	11	4	14	0	13	8	...	...	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	24	12	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	12	15	10	11	Dholpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	26	10	28	3	100	0	100	0	100	0	...	9	8	...	...	...	8	14	8	14	6	10	Indore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4	21	11	21	10	109	8	139	8	127	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	11	7	9	10	Gwalior		
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	0	34	0	35	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	12	0	10	8	...	...	11	8	10	0	10	0	Gooná		
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	32	2	27	5	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	7	12	2	...	...	11	10	11	6	10	6	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF MARCH 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 608, 609, 644, 645, 646 AND 647 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 15th AND 29th APRIL 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLARS.																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Lesser Millets, Rag- i, &c. (Kavaru, Vera- go, Sawar, Cheena, Cordoo, Mutha, Naglee, &c.), Puri, Mithoon, Ferdine Coracou, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.
1st half of March 1882.																								
ARRACAN DIVISION.																								
Akyab.	6 10 6 10 6 6																							
Northern Arracan																								
Kyaukpoo.																								
Sandoway.																								
PSEU DIVISION.																								
Rangoon town and Hantha- waddy.	9 10 9 10 9 0																							
Tharawaddy.																								
PRESE.	12 2 12 2 9 0																							
ISRAWADDY DIVISION.																								
Thongwa.																								
Rassau.																								
Hemada.																								
Thayemyo.	10 1 10 1 8 13																							
TENASSERIM DIVISION.																								
Monleim town and Amherst.	10 0 10 0 10 0																							
Tavoy.																								
Mergui.																								
Shwaygyin.																								
Tongoo.																								
Salween.																								

2nd half of March 1882.

2nd half of March 1882.																									
ARRACAN DIVISION.																									
Akyab.	6 10 6 10 6 8	18 0 18 0 15 0 20 0 16 0	10 0 10 0 11 0 11 0	19 8 19 1 18 3 21 0 20 9 19 11	27 7 27 7 28 0 33 9 33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arracan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpoo.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PSEU DIVISION.																									
Rangoon town and Hantha-	16 4 9 10 11 8	15 4 15 4 13 0 18 3 18 3 15 0	16 5 16 4 6 15 17 13 17 13 9 12	16 2 16 12 14 0 18 5 18 5 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
waddy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharawaddy.	12 2 12 2 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ISRAWADDY DIVISION.																									
Thongwa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rassau.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemada.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayemyo.	12 1 12 1 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.																									
Monleim town and Amherst	10 0 10 0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwaygyin.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongoo.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOOTNOTES.																									
Erinpara.	17 2 17 4 19 4 31 0 32 0	8 0 8 0 7 0 25 0 25 0 23 8	7 8 7 8 6 0 8 8 8 8 7 0 13 0 18 0 18 0	5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8	6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohee.	20 0 18 0 20 0 27 0 27 0 34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abu.	16 0 16 0 15 8 24 0 24 0 25 0 25 0 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anadra.	18 0 18 0 17 8 28 0 28 0 30 0 30 0 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
f Re. 1-5 per cart-load. e 53 billets per mpee. d 100 logs, 15 inches long and 5 inches circ'h. for Rs. 10. c Rs. 2 per 1000 billets. b Annas two per viss. a Rs. 40 per 100 maunds.																									

a. Rs. 40 per 100 maunds.

b. Annas two per viss.

c. Rs. 2 per 100 maunds.

d. 100 logs, 18 inches long.

e. 43 billets per rupee.

f. Rs. 1.8 per cart-load.

g. Rs. 1 per cart-load.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Offy. 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 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 82 AND 83 OF THE
SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th JANUARY 1882.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MENSEM.			REMARKS.
		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Swee or Horse-keeper.	Common Ma- son, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Sahāranpur	4 0 9	4 14 6	9 14 4	
	Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Meerut	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
	Bulandshahr	3 13 4	4 12 10	7 10 8	
	Aligarh	4 4 9	4 0 0	8 5 4	
	Bijnor	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Moradabad	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Bareilly	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
	Pilibhit	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	
	Budaun	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 9 4	
	Shāhjānpur	4 0 0	3 14 0	7 2 8	
	Muttra	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 8	
	Agra	4 8 0	5 8 0	8 2 0	
	Mainpuri	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	
	Farukhabad	3 10 13	3 12 0	7 14 0	
	Etāwah	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Etah	3 11 1	4 0 0	9 5 0	
	Jalaun	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Jhānsi	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lalitpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Cawnpore	3 14 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	
	Fatehpur	3 4 6	4 3 6	7 8 0	
	Bānda	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 12 0	
	Allahabad	5 8 0	5 8 0	12 13 4	
	Hamirpur	3 0 0	4 3 0	6 0 0	
	Jaunpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	Azamgarh	3 4 6	3 8 0	5 7 0	
	Mirzapur	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
	Benares	1 12 0	4 8 0	8 12 0	
	Gorakhpur	2 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Balia	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Basti	2 13 0	3 12 0	9 6 0	
	Ghazipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Kumaun	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Garhwāl	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 10 8	
	Tarāi	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
ODDE.	Lucknow	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Bāra Banki	2 13 0	3 4 6	6 14 0	
	Unāo	3 4 0	4 0 0	5 14 8	
	Fyzabad	3 4 6	4 4 0	8 2 0	
	Bharaich	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 10 8	
	Gonda	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 0	
	Sitapur	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Hardui	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Kheri	3 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	
	Rai Bareli	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 12 9	
	Sultānpur	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Partābgarh	2 13 0	3 12 0	5 13 4	

D. M. BARBOUR,
Offg. 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 9th MAY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—More or less heavy showers have again fallen in Assam, and also in almost all districts of Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain fell in Gorakhpur, and slight showers in eight other districts. In the Central Provinces there have been occasional showers in a few places. In the Mysore State rain has been reported in two districts. In the Madras Presidency fair showers have been recorded in some districts and good rain in the extreme south-west. In British Burma there has been rain in several districts.

The harvest of certain crops continues in the Madras Presidency, with an outturn either fair or below average. The harvest of spring rice has commenced in parts of the Mysore State. Indigo, sugarcane, and other crops on the ground are doing well in Bengal, where also the reaping of spring rice is progressing, with a good outturn on the whole. The *rabi* harvest still continues in the Punjab and is yielding a good outturn.

General prospects may be said to be favourable throughout Northern India. In Bengal and Assam the recent rain has been highly beneficial to ploughing and sowing, which are now progressing satisfactorily. In the Central Provinces, in Berar, and in the Bombay Presidency land continues to be prepared for the *kharif* sowings. Rain is, however, urgently wanted in Dharwar, and scarcity of drinking-water is felt in parts of Ahmednagar and Belgaum, as well as in parts of the Nizam's Territories. In the Mysore State the standing crops are in bad condition, except those under large tanks; but prospects are reported to be fairly good on the whole. In Coorg rain is much wanted in the south and north-east. In the Madras Presidency standing crops are generally fair, ploughing and sowing are progressing in the extreme south, and general prospects are fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary		Standing crops wet good; harvest paddy and sugarcane, yield average; fever in one taluk.
Kurnool		Harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox in one taluk.
Ganjam	35 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops, paddy, cotton and gingelly, thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent; sporadic cholera in parts; cattle-disease common.
Kistna		Fever, small-pox, and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease common.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops good where irrigation, bad elsewhere; harvest wet and dry grains, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore	54 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally fair; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet below average, dry, poor; small-pox and fever in parts.
Tanjore		Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains outturn below average; a few cases of cholera.
Madura	66 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops dry, fair; harvest paddy, yield average; cholera and fever in parts.
Maler	05 (in one station)	Sowing of first crop commenced in parts; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore	2.76	Ploughing and sowing progressing; fever prevails.
Bombay—(May 10th)		
Kurrachee		River at Kotri on 6th 7 feet 8 inches, against 7 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in Sehwan; 2 cases small-pox in Dadu; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 23, 40 and 36, in Dadu 32 and 40, in Kotri 32, 32 and 42, in Tatta 24, 44 and 44, in Sakro 16, 40 and 56, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 54 and 48 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		River rising; <i>kharif</i> operations commenced in some talukas; slight fever in seven talukas; wheat 25, <i>juari</i> 45, <i>bajri</i> 40, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		<i>Rabi</i> harvest over; preparations for next season commenced; wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		<i>Rabi</i> harvesting over; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> ; health good; <i>bajri</i> 31 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat		Preparation for cultivation commenced; <i>juari</i> 35 and <i>nagli</i> 51 lbs. per rupee.
Nāsik		Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 41½, wheat 31, and <i>juari</i> 67 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Temperature normal; vapour in air slightly in defect, except on 9th when it was normal; abnormal wind southerly till 7th, afterwards northerly.
Poona		Sixteen cholera cases in three villages of Indapur, 4 fatal, 3 cases in three villages of Purandhar, 2 fatal; average prices— <i>bajri</i> 46 and <i>juari</i> 56 lbs., in Poona <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>juari</i> 43½ lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		Land being prepared for next season; water-supply in taluka Parnar failing; <i>juari</i> —maximum 96 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 57 in Newasa; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon; slight cattle-disease in Karjat and Newasa talukas.
Sholapur		Cattle-disease in Sangoola and Malsiras; <i>juari</i> 72 lbs. 39 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 57 lbs. 31 tolas per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Dharwar ...	No rain	Rain urgently wanted everywhere; ground being prepared for early crops; cotton picking completed; scarcity of drinking-water in Dharwar, Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, Hangal, Karajgi, Kalghatgi, and Kod; public health good; rice 21 and <i>juari</i> 55 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Sirsi, 48; Kulhal, 32	Harvesting second crop nearly completed on coast and continues above Ghât; sugarcane planting continues; preparing ground for monsoon crop; cattle-disease severe at Karwar; small-pox in Bhatkal and Sidapur; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers, in district average 13½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and hot.
Rajkot ...		Weather hot and windy; 2 new cases of cholera in Rajkot town, both fatal, still prevalent in Jaliaunder and Dhrol; <i>bajri</i> 26 and <i>juari</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(May 10th)—		
Chittagong ...	5.43	Weather rainy and stormy, since fair; prospects of crops good; prices somewhat higher; cholera continues; small-pox abating; general health fair.
Dacca ...	3.01	Spring rice harvest continues; autumn rice and jute being sown and growing freely.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	2.67	No crops on the ground; land being prepared for autumn and winter crops; rain of 6th, 7th, and 8th has done much good; health of people and cattle generally good; isolated cases of cholera reported from Baraipur, Diamond Harbour, and Dum-Dum sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	3.42	Rain very beneficial to ploughing and sowing, and has done good to young plants of the autumn crops; cholera has abated in Bhagwanpola police station.
Rajahmundry ...	4.63	Crops have been generally benefited by the rain which fell throughout the district; cholera and fever are still reported.
Burdwan ...	1.38	Rain has done much good; ploughing being carried on vigorously; sugarcane being transplanted; cases of cholera still reported.
Rungpore ...	.84	Weather cool and cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera prevalent in some parts, but not in an epidemic form.
Bhagalpur ...	.08	Preparation of land for rice sowings postponed for want of rain; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Purneah ...	1.12	Prospects of crops improved, and sowing of autumn crops facilitated by the rain; cholera abating.
Patna ...	.03	More rain wanted for preparation of land for the autumn crops; cholera and small-pox reported from Barh and Behar sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	1.17	Weather cold for the season; rain has improved all prospects a little; cholera still in the town, but not increasing.
Hazáribágh ...	2.20	Weather cloudy and unseasonably cold; field operations being pushed on everywhere owing to heavy rains on the 7th; small-pox reported in the interior, health otherwise good.
Cuttack ...	1.65	Spring rice still being harvested; ploughing in progress; cholera prevalent in the interior.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 9th) ...	Benares, 20; Chandauli, 50; Gungapur, 70.	There has been a marked absence of hot winds during the week, the wind has been generally easterly, and on Saturday (6th) and Sunday (7th) heavy clouds were gathering, which culminated on Sunday evening in a storm; the wind blew in gusts and some rain fell, the harvest operations for the <i>rabi</i> crops are now finished; sugarcane is being irrigated; health of man and cattle good; the bazars are well supplied with food-grains; prices steady.
Allahabad (., 10th) ...	Sorson, 70; Meja, 50	The rain which has fallen done a little benefit to sugarcane and grass, but melons however have been injured; on 7th a violent dust-storm occurred in Sorson and Phulpur followed by hail, which has done much damage to fruit trees; a good deal of fever is prevalent; cholera has increased in the district, there were 113 cases, of which 78 proved fatal; city very healthy; cattle generally healthy; prices risen; gram and barley imported from south; oil-seed and poppy-seed exported towards east.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Cawnpore (May 9th) ...	Abbaspur, 10	<i>Rabi</i> crops harvested, on irrigated land outturn above average; sowing of indigo and sugarcane commenced; fever prevalent; prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur (., .)	2.5	Weather stormy, with high winds; heavy fall of rain on 7th; cholera decreasing; grain plentiful; prices stationary.
Jhansi (., 8th) ...		Market well supplied; prices rising; small-pox decreasing; slight cattle-disease continues in pargana Jhansi.
Agra (., 9th) ...		Slight fever and small-pox continue in the city; general health good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad (., .)		Slight fever still prevalent; prices higher; outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops average; strong east winds for some days, but no rain.
Bareilly (., .)		Harvest over; markets well supplied; prices steady; condition of people fair; small-pox in city and foot-and-mouth disease amongst cattle in Aonla tahsil, decreasing however.
Meerut (., .)		Days hot, nights cool; wind generally east and often high; health good; some fever prevalent; sugarcane generally sown; some cattle-disease in Hapur and Ghaziabad tahsils; supplies sufficient, but below average; prices stationary.
Kumaun (., .)		Slight showers in parts of the district; a few cases of small-pox and cattle-disease still prevalent; prices stationary.
Lucknow (., .)	On the 7th Sadr, 30; Mohanlalganj, 20; Maliabad, 10.	Harvest over; market well supplied; prices steady; no more cholera reported.
Partabgarh (., .)	2	Prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera abating; heavy storm of wind and rain on 7th; severe hail reported as having fallen near Acha.
Rae Bareilly (., 8th) ...		Weather unsettled, wind generally east, with occasional dust-storms; yesterday (7th) after noon between 4.30 and 5 a light dust-storm came from the north or north-north-east followed by cold cutting wind, thermometer at 7 p.m. outside 70°, at 7.30 69°, and at 10 p.m. 67°.
Sitapur (., 9th) ...	Sitapur, 50; Sidhauhi, 20.	A storm occurred on the 7th; prices steady.
Fyzabad (., .)	2	Cool weather, easterly wind.
Punjab—(May 9th)		
Delhi ...	No rain reported	Harvesting completed; health fair; small-pox continues in the city; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	No rain reported	Harvesting still in progress; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	No rain	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> in progress; prices rising; health fair.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Crops reaped; prices falling; health good.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Wheat being threshed; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	No rain	Crops cut, outturn very good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Crops being cut; prices steady; health good.
Sialkot ...	No rain reported	Prices steady; health good.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Prospects good; prices falling; health good.
Peshawar ...	No rain reported	Harvest good; prices rising; health fair.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops being harvested; <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; prices falling; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Harvesting in progress; prices steady; health good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur ...	20	Hot and cloudy, with frequent storms; prospects fair; cholera on Kampti and Seoni Road; prices risen.
Jubbulpore ...	1	Cloudy and stormy; ploughing for <i>kharif</i> continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent; wheat 21 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor (May 8th) ...		Cloudy, few drops of rain; threshing nearly completed and ploughing for <i>kharif</i> continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Khandwa (., 9th) ...		Very warm; small-pox prevalent; prices rising; wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 30 seers per rupee.
Seoni ...	15	Hurricane on 8th; ploughing in progress; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Hoshangabad ...		Weather hot, occasionally cloudy; winnowing continues; small-pox prevalent; rice 9, wheat 18, and <i>juari</i> 24 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...		Weather hot and cloudy; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> ; cholera prevalent; rice 38 and wheat 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 4th) ...		Weather very close and sultry; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> ; cholera prevalent; rice 54 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Weather hot and stormy, with occasional slight showers; winnowing of <i>rabi</i> being completed; preparations for <i>kharif</i> in progress; cholera and small-pox somewhat prevalent; prices easy.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(May 6th)		
Akyab ...	1.69	Nine deaths from small-pox in Akyab town, disease prevailing in four townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three townships; total rainfall 3.70 inches.
Rangoon ...		Two fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 3.16 inches.
Bassein ...		Two deaths from cholera outside of Bassein town, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 2.29 inches.
Prome ...	.35	Thirteen deaths from cholera in Prome town, disease also in district; small-pox amongst cattle in two townships; total rainfall 1.45 inches.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.65	Public health in Moulmein and districts good; crops fair.
Toungoo ...		Eleven cases of small-pox, 3 of which fatal in Toungoo town and 6 in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; total rainfall 2.21 inches.
General Remarks. —Cholera continues in Prome, somewhat prevalent in Thayetmyo, a few scattered cases elsewhere; small-pox prevalent in Akyab and continues in Toungoo, though apparently abating, public health otherwise good; some cattle-disease in a few places; rain has fallen in several districts.		
Assam—(May 10th)		
Gauhati ...	1.70	Weather hot; cholera abating at Barpeta, but a few cases at Gauhati and in parts of the north of district; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	3.91	Cultivation of <i>amun</i> and <i>aus</i> paddy proceeding rapidly; <i>boro</i> paddy represented to be 10 annas; over all district sugarcane cultivation more extended than usual; cattle-disease reported in two directions; tea outturn rather behind.
Cachar ...	3.57	Two cases of cholera from Katigara and from Lakhimpur reported; common rice 21½ seers per rupee; cultivation of crops progressing.
Dibrugarh ...	1.74	Weather hot; prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy good; ploughing for <i>sali</i> paddy; district healthy; cattle-disease still reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 10th)		
Bangalore ...	.14	Wet crops, except those under large tanks, have withered; harvesting of <i>rysakh</i> paddy commenced, prospects favourable; prices of <i>ragi</i> risen from 25½ to 27½ seers per rupee.
Mysore ...	1.20	Slight rain in parts of district; crops in need of more rain; water and pasture generally scanty.
Mercara ...	.56	Rain much needed throughout the province, especially in the extreme south and north-east, where there is scarcity of water for man and beast; price of rice stationary, but imported largely from Kanara; price of <i>ragi</i> has risen; no more cases of cholera, but traffic checked consequent on its prevalence at Hunsur and Mysore.
General Remarks. —Rain has not fallen, except in the Bangalore and Mysore districts; crops in bad condition; harvesting of <i>rysakh</i> paddy has commenced; prospects fairly good; cholera epidemic in Mysore town, decreasing at Hunsur, a few isolated cases in Hoskote, Arkalgad, and Attikupa taluks.		
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 10th)		
Amrāoti ...		Weather hot and windy; ploughing operations going on; wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...		Preparations for <i>khari</i> sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...		<i>Tubi</i> reappings continue; want of water is felt in some taluks; fever and cattle-disease prevail in places; prices—wheat 17½, rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 25½, yellow <i>juari</i> 30, and <i>tur</i> 27½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 10th)		
Indore ...	No rain	Weather cloudy and warmer, with occasional high winds; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	A slight shower on 7th	Weather warm; health good; small-pox on the decrease; prices stationary.
Buna ...	.10	Weather cloudy; health good.
Rutlam ...	.07	High winds; two fresh cases of small-pox.
Neemuch ...		No report received.
Goona ...	.06	Price of wheat 26 seers per rupee; crops good; health fair; small-pox still prevalent.
Bhopal ...		Weather seasonable; prospects good; small-pox still prevalent.
Agar ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	No rain	Weather hot; public health fair.
Manpur ...		Weather cloudy and warm, with occasional high winds; ploughing of land for <i>khari</i> has commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 10th)	.17	Weather seasonable; winds high; weather cooler than usual.
Sirohi (" 7th)		Tanks and wells fair; health good; warm days; hot winds prevail.
Marwar (" 5th)		Plenty of water in tanks and wells; health good; weather clear; winds sharp; heat unusually moderate; nights still cool; weather abnormal; prices falling; crops harvested.
Maywar Haroti (May 6th)	Kotah, .10; Deoli, .42; elsewhere drops.	Deaths from cholera decreasing.
Jhallawar (" 3rd)	.02	Dust-storms on Tuesday night from north-west and on Saturday night from north, latter followed by rain; weather sultry, close; wind variable; small-pox abating; some fever prevalent.
Ajmer (" 9th)	Few drops	Tanks and wells low; small-pox abating.
Jeypore (" ")	Few drops	Dust-storms and thunder; few cases of small-pox and cholera reported in district.
Ulwur (" 10th)		Dust-storms; prices stationary; health good.
Nepal—(May 4th)		
Katmandu ...	.73	Harvesting finished; slight rain; health good; no material fall in prices.
Weather showery, with heavy wind and much thunder at times; on 1st there was a hail-storm, which did serious damage to the crops in the valley of Katmandu.		

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 11th May, 1882.

P R E S E N T :

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-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL RATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hope be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of Rates on Land in the Central Provinces.
The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.
The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 18th May, 1882.

SIMLA ;
The 11th May, 1882. }
D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1881.

No. 297 E. T., dated Simla, 4th May 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 9 Railway, dated 10th May 1881.

„ „ „ „ 158 R. T., dated 17th February 1882.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to Trains, &c., on the open lines of Railways in India for the quarter ending 31st December 1881.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 801½ miles, or 8·98 per cent., in the open mileage, and of 1,400,577 miles, or 17·91 per cent., in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 14, or 2·14 per cent. The numbers chiefly vary on the following Railways:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian Railway, including the State branches worked by it	...	17
South Indian	...	43
Great Indian Peninsula.	17	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12	...
Rajputana.	44	...
Punjab Northern.	...	15
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	24

2. The reduction on the East Indian Railway mainly took place under "Collision between goods trains or parts of goods trains," "Goods trains parts of goods-trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and "Trains running against the numbers under these heads being nil against 13, 4 against 8,

and 13 against 16, respectively. There were, on the other hand, 9 cases of collisions between "Passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line" against 2.

3. The large decrease on the South Indian Railway was due to there being only 27 cases of "Trains running over cattle" against 46; 1 of "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails" against 3; and 1 of "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" against 8.

4. The total number of accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, including the State lines worked by it, was more by 17: under "Fire in trains" there were 13 cases against *nil*; under "Failure of axles" 3 against 1; and under "Other accidents" 5 against *nil*. The number of accidents from "Trains running over cattle" decreased from 16 to 9.

5. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the number of accidents increased by 12, owing principally to the number of accidents from "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," being 8 against *nil*.

6. On the Rajputana Railway the increase appears under several heads, especially under "Trains running over cattle," "Trains running over obstructions on the line," and "Failure of couplings." The accidents under these heads numbered 33 against 12, 9 against *nil*, and 8 against 2, respectively.

7. The number of accidents on the Punjab Northern State Railway decreased by 15, as there were no cases of "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails" against 8; 1 of "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" against 5; 1 of "Trains running over obstructions on the line" against 5; and 6 of "Fire in trains" against 9. There were, however, 6 cases of "Other accidents" against 3; and 3 "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" against *nil*.

8. On the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways the number diminished from 153 to 129, as there were no cases of "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" against 8; 6 of "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" against 14; 41 of "Trains running over cattle" against 54; and 28 "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" against 30. The number of "Fires in trains," however, increased from 20 to 26; and of "Other accidents" from 1 to 7.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers 18 injured against 1, and among servants 5 killed and 16 injured against 1 killed and 2 injured. The largest number appears to have occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, where 13 passengers and 7 servants were injured. Three of the 7 servants and the 13 passengers were injured by No. 54 up passenger train running into No. 44 down goods outside the distant signal at Chinchvad on the 26th October 1881. The injuries were mostly of a trivial nature, and the Driver and Guard of the goods train and the Assistant Station Master, who were to blame, have been suitably punished.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby—

	Number of Accidents.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	18	...	13	...	3	...	16
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	72	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Number of Accidents.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	5	...	...	...	5
Trains running over cattle on the line	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. over obstructions on the line	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running through gates at level crossings	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of tyres	4	...	...	1	5	1	5
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of wheels	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of axles	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of couplings	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	36	...	...	4	8	4	8
TOTAL	640	...	18	5	16	5	34

11. The number of "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line" increased from 16 to 18, of which 9 alone occurred on the East Indian Railway.

12. There were 17 cases of collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, of which 6 occurred on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

13. The number of cases in which goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., left the rails was the largest on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, being 18 out of a total of 72.

14. There were 191 cases of trains running over cattle against 208, 41 of which occurred on the Indus Valley Railway against 54; 33 on the Rajputana Railway against 12; 27 on the South Indian Railway against 46; 14 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway against 10; and 13 on the East Indian Railway against 16.

15. The number of accidents from trains running over obstructions on the line increased from 24 to 38, of which 9 occurred on the Rajputana Railway against *nil*; and 5 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway against 3.

16. There were 52 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines against 30, of which 36 occurred on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

17. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines increased by 16; 28 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways against 30; 9 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway against 6; 5 on the Tirhoot Railway against 1; and 5 on the Wardha Coal Railway against 2.

18. There were 4 cases of failure of tyres, of which 1 occurred on the East Indian Railway; 2 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and 1 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

19. Axles failed in 12 instances, of which 6 alone occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

20. The number of cases of failure of couplings increased by 6; 8 occurred on the Rajputana Railway against 2, and 3 on the East Indian Railway against 1, with small increases and decreases on other lines.

21. There were 56 cases of fire in trains against 47, of which 18 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway against nil, 26 on the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways against 20.

22. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	2	1
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	3
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	6	13
Other accidents	1	3
	11	20

23. The accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	2	12
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	3	13
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	3
Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	1	...
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	2	6
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	...	10
Whilst braking, spragging, or choking wheels	...	1
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	3
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	3	4
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	3	2
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	10	7
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	4
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	1	1
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	...	1
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	5
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	4	3
Miscellaneous	3	14
	33	94

24. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., one was killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossings, 31 killed and 10 injured whilst trespassing on the line, 5 committed suicide, and 2 killed and 1 injured from miscellaneous causes.

25. The following table shows 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:—

	4TH QUARTER, 1880.		4TH QUARTER, 1881.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Passengers.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control	...	1	...	19
„ misconduct or want of caution	8	23	11	19
<i>Servants.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control	2	8	6	34
„ misconduct or want of caution	32	63	32	86
<i>Others.</i>				
Whilst passing at level crossings	2	...	1	...
Trespassers including suicides	25	8	36	10
Other persons	1	2	2	1
	70	110	88	165

26. In addition to the above, 10 persons are reported to have been killed and 71 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 137 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Governments and Officers concerned should be invited to the increase in the number of accidents from “Fire in trains” and from “Failure of axles” on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; the comparatively large number of “Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line” on the East Indian Railway, as well as the failure of axles on the Eastern Bengal Railway; the large number of accidents from “Goods trains or parts of goods trains, &c., leaving the rails” on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; and the large increase in the number of accidents from “Trains running over cattle,” “Trains running over obstructions on the line,” and from “Failure of couplings” on the Rajputana Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Central Provinces, British Burma and Hyderabad. Director General of Railways. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways. Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, together with copies of the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India.

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

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

F. S. STANTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1881 AS KILLED OR INJURED BY 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.

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

• KLVLC

(c) Includes the Sindia State Railway (S. others Section).
 (d) Includes 19 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghazdabad to Delhi, worked by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
 (e) Includes 19 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghazdabad to Delhi, worked by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
 (f) Includes 19 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghazdabad to Delhi, worked by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
 (g) Includes 19 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghazdabad to Delhi, worked by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

TABLE No. 3.
ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1881 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, Killed or Injured in each Class of Accidents.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	EAST INDIA (INCLUDES BRANCH STATES LINES.)				BANGAL.				ODISHA AND BOHLEHAND.				SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.			
	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.	
	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.
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	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	45	5	9	5	13	25,099,406	5,437	35,812,045	16	99	55,410,861	14,898	705,940	55,410,861	14,898	705,940
Number of Passenger miles	167,080,115	207,69	2,157,325	25,099,406	5,437	35,812,045	5,062	55,410,861	14,898	705,940	55,410,861	14,898	705,940	55,410,861	14,898	705,940
Do. of Servants employed	207,69	2,157,325	25,099,406	5,437	35,812,045	5,062	55,410,861	14,898	705,940	55,410,861	14,898	705,940	55,410,861	14,898	705,940	55,410,861
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,157,325	25,099,406	5,437	35,812,045	5,062	55,410,861	14,898	705,940	55,410,861	14,898	705,940	55,410,861	14,898	705,940	55,410,861	14,898

TABLE No. 4. ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1881, &c. — continued.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	MADRAS.				SOUTH INDIA.				GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.				BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.			
	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.	
	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	14	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	25	39	5	5	48	32,932,726	7,296	80,104,119	21	57,413,764	5,785	403,594	32,932,726	7,296	80,104,119	5,785
Number of Passenger miles	47,105,676	5,787	487,134	32,932,726	7,296	80,104,119	21,575	57,413,764	5,785	403,594	32,932,726	7,296	80,104,119	21,575	57,413,764	5,785
Do. of Servants employed	5,787	487,134	32,932,726	7,296	80,104,119	21,575	57,413,764	5,785	403,594	32,932,726	7,296	80,104,119	21,575	57,413,764	5,785	403,594
Train mileage of all descriptions	487,134	32,932,726	7,296	80,104,119	21,575	57,413,764	5,785	403,594	32,932,726	7,296	80,104,119	21,575	57,413,764	5,785	403,594	32,932,726

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

Number of Passenger miles	...	1,489,961	62,440	6,746,509	3,827,408	5,647,262
Do. of Servants employed	...	180	180	1,627	811	488
Train mileage of all descriptions	...	9,744	10,191	162,683	46,582	28,852

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

Number of Passenger miles ...	1,379,615	3,507,748	50,378,043	16,357,909.	10,437,410
Do. of Servants employed ...	107	385	- 7,404	2,292	521
- Train mileage of all descriptions	11,020	34,768	870,031	181,704	84,200

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1881, &c.—continued.

	SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.											
	WARDHA COLL.			NAGPUR-CHANDIGARH.			RAJPOON AND LERAWADDY VALLEY.			PUNJAB NORTHERN.		
	Number of Passengers and others.			Number of Passengers and others.			Number of Passengers and others.			Number of Passengers and others.		
	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Ditto of tyres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	11	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	38	..	..
Number of Passenger miles	..	719,018	2,140,740	..	..	12,753,197	..	..	21,161,114	..	..	21,533,932
Do. of Servants employed	..	389	1,020	..	..	1,190	..	..	7,585	..	..	5,044
Train mileage of all descriptions	..	19,228	24,352	..	..	94,524	..	..	244,070	..	..	475,725

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1881, &c.—concluded.

	SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.											
	GANEWAR OF BARODA'S.			NIMAN'S.			MISOR.			KAWTHA-DHUBELA.		
	Number of Passengers and others.			Number of Passengers and others.			Number of Passengers and others.			Number of Passengers and others.		
	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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. Ditto over obstructions on the line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Ditto of tyres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 Passenger miles	..	1,549,801	6,271,070	..	..	1,913,015	..	..	149,426	..	..	669,524,280
Do. of Servants employed	..	179	755	..	..	528	..	..	115	..	..	117,381
Train mileage of all descriptions	..	12,445	66,256	..	..	23,026	..	..	3,794	..	..	9,221,461

TABLE

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Number of RAILWAY

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods trains, or parts of passenger trains, or parts of goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	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, leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines traveling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
East Indian (Includes Branch State lines)...	9	...	2	4	2	...	13	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	1	6	1	18	1	...	7	5	2	36	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	...	...	1	4	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	2	3	2	5	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	3	...	2	8	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	1	...	2	1	6	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana ...	...	...	3	1	5	2	33	9	...	2	3	...	2	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	4	...	7	1	9	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	...	1	...	6	6	41	4	...	7	28	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Gakwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawnia-Dhurla ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL { 1881	18	17	13	72	13	1	191	38	14	52	62	4	2	12	...	17	...	...	...	8
{ 1880	16	35	5	20	80	18	2	208	24	17	30	48	5	4	10	...	11	...	...	14

No. 4.

Fourth Quarter of 1881, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

																PER MILE OPEN.			TOTAL PASSENGERS.				
																Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS.		PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES.		
																			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
																Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XV of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST 9 DAYS OF APRIL 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST 9 DAYS OF APRIL 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 15TH APRIL 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 15TH APRIL 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd April 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	54,048	307	172	73,580	428	1,35,770	337	1,60,353	435	24,583	...
15th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,11,487	204	547	1,11,857	204	2,79,879	224	2,30,821	204	...	40,058
15th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,15,577	319	676	2,03,414	301	5,02,741	326	4,73,473	327	...	29,268
15th ditto ...	Madras	858	1,11,363	130	858	1,22,624	143	2,84,646	145	2,76,602	150	...	8,044
15th ditto ...	South Indian	655	81,532	124	655	70,305	107	1,70,879	114	1,48,922	106	...	21,957
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	8,17,673	565	1,446	10,37,768	718	17,49,680	529	21,01,866	678	3,52,186	...
15th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	2,85,093	612	461	2,73,132	592	6,22,868	614	5,57,987	565	...	64,881
	TOTAL ...	4,804	16,76,773	349	4,815	18,92,680	393	37,46,463	341	39,59,024	384	2,12,561	...
	<i>State.</i>												
22nd April 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	7,96,921	529	1,507	8,75,849	581	18,77,662	545	19,51,345	604	73,683	...
15th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,452	88	28	2,549	91	5,819	91	5,939	99	120	...
15th ditto ...	Nalhati	27	1,195	44	27	1,310	50	2,679	43	2,943	50	264	...
15th ditto ...	Northern Bengal	231	...	...	...	36,120	155	64,905	123	81,044	162	16,139	...
15th ditto ...	Tirhoot	82	13,591	166	85	13,203	150	29,950	100	28,168	155	...	1,782
15th ditto ...	Patna-Gya	57	11,549	203	57	11,232	197	26,672	204	25,290	207	...	1,382
15th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,371	82	29	2,476	85	5,435	82	5,500	88	65	...
15th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	5,513	64	86	5,971	69	12,204	62	12,886	70	682	...
15th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	859	71	12	835	69	1,758	64	1,958	76	200	...
22nd ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,62,654	160	1,117	2,47,814	222	3,97,499	171	5,09,248	213	1,11,749	...
15th ditto ...	Wardha Coal	45	8,520	189	45	13,158	292	22,166	216	27,717	288	5,551	...
15th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	5,965	90	98	20,995	214	12,786	85	44,365	211	31,579	...
15th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	36,900	229	161	49,449	307	1,00,832	275	1,04,874	304	4,042	...
22nd ditto ...	Sindia	70	3,925	56	75	6,167	82	10,264	64	15,755	98	5,491	...
15th ditto ...	Punjab Northern	363	70,849	195	368	80,312	218	1,95,000	235	1,77,704	225	...	17,296
15th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	95,561	145	660	64,300	97	2,49,335	165	1,42,482	101	...	1,06,853
22nd ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	1,183	51	...	...	2,338	48	2,338	...
	TOTAL ...	2,933	4,48,222	153	3,104	5,57,104	179	11,37,304	169	11,88,211	179	50,907	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
15th April 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	22,423	117	194	30,173	156	48,091	109	61,785	148	13,694	...
15th ditto ...	Nizam's	121	19,832	164	121	16,332	135	43,041	154	33,960	181	...	9,081
1st ditto ...	Mysore	58	2,229	39	...	(a)...	...	(b)2,951	40	(c)697	8	...	2,254
	TOTAL ...	371	44,484	120	315	46,505	148	94,083	111	96,442	143	2,359	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,615	29,66,400	308	9,741	33,72,138	346	68,55,512	311	71,96,022	351	3,39,510	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,22,091	146	34,53,611	169	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,33,421	165	37,41,411	182	1,07,990	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st to 9th April 1881.

(c) Receipts for the 1st day of April 1882.

No. XVI of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST 9 DAYS OF APRIL 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST 9 DAYS OF APRIL 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 9TH APRIL 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 9TH APRIL 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd Apl. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	81,722	464	172	86,773	504	81,722	361	86,773	442	5,051	...
15th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,68,392	308	547	1,27,964	234	1,68,392	239	1,27,964	204	...	40,428
15th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,87,164	425	676	2,70,059	399	2,87,164	330	2,70,059	349	...	17,105
15th ditto ...	Madras	858	1,73,283	202	858	1,53,978	179	1,73,283	157	1,53,978	157	...	19,305
15th ditto ...	South Indian	655	89,347	136	655	78,617	120	89,347	106	78,617	105	...	10,730
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	9,32,007	644	1,446	10,64,098	736	9,32,007	501	10,64,098	644	1,32,091	...
15th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	3,37,775	761	461	2,84,855	618	3,37,775	591	2,84,855	540	...	52,920
	TOTAL ...	4,804	20,69,690	431	4,815	20,66,344	429	20,69,690	335	20,66,344	375	...	3,346
	<i>State.</i>												
22nd Apl. 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	10,80,741	717	1,507	10,75,496	714	10,80,741	558	10,75,496	624	...	5,245
15th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,367	120	28	3,390	121	3,367	94	3,390	106	23	...
15th ditto ...	Nalhati	27	1,444	55	27	1,603	59	1,484	43	1,603	52	119	...
15th ditto ...	Northern Bengal	231	38,587	167	233	44,924	193	38,587	130	44,924	169	6,337	...
15th ditto ...	Tirhoot	82	16,359	199	85	14,965	176	16,359	155	14,965	154	...	1,394
15th ditto ...	Patna-Gya	57	15,123	265	57	14,058	247	15,123	206	14,058	216	...	1,065
15th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,064	106	29	3,024	104	3,064	83	3,024	91	...	40
15th ditto ...	Cawnpore Farukhabad	86	6,691	79	86	6,915	80	6,691	62	6,915	70	224	...
15th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	899	75	12	1,123	93	899	58	1,123	82	224	...
22nd ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	2,34,845	231	1,117	2,61,434	234	2,34,845	180	2,61,434	205	26,589	...
15th ditto ...	Wardha Coal	45	13,646	303	45	14,559	324	13,646	236	14,559	283	913	...
15th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	6,821	103	98	23,370	238	6,821	80	23,370	209	16,549	...
15th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	63,932	397	161	55,425	344	63,932	309	55,425	301	...	8,507
22nd ditto ...	Sindia	70	6,339	91	75	9,588	128	6,339	71	9,588	112	3,249	...
15th ditto ...	Punjab Northern	363	1,24,151	342	368	97,392	265	1,24,151	266	97,392	232	...	26,759
15th ditto ...	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,53,774	233	660	78,182	118	1,53,774	181	78,182	104	...	75,592
22nd ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	1,155	50	...	...	1,155	44	1,155	...
	TOTAL ...	2,933	6,89,082	235	3,104	6,31,107	203	6,89,082	183	6,31,107	178	...	57,976
	<i>Native States.</i>												
15th Apl. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	25,668	134	194	31,612	163	25,668	104	31,612	143	5,944	...
15th ditto ...	Nizam's	121	23,209	192	121	17,628	146	23,209	149	17,628	127	...	5,584
1st ditto ...	Mysore	58	2,951	51	86	(a) 697	8	2,951	40	697	8	...	2,254
	TOTAL ...	371	51,828	140	401	49,937	125	51,828	109	49,937	109	...	1,891
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,615	38,91,341	405	9,827	38,22,884	389	38,91,341	315	38,22,884	340	...	68,457
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,28,930	148	18,34,984	163	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,62,411	167	19,87,900	177	...	74,511

(a) Receipts for the first day of April 1882.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 31st MARCH 1882.

The following additional kharif irrigation was effected during the month.

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

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

**ACLAHABAD,
The 25th April 1882.**

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

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.				LOWER GANGES CANAL.				UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.				UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.				REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.				
	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		
GRAINS.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	3,082	1,360	4,442	...	650	...	650	...	5,405	...	5,405	...	3,082	...	3,082	...	
Gram	300	2,065	2,365	...	150	...	150	...	314	...	314	...	491	...	2,870	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	...	2,162	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300	...	
Beihar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	...	1,211	...	1,798	...	1,798	...	
Urd	...	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Masuri	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bajra	...	1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	3,458	5,926	9,384	...	650	...	650	...	7,559	...	7,559	...	11,388	...	11,388	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Building materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(Poles and un-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
squared timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karis and squared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	32,957	68,810	101,767	...	526	...	526	...	65,729	...	65,729	...	151,302	...	151,302	...	
TOTAL DURING CORRE-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SPONDING PERIOD OF	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
DECREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ton mileage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of goods	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Number of passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

ALLAHABAD,
MAY 14, 1889

ALLAHABAD.

The 26th April 1882.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. & Oudh,
P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1881-82 UP TO 31st MARCH 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1882.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	UPPER IN CANAL AT REGULATING LAUGH.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average month.	NAME.	Area in acres.		
	Full supply.	Actual through out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.							
1st Division	4.9	4.6	3.0736	951.50	...	...	Gurdaspur	11,083	0.83	0.65	Wheat	158,806	The amount of water entering the Bari Doab Canal was 2,958.54 cubic feet per second of this 2,588.82 cubic feet per second were utilized, and the balance, 29.97 cubic feet per second, passed out at the various escapes. There was a break down during the month of March, and the total amount of water which entered the canal in the corresponding month of last year, although it slightly exceeds the area of 1880.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower do., Lahore Branch	4.6	3.2	3.0736	1,312.6	...	...	Amritsar	91,023	0.72	0.12	Barley	3,371	
2nd do.,	3.0	3.1	3.0736	621.01	...	...	Lahore	122,791	1.06	...	Mixed grains	16,613	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221,897	...	...	Miscellaneous	46,107	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3.0736	2,888.7	...	...	...	261,699	...	...	...	224,897	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 1,545 cubic feet per second of which the following was passed through the escape, &c., &c. Bulla Khora Escape . . . 117 Escape in Delhi Division . . 12 Delhi Canal Tail . . . 25 Total . . . 155 As compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 14,537 acres.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3.0736	1,789.37	...	...	...	261,699	...	...	...	261,699	
Karnal Division	4.33	3.37	2.546	502	...	...	Unbulla	334	0.83	0.10	Wheat	102,772	
Delhi do.	5.70	3.77	2.546	361	...	...	Karnal	31,398	0.93	...	Barley	341	
Hansi do.	9.00	6.36	2.546	1,929	...	...	Delhi	20,464	0.59	...	Mixed grains	13,389	
Do. Bulla Head	8.80	5.80	2.546	645	...	...	Rohitak	25,408	0.75	...	Miscellaneous	9,599	
	...	...	...	179	...	...	Hissar	25,100	0.70	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhind	22,373	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaner	665	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalsia State	359	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2.546	1,690	...	326,894	...	126,101	...	...	...	126,101	In the return for February 1882 the area irrigated approximately was shown as 13,157, but in the present return the area is shown as 11,429 acres; this has been obtained from the actual measurements recently completed.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2.546	1,478	...	167,140	...	111,564	...	...	...	111,564	
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	38,909	...	0.48	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	101,495	...	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	167,800	0.51	...	...	...	
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	48,045	0.37	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozaffargarh	114,249	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470,498	...	...	...	470,598	There is a decrease of 22,175 acres in the area irrigated by the perennial canals as compared with the same period of last year.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335,307	...	...	...	335,307	
PENINSULAR CANALS GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350,998	...	...	...	350,998	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373,173	...	...	...	373,173	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

**GENERAL RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ALL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS
LICENSED UNDER THE TELEGRAPH ACT TO TRANSMIT "PAID
MESSAGES" FOR THE PUBLIC.**

Nos. 203-35T., dated Simla, 2nd May 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following:—

Indian Telegraph Act, I of 1876.

Resolution No. 707—12R., dated 24th June 1868.

" (Foreign Department) No. 194, dated 13th March 1869.

" Public Works Department, No. 125—28, dated 7th March 1871.

" " " " No. 144—50 T., dated 12th March 1874.

" " " " No. 169—90 T., dated 31st May 1881.

" " " " No. 58—103 A. T., dated 26th July 1881.

Letter No. 240T., dated the 16th July 1881, from the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

Letter No. 553P., dated the 2nd November 1881, from the Director General of Telegraphs, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 410—42 T., dated 14th November 1881.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of the 14th of November 1881 it was stated that "the Government of India is willing and anxious to forward any scheme for developing and facilitating communication by telegraph, so far as this can be done without risk to the interests of the general tax-paying community; but in the interests of that community, it is essential that the telegraph service should be self-supporting."

2. In accordance with this Resolution, the attention of the Government of India has been drawn—

I—to the relation which the railway telegraphs should bear to the Imperial Telegraph System, in so far as they may be permitted to be the carriers of public messages; and

II—to the economy that must result in the combination of the maintenance of the Government and railway telegraphs whenever practicable.

3. The State Railway Telegraph Rules of 1874 were designed—

Primarily—To make the railway telegraph lines subsidiary and auxiliary to the Government Trunk System; and as such, they were allowed to retain certain shares of the receipts, varying in proportion to the distances messages were carried.

Secondarily—To provide for the construction and maintenance, by the Government Telegraph Department, of all telegraph lines and apparatus which might be required by the State Railways.

4. The experience of working these rules for over 7 years has shown that, however justly they were designed, on the principle of the division of receipts varying in proportion to work, such differential division has, in practice, caused an amount of account-keeping not justified by the sums involved.

5. The Director General of Telegraphs has represented, that the shares of receipts in favour of railways under the above rules are out of all proportion to the work done, and has urged, therefore, that, in future, all telegrams should be regarded as appertaining to the Telegraph Department, on the principle in force in England, by which railway telegraphs act only as agents for the Government system, and receive merely a fixed commission for carrying each message.

6. The Governor General in Council, however, whilst admitting the force of the Director General's arguments and the equity of his proposals, is nevertheless desirous, in the interests of the senders of telegrams, that railways should be encouraged to carry public telegraphic messages, to as great an extent as is compatible with the proper use of their telegraphs for the primary purpose of railway traffic; and has therefore decided, after duly considering

the present revenue of the Government Telegraph Department, to waive the claims of the latter to a share of the receipts; in the anticipation that any loss thereof will be more than compensated for by the effect of the additional facilities thus given to the public.

7. With this object, and also to simplify account-keeping, to ensure uniformity of procedure, and to develop telegraphic communication, it is resolved—

I—to extend to canal telegraphs also the privilege of carrying telegraphic messages for the general public;

II—that in future, every railway or canal, or other duly licensed telegraph office, at which a message may be tendered for despatch, shall retain the value of the message it sends, excepting such amounts as have to be again disbursed under the rules, for instance, for reply paid, post registered messages, &c.;

III—that there shall be but one public telegraph message system throughout India, applicable to railway, canal or any other telegraphic system licensed to carry messages for the public; and

IV—to provide for economical maintenance, the principle enunciated in Resolution, Public Works Department, Nos. 125—28T. of the 4th March 1871, that the maintenance of Government and railway telegraphs should be combined and vested in the Telegraph Department whenever practicable, is re-affirmed, and is now extended to canal telegraphs.

8. The accompanying sets of rules, viz.,—

I—General Rules relating to the conduct of all Electric Telegraphs licensed under the Telegraph Act to transmit "Paid messages" for the public,

II—Rules relating to the provision and maintenance of Electric Telegraphs for the use of railways and canals,

are therefore published, and are to come into force on the 1st of June 1882.

I.

General Rules for the conduct of all Electric Telegraphs licensed under the Telegraph Act to transmit "Paid messages" for the public.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act I of 1876, entitled an Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India, to prescribe the following Rules for the conduct of all Electric Telegraphs, other than those appertaining to the Government Telegraph Department, established or maintained within British India by any Company or person licensed under the above Act to transmit "Paid messages" for the public:—

1. The licensed telegraph authorities shall allow all officers, inspectors, Government Telegraph officers allowed on railway premises, artificers, workmen and others employed by the Government Telegraph Department, in the construction or repair of the lines of telegraph within their boundaries to enter on their premises, and shall give such persons all reasonable facilities for travelling and for transporting material along the lines.

2. The instruments in the licensed offices shall be of a pattern approved by the Government Telegraph Department.

3. The Government Telegraph Department may, at its own expense, connect any of its own offices by wire with any licensed Telegraph Office, and the licensed authorities shall afford every necessary facility for establishing and maintaining the connection, and for the interchange of messages thereby.

4. The signalling staff of each licensed Telegraph Office shall be wholly and exclusively controlled and paid by the licensed authorities, but shall be amenable to the penal clauses of the Telegraph Act No. I of 1876, in the same manner as if they were employes of the Government Telegraph Department.

* N.B.—For the purposes of these rules, telephones and their apparatus are at present not included in the term "Electric Telegraphs."

5. The system adopted in the Government Telegraph Department in respect of instruments, forms connected with public messages, receipt, transmission and check of messages, alphabet and code signals, shall be adopted and strictly followed by every licensed Telegraph Office, so far as the Government Telegraph Department may require.

6. Inland messages, not relating to the business of the licensed authorities, shall, with due regard, in the case of railways, to the necessities of their traffic, be received at any licensed Telegraph Office when open, under the following conditions:—

(a) They shall be transmitted to their destination by the quickest route, whether that be by Government or licensed Telegraph wires; and shall be received, charged for, despatched and delivered without undue delay, under the General Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor General in Council from time to time.

(b) The fees paid for all inland messages shall be retained by the Administration receiving them, except in the cases of deposits for "Prepaid replies," "Postage," "Registration," and "Express charges," the amounts of which will be credited in account by the Government Telegraph Check Office to the Paying Office, and debited to the Receiving Office.

(c) The Telegraph Offices of any intermediate or terminal Railway, Canal or other Administration will be bound to forward or deliver messages passing on to its wires free of charge, except what may be due to it under (b).

7. Foreign messages may be accepted by licensed Telegraph Offices specially authorized to receive them, and must be received, charged for and despatched under the Rules and Rates for Foreign Telegrams, sanctioned by the International Telegraph Convention and in force for the time being. For the transmission of foreign messages, except in the case of those for Ceylon and Upper Burmah, licensed Telegraph Offices will be credited in account by the Government Telegraph Check Office with the sum of two annas a word, and debited with the full charge of the message. In the case of messages for Ceylon and Upper Burmah, the licensed Telegraph Office share will be half an anna per word.

8. Inland or foreign messages tendered for transmission at a licensed Telegraph Office may be paid for either in cash or by affixing Government telegraph stamps, at the option of the sender:—

(a) Messages received at a licensed Telegraph Office by post from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for by postage stamps.

(b) Whenever telegraph or postage stamps may be used for the payment of messages, the Office receiving them will be credited in account by the Government Telegraph Check Office.

9. Drafts and copies of any messages, not on the business of the licensed authorities, received at, or transmitted from, any of their Offices, shall be forwarded post-paid to the Government Telegraph Check Office if demanded, under instructions which shall be issued by the Director General of Telegraphs in India.

10. Complaints respecting messages and applications for refunds should be addressed to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

11. To admit of the investigation of complaints, the licensed authorities are to provide for the preservation of all message drafts for a period of six months, at the expiration of which term, unless previously demanded under Rule 9, they must be transmitted, post-paid, to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. They may, however, be sent to the Check Office immediately after audit of the accounts of the Telegraph Office concerned.

12. Messages on the service of the Government Telegraph Department shall be transmitted, without charge, to or from all licensed Telegraph Offices.

13. Private and State messages shall, as a rule, be sent as directed in the Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams; but a State message marked "clear the line" or "precedence" shall take precedence of all other messages. Provided that if sent by any Railway Telegraph Office, its transmission shall be consistent with the safe working of the railway traffic.

14. The Director General of Telegraphs in India, or any officer deputed by him, may at any time inspect any licensed Telegraph Office, or messages sent from, or received at, any of them; and the licensed authorities shall give all facilities for such inspections, and shall submit for inspection any books or accounts connected with the working of their telegraphs, or any originals or copies of messages sent or received, which the Director General or such officer may require.

II.

Rules relating to the provision and maintenance of Electric Telegraphs for the use of Railways and Canals.

1. These rules are applicable to all railways and canals which are the property of the Government of India, and to such other railway, canal or telegraphic systems as the Governor General in Council may order to be governed by them.

2. The construction, maintenance and repair of the lines shall be vested in the Government Telegraph Department, the officers of which shall be permitted to erect and maintain posts and wires, and other appurtenances of a telegraph, within the railway or canal, fences or other boundaries, to such an extent as, under the orders of the Director General of Telegraphs, may be required.

3. The Government Telegraph Department will supply to the authorities of each railway or canal, for their exclusive use, as many wires as the Government of India may consider necessary for the proper working of the system, at a fair rent, to be fixed from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

4. The technical supervision of Railway or Canal Telegraph Offices, the supply, regulation and repair of apparatus, shall be undertaken by the Government Telegraph Department on payment of an annual sum to be fixed from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

5. Each railway or canal shall work the wires rented to it, so far as they may be used for its own traffic or train signalling purposes, subject to the general control of the Government of India.

To the Department of Finance and Commerce
 " Foreign, Home, Military, and Legislative Departments.
 " Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
 " Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
 " Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
 " Resident at Hyderabad.
 " Resident at Mysore (through Foreign Department).
 " Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchistan.
 " Accountant General, Public Works Department.
 " Inspector General of Military Works.
 " Director General of Railways.
 " Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of this Resolution and enclosures be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the

margin, for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also, that the Resolution and enclosures be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, and Karachi.

By order,
 W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R. E.,
 Secretary to the Govt. 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 16th MAY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has again fallen in the extreme south-west of the Madras Presidency, and there has been rain also in nearly all the districts of that Presidency, of the Mysore State, of Coorg, and of British Burma. In the Nizam's Territories there has been only slight rain, and in Berar none. In the Bombay Presidency light showers have been reported from two or three districts, and in the Central Provinces from three places. In Central India and Rajputana slight rain fell in most of the States, accompanied almost everywhere with dust-storms, thunder, and hail. In the Punjab rain has occurred in some places—comparatively heavy in two districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some rain has fallen in nearly every district. In Bengal, Assam, and Burma more or less heavy rain is reported in almost all districts.

Harvest operations are still in progress in some Provinces—as, for instance, in parts of Bengal and Assam, where the reaping of spring rice is yielding a good average outturn in some tracts, and a very good one in others; in the Punjab, where the *rabi* harvest is yielding a good outturn; in the Madras Presidency, where the reaping of certain crops is giving an average yield; and in the Mysore State, where the harvest of sugarcane and paddy is still in progress.

Standing crops are said to be good or fair in the Madras Presidency, fair in the Mysore State except in some limited places, where they have withered, and much improved in Bengal by the recent rainfall and the fair weather since set in. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the recent rain has somewhat injured melons and mangoes, but have benefited sugarcane and indigo. In Assam tea is reported to be doing better than hitherto, and in Coorg rain has been most beneficial for the coffee crop.

Ploughing and sowing are progressing in some parts of the Madras Presidency, and are being vigorously pushed on in Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, in Berar, in Mysore, in Coorg, and in Assam, preparation of land for the *khari* crops is progressing. Rain is urgently wanted in Dharwar, and the want of drinking-water is felt there and in the Nizam's Territories.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 17th)		
Bellary ...	1.55 (in one station)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and sugarcane, outturn average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool ...	.93 (in one station)	Harvest of paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2.07 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops, paddy, cotton, and gingelly, thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent; sporadic cholera in parts; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna ...	.89 (average of five stations).	Fever, small-pox, and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras) ...		Standing crops good where irrigated, bad elsewhere; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox in parts; a few cases of cholera.
Coimbatore ...	1.41 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield paddy above average, dry, average; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	.27 (average of three stations).	Standing crops good; harvest of dry grains, yield average; a few cases of cholera.
Madura ...	.03 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops dry fair; harvest paddy, outturn about average; cholera slight in parts.
Malabar ...	.29 (average of ten stations).	Sowing first crop continues; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	3.94	Ploughing and sowing progressing; harvest of second crop paddy, outturn average; fever prevalent.
Bombay—(May 17th)		
Kurrachee ...		Weather sultry; river at Kotri on 15th, 7 feet 3 inches, same as on corresponding date last year; fever in five talukas; small-pox in three talukas; prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 33, in Tatta 24, 44 and 48, in Dadu 32 and 40, in Shahbandar 44 and 40, and in Jabi 18, 48 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.03 on 12th at Mora	River rising; <i>khari</i> operations commenced generally; slight fever in six talukas; heavy dust-storm on evening of 12th here, but no damage reported; wheat 25, <i>juari</i> 44, <i>bajra</i> 40, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...		Preparations for the next season progressing; health good; wheat 27 and <i>bajra</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...		Land being prepared for rainy season; health good; <i>bajri</i> 29 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...		Preparation for cultivation continues; <i>juari</i> 38 and <i>nagli</i> 51 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...		Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 41½, wheat 31, and <i>juari</i> 67 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...		Temperature normal; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind north-erly; distant lightning on 16th.
Poona ...		Five cholera cases in two villages of Indapur, 4 fatal; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Khed talukas; average prices— <i>bajri</i> 45 and <i>juari</i> 56½ lbs. in Poona <i>juari</i> 47½ and <i>bajri</i> 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...		Land being prepared for next season; water-supply in taluka Parner failing; <i>juari</i> —maximum 96 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 51 in Newasa; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon; slight cattle-disease in Karjat and Newasa talukas.
Sholapur ...		Cattle-disease in Sholapur, Sangola, and Malsiras; cholera 3 cases, 1 fatal in Karmala; <i>jowari</i> 73 lbs. 4 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs. 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in Dharwar, Gadag, and Kalghatgi.	Weather cloudy; rain urgently wanted everywhere; ground being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; scarcity of drinking-water in eight talukas; public health good; rice 22 and <i>juari</i> 53 lbs. per rupee; flight of locusts passed through Dharwar and Hubli.
Kanara ...	Sirsi, '88; Hallial, '17	Harvesting second crop completed on coast; sugarcane plants healthy; preparing ground for monsoon crop; cattle-disease in three talukas; small-pox in Bhatkal and Sidapur subsiding; common rice in Karwar 12 seers, in district 14½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and showery.
Rajkot ...		Weather hot; 2 new cases of cholera in Rajkot town and 2 in Khakreechi, Und, Malia, and Dhrol; <i>bajri</i> 25 and <i>juari</i> 29 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(May 17th)—		
Chittagong ...	0.29	General Remarks.— <i>Rabi</i> harvest completed; preparation of land for <i>kharif</i> begun; slight rain in Khondesh and Kanara, urgently wanted in Dharwar; scarcity of drinking-water in one taluka of Ahmednagar and eight of Dharwar; slight fever and cattle-disease in a few districts; cholera in Rajkot, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Belgaum.
Dacca ...	1.02	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera still continues; small-pox abating; general health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	0.98	Rain ceased and sultry weather recommenced, this after rain will advance prospects considerably; harvesting of spring (<i>boro</i>) paddy almost completed, yield about fourteen annas; public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	3.04	Lands being prepared for early and winter (<i>amun</i>) crops; recent rain has done much good; prices of common rice stationary; general health good, isolated cases of cholera being only reported from Barripur, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, and Baraset sub-divisions, and a few cases of small-pox from Dum-Dum and Barrackpore.
Rajshahye ...	0.43	Rain has improved prospects of crops, and agricultural operations are going on with much activity; mild cholera still lingering in Bhagwangola police station and elsewhere.
Burdwan ...	1.76	Autumn (<i>aus</i>) and winter (<i>amun</i>) rice and jute greatly improved by rain; cholera and fever as before.
Rungpore ...	0.30	Weather seasonable; ploughing continues; cholera still reported.
Bhagálpur ...	1.47	Weather warm; prospects of crops favourable; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Purneah ...	1.65	Lands being prepared for rice sowings; cholera much abated.
Patna ...	1.08	Prospects of crops good; sowing of autumn (<i>bhadoi</i>) crops still going on; cholera abating.
Dagbhunga ...	0.43	Harvesting of <i>China millet</i> over; sugarcane promising well; cholera and small-pox still reported from Behar sub-division.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather hot; sowing of rice begun; prices stationary; cholera bad in Tajpur, but decreasing in Durbhunga town and Sadr sub-division.
Cuttack ...	2.1	Weather warm; fields being prepared for next season; small-pox and a few sporadic cases of cholera reported from the interior.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 16th) ...	Nil.	Reaping of spring (<i>boro</i>) rice completed; ploughing progressing; cholera prevalent in the interior.
Cawnpore (" ") ...	0.4	General Remarks.—Fair weather after recent heavy rain, which has been very beneficial to crops now on the ground and to ploughing and sowing operations, which are now vigorously proceeding; harvesting of spring (<i>boro</i>) rice almost completed, with good average outturn; cholera abating in many places; small-pox still lingering in some; public health generally fair.
Allahabad (" 17th) ...	Slight rain in Manjhanpur.	Harvest operations for the <i>rabi</i> crops have been finished; sugarcane is being irrigated; health of man and cattle good; bazars are well supplied with food-grains, and prices are steady.
Goorakhpur (" 16th) ...		Rain has been beneficial to indigo and sugarcane; outturn of extra crops good; no disease prevalent, except fever in five parganas; prices nearly stationary.
		<i>Sawan</i> (millet) and sugarcane being irrigated; mangoes much damaged by late storm; melons in market; cholera in district as reported last week not increased, city very healthy; prices risen slightly; grain imported from the south.
		Rain on 10th and 11th, succeeded by fine weather; early rice being planted out; grain abundant; prices stationary; cholera decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Jhānsi (May 15th) ...		East winds prevail; weather stormy and unsettled, with occasional showers; a slight fall of hail is reported in two parganas; fields are being manured for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices stationary; slight cattle-disease in pargana Jhānsi.
Agra (" 16th) ...	Rain fell in four parganas from 0.2 to 0.7.	Fever and small-pox continue in city; general health good; prices rising.
Farukhabad (" ") ...	1.0 in two tahsils and less elsewhere.	East wind all the week, with storms; prices rising; general health good.
Bareilly (" ") ...	Rain general on 10th, 11th, and 14th; average fall, 1.7.	Weather extremely cool and pleasant for May; harvest over; sugarcane and indigo have much benefited from the rain; prices rising; health good.
Meerut (" ") ...	Meerut, 0.4; Mowana, 0.6; elsewhere, less.	Heavy storm occurred on the night of the 13th; health of men and cattle good; supplies ample; prices stationary or slightly rising.
Kumaun Lucknow (May 16th) ...	Sadr, 1.2; Maliabad, 0.4; Mohanlalganj, 0.2.	No report received.
Partabgarh (" ") ...	Some rain in tahsil Patti on 10th.	Melons have been much injured by the rain, but sugarcane is benefited; prices slightly risen; barley selling at 28 seers per rupee; public health fair; a few cases of cholera reported from the interior.
Rae Bareilly (" 15th) ...	Rainfall on 10th—Sadr, 0.2; Digbijai-ganj, 3.1; Dalaman, 0.7; Salon, 0.2; 11th May—Dalaman, 0.1.	There is still a good deal of fever in the district; sugarcane and <i>sawan</i> being irrigated; weather cool for this time of the year.
Sitapur (" 16th) ...	0.5 on 10th; 0.2 on 14th.	Winds easterly; weather cloudy and cool; general health fair; prices almost stationary.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	Sadr, 0.7	Winds easterly; cholera abating; prices steady.
Punjab—(May 16th)		
Delhi ...	30	Cholera still prevalent.
Hissar ...	Slight drizzling rain	General Remarks.—Some rain fell nearly in every district, which injured melons and mangoes, but benefited sugarcane and indigo; prices rising slightly; cholera continues in Fyzabad and Allahabad, but is decreasing in Gorakhpur and Sitapur; a few cases have been reported from Lucknow; small-pox continues in Agra, and is abating in Moradabad; a few cases of cattle-disease are reported from Moradabad and Jhānsi.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health fair; small-pox continues in city; prices fluctuating.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Weather cloudy; harvesting and winnowing continue; prices stationary; health good.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crop finished; prices stationary; health fair.
Lahore ...	No rain	Threshing continues; prices steady; health good.
Ferozepore ...	1.00	Winnowing in progress; prices fluctuating; health good.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	1.00	Crops being cut and gathered; prices fluctuating; health good.
Peshawar ...	Slight rain	Crops cut; prices stationary; health good; cattle-disease has appeared.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops being cut; prices falling; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	30	Prices falling.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 17th) ...	15	Harvesting in progress; <i>kharif</i> crops being sown; prices stationary; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	12	Crops being reaped; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor (May 15th) ...		General Remarks.—Harvesting still in progress; prices generally steady; health good; slight rain in a few districts.
Seoni ...	42	Weather hot, with dust-storms; ground being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; measles still prevalent; 3 cholera cases; cattle-disease prevalent; prices rising; exports 9,902 bags (of ?).
Khandwa ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy and warm; <i>kharif</i> ploughings continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent; wheat 20 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (May 16th) ...		Weather warm and cloudy; threshing continues; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> ; prices rising.
Raipur (" 13th) ...	Occasional showers	Weather cool, storms daily; small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 11th) ...		Weather cloudy and warm; small-pox prevalent; prices rising; wheat 17, <i>juari</i> 26, and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
		Weather hot; winnowing continues; small-pox prevalent; wheat 16, rice 9, and <i>juari</i> 27 seers per rupee.
		Mornings cool, day sultry; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> ; cholera still prevalent; rice 38 and wheat 31 seers per rupee.
		Weather cloudy and cool at nights, with heavy dew; land under preparation for <i>kharif</i> ; cholera abating; rice 49 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy, with slight showers of rain and high winds; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent; prices rising in some districts, on the whole continue easy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (May 13th)		
Akyab ...	·03	Total rainfall 3·73 inches; two deaths from small-pox in Akyab town and Akyayat; disease prevailing in four townships, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in four townships, severe in one township.
Rangoon ...	1·05	Total rainfall 4·21 inches; one fatal case of cholera and two fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	2·69	Total rainfall 4·98 inches; two deaths from cholera in Bassein town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	1·00	Total rainfall 2·05 inches; six deaths from cholera in Prome town, total to date 204; disease also in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...		Public health in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo ...	·11	Total rainfall 2·32 inches; seven cases of small-pox, four of which fatal in Toungoo town, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in Thagaya township.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera in Thayetmyo and part of Shwegyeen, and continues in Prome but has abated; small-pox still in Akyab and Toungoo but has decreased, with exception of a few scattered cases of cholera, public health otherwise good; cattle-disease severe in part of Akyab; rains appear to have set in.
Assam— (May 17th)		
Gauhati ...	1·37	Weather very hot; prospects of crops good; a few cases of cholera still at Gauhati and in part of the north of the district, but appears to have ceased at Barpeta.
Sylhet ...	1·60	Cultivation of <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> paddy rather backward; <i>boro</i> paddy out-turn very good in some parts; tea doing better.
Cachar ...	·22	Weather very warm; ploughing for crops continues; sowing of <i>damahi</i> and <i>marali</i> crops commenced in some places in Hailakandi; common rice 30½ seers per rupee; eight cases of cholera reported from Lakhimpur.
Dibrugarh ...	·75	Weather hot; prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy good; ploughing for <i>sali dhan</i> ; cattle-disease still reported; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 17th)		
Bangalore ...	1·66	Most of the wet crops have withered; sugarcane harvest continues, also of <i>mysakh</i> paddy in ten taluks; health good; prices unchanged.
Mysore ...	½ to 4 inches in all taluks.	Ploughing commenced; standing crops in fair condition; prospects favourable; <i>ragi</i> 20 seers per rupee; cholera continues in the town and parts of the district.
Mercara ...	1·33	Rain most beneficial for coffee crop and agricultural operations; price of <i>ragi</i> and gram has risen, of rice stationary; small-pox prevalent in many parts of the province.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen more or less all over the Mysore State; land being ploughed; pasturage improving; prospects generally fair, and public health also on the whole fair; prices show upward tendency.
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 17th)		
Amráoti ...		Weather hot, cloudy and stormy; fields under preparation; prices of wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...		Weather hot; ploughing in progress.
Hyderabad ...	·42	<i>Tabi</i> reaping continues; want of water felt in some taluks; fever and cattle-disease prevail in places; prices of wheat 17, rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 27 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (May 17th)		
Indore ...	No rain	Weather hot and cloudy; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·12	Weather warm; health good; small-pox on the decrease; prices stationary.
Sutna ...		Weather cool; cholera at Rewah.
Rutlam ...		No report received.
Neemuch ...	·18	Small-pox abating; weather hot; high winds; prices rising.
Goona ...		Wheat 24 seers per rupee; crops and health good; small-pox prevalent; weather cloudy.
Bhopal ...		A few thunder showers with high wind from south-west; prospects good, but wheat harvest of Bhopal light; small-pox still prevalent.
Agar ...	·84	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	·10	Public health good; weather cool and pleasant, but unseasonable; prices stationary.
Manpur ...		Weather cloudy and warm, with occasional high wind; harvesting of wheat continues; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 17th)	·67	Hail and dust storms, with lightning and thunder, from north; weather cooler and seasonable.
Sirohi (" 14th)	·45	Tanks and wells fair; health good; great storms.
Marwar (" 12th)	·24	Plenty of water in tanks and wells; health good; weather cloudy; dust-storms; prices stationary; crops gathered, outturn average.
Meywar (" 13th)		Tanks and wells good; health fair; cholera disappeared from Oodeypore, but is still present in some districts.
Harowti (" 13th)	Deoli, ·01; Kotah, ·09; Tonk, ·06; Shah-pura, ·24.	Repeated dust and thunder storms, wind generally north; water scarce; prices rising.
Jhallawar (" 10th)	·49	Storms with rainfall; small-pox continues, otherwise health good.
Ajmere (" 16th)	·50	Unsettled weather, rain on 9th, high winds; dust-storms prevalent; thunder, lightning, wind, and rain on 13th, 14th and 15th; hail on 15th, and hail reported in Merwari two or three days ago.
Jeypore (" ")	·27	Weather cloudy; dust-storms; health good; prices stationary.
Ulwur (" ")	Light rain in five tahsils.	Cotton sowing continues; small-pox very prevalent in one tahsil, otherwise health good.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...		No report received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

No. 17
747-759

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department,—
(Public),—dated Simla, the 18th May 1882.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Home Department Circular No. 4—70 to 76, dated 10th May 1881, calling for a report on the working of the elective system in municipalities.

Replies to the above circular:—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1404, dated 3rd August 1881.

" " " of Bombay, " 3510, dated 20th October 1881.

" " " of Bengal, " 603, dated 12th July 1881.

" " " of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 630, dated 7th September 1881.

" " " of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 700, dated 24th September 1881.

" " " of Punjab, No. 800, dated 5th September 1881.

" " Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2895-100, dated 6th August 1881.

" " Secretary for Berar to Resident at Hyderabad, No. 236, dated 21st June 1881.

Resolution of the Department of Finance, No. 3353, dated 30th September 1881.

Financial Department letter No. 3513, dated 10th October 1881, to the Government of Bengal.

" " " " 3514, dated " October 1881, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" " " " 3515, dated 10th October 1881, to the Government of Madras.

" " " " 3516, dated 10th October 1881, to the Government of Bombay.

" " " " 3517, dated 10th October 1881, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Financial Department letter No. 3518, dated 10th October 1881, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

" " " " 3519, dated 10th October 1881, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

" " " " 3589, dated 13th October 1881, to the Government of the Punjab.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council in the Resolution of the Financial Department, dated the 30th September 1881, set out, for the information of the Local Governments, the principles upon which it was proposed to revise the agreements then in force for the administration of the Provincial Services, and to establish the decentralised system of finance on a uniform and extended basis. It was explained that intimately connected with this general scheme for the decentralisation of finance was the very important question of developing local self-government. Considerable progress in this direction had, it was admitted, been made since 1870. A large income from local rates and cesses had been secured, and in some provinces the management of this income had been freely entrusted to local bodies. Municipalities had also increased in number and usefulness. But there was still, it was remarked, a greater inequality of progress in different parts of the country than varying local circumstances seemed to warrant. In many places services admirably adapted for local management were reserved in the hands of the central administration, while everywhere heavy charges were levied on Municipalities in connection with the police, over which they had necessarily no executive control.

Paragraph 11 of the Resolution went on to say—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that the time has now arrived when further practical development may be afforded to the intentions of Lord Mayo's Government, and that the Provincial agreements should no longer exclude from all consideration the mass of taxation under Local and Municipal management, together with the similar resources still retained in Provincial control, and ignore the question of local self-government. The Provincial Governments, while being now largely endowed from Imperial sources, may well, in their turn, hand over to local self-government considerable revenues, at present kept in their own hands, but similar in kind to many which have long been 'locally' managed with success by Committees, partly composed of non-official members, and subject only to a general remedial control reserved to the State by the Legislature. At the same time, such items should be generally made local as the people are most likely to be able to understand the use of and to administer well. His Excellency would therefore invite the Local Governments to undertake a careful scrutiny of Provincial, Local, and Municipal accounts, with the view of ascertaining (1) what items of receipt and charge can be transferred from 'Provincial' to 'Local' heads, for administration by Committees comprising non-official and, wherever possible, elected members, and what items already 'Local,' but not so administered, might suitably be so; (2) what redistribution of items is desirable, in order to lay on Local and Municipal bodies those which are best understood and appreciated by the people; (3) what measures, legislative or otherwise, are necessary to ensure more local self-government. Incidentally to the scrutiny they will probably notice, and might carefully consider (4) what of equalising local and municipal taxation throughout the Empire, checking severe or unsuitable imposts, and favouring forms most in accordance with popular opinion or sentiment. The Government of India have already made some preliminary enquiries in the same direction, the results of which will shortly be communicated to the several Local Governments for consideration in conjunction with their own."

2. Accordingly on the 10th October 1881 letters were addressed to the various Local Governments indicating those branches of expenditure which appeared to the Government of India most suited for local control, and inviting each Government to examine any other heads of account which might seem to cover items capable of transfer to such control. It was pointed out that it was not the intention of the Government of India that the proposed transfer of the control of expenditure of a specially local character to local bodies should involve any addition to existing local burdens; and it was therefore shown to be necessary to arrange for the simultaneous transfer of receipts sufficient to meet any net balance of additional expenditure which in any instance might arise. The receipts to be thus transferred should, it was suggested, be such as to afford a prospect that, by careful administration, with all the advantages due to local sympathy, experience and watchfulness, they would be susceptible of reasonable increase. In cases where larger assignments of funds were

required, the receipts from pounds, or a share of the assessed taxes collected within the jurisdiction of a local body, were indicated as suitable sources of revenue to be made over. But on this, as on other points, a wide discretion was left to the Local Governments.

3. As regards the character of the local bodies to whom those powers of control and administration were to be entrusted, it was remarked that already in most parts of British India there were in existence Municipal Committees, whose powers might in many cases be advantageously extended, and District Committees for various purposes, which might very well be consolidated into single homogeneous working bodies, with ancillary subordinate committees for each tashil or sub-division of the district. It was suggested that the Magistrate and Collector should be President of the District Committee, and the Assistant or Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division, President of the subordinate committees; but in each case the local bodies should, it was said, comprise persons not in the service of Government, and elected or nominated, as might seem best, in a proportion of not less than from one-half to two-thirds of the whole number of members. For the satisfactory development of this plan, it was admitted that legislation would probably be necessary in most provinces, and the Local Governments were invited in their replies to explain the general outlines which such legislation should follow. In regard to this it was said—

"Special attention will be required in settling the relations between the various local bodies and the officers of the general Administration, and in providing for a certain measure of control and inspection on the part of Government. It would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-government, if the local bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail; and the respective powers of Government and of the various local bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statute, so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible. Within the limits to be laid down in each case, however, the Governor General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to local bodies."

4. The policy thus enunciated by the Government of India has, on the whole, been loyally, and in some cases cordially, accepted by the Local Governments, several of which have already drawn up schemes for giving effect to it, and have submitted these for the information of the Government of India. The Governor General in Council desires to acknowledge the care and thought with which some of these schemes have been worked out. Upon each the Government of India will communicate hereafter its views in detail to the Local Government concerned. Meantime, however, it will be convenient that the Governor General in Council should explain somewhat more fully than he has hitherto done the general mode in which he would wish to see effect given to the principle of local self-government throughout British India outside the Presidency Towns. This is the more necessary, as further consideration of the subject and examination of the schemes prepared for the different Provinces have suggested the propriety of certain modifications of the plan sketched out in the Circular letters of the 10th October last.

5. At the outset, the Governor General in Council must explain that, in advocating the extension of local self-government, and the adoption of this principle in the management of many branches of local affairs, he does not suppose that the work will be in the first instance better done than if it remained in the sole hands of the Government district officers. It is not, primarily, with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. His Excellency in Council has himself no doubt that, in course of time, as local knowledge and local interest are brought to bear more freely upon local administration, improved efficiency will in fact follow. But at starting there will doubtless be many failures, calculated to discourage exaggerated hopes, and even in some cases to cast apparent discredit upon the practice of self-government itself. If, however, the officers of Government only set themselves, as the Governor General in Council believes they will, to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life; if they accept loyally and as their own the policy of the Government; and if they come to realise that the system really opens to them a fairer field for the exercise of

administrative tact and directive energy than the more autocratic system which it supersedes, then it may be hoped that the period of failures will be short, and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest.

6. It is not uncommonly asserted that the people of this country are themselves entirely indifferent to the principle of self-government; that they take but little interest in public matters; and that they prefer to have such affairs managed for them by Government officers. The Governor General in Council does not attach much value to this theory. It represents no doubt the point of view which commends itself to many active and well-intentioned district officers; and the people of India are, there can be equally no doubt, remarkably tolerant of existing facts. But as education advances, there is rapidly growing up all over the country an intelligent class of public spirited men, whom it is not only bad policy, but sheer waste of power, to fail to utilise. The task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous as the country progresses in civilisation and material prosperity. The annual reports of every Government tell of an ever-increasing burden laid upon the shoulders of the local officers. The cry is everywhere for increased establishments. The universal complaint in all departments is that of overwork. Under these circumstances it becomes imperatively necessary to look around for some means of relief; and the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction, that the only reasonable plan open to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake, as far as may be, the management of their own affairs; and to develop, or create if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that have not, for imperial reasons, to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.

7. If it be said that the experiments hitherto made in this direction have not been encouraging, the Governor General in Council must avow his belief that the principle has not as yet been, in any general or satisfactory fashion, fully and fairly tried. There is reason to fear that previous attempts at local self-government have been too often overridden and practically crushed by direct, though well-meant, official interference. In the few cases where real responsibility has been thrown upon local bodies and real power entrusted to them, the results have been very gratifying. There is even now a vast amount of assistance rendered to the administration by Honorary Magistrates, members of Municipal Corporations and other Committees; and there is no antecedent improbability in the theory that if non-official auxiliary agency were more thoroughly organised and more fully trusted, there would be a speedy and marked improvement, not only in its amount, but in its efficiency.

8. Holding, therefore, that it is the duty and interest of the ruling power to take care that the further advance which it is now proposed to make in the direction of local self-government shall be, though cautious, yet at the same time real and substantial, the Governor General in Council will proceed to indicate, for the guidance of the Provincial Administrations, the general principles upon which, in the judgment of the Government of India, these measures should be shaped. The subject may for the purposes of this Resolution be divided into two parts—the first, relating to the mode in which local boards, whether municipal or district, should generally be constituted; and the second, to the degree of control which the Government should retain over such bodies, and the manner in which that control should be exercised.

9. In regard to the first of these points, the Governor General in Council would observe that he is quite aware of the absurdity of attempting to lay down any hard-and-fast rules which shall be of universal application in a country so vast, and in its local circumstances so varied, as British India. It would be unreasonable to expect that any uniform system of local government could be applied with equal success in provinces differing as the Punjab, for instance, differs from Madras, or Bengal from Burma. A large latitude of application must, therefore, in every case be left to the local authorities. Indeed, we are really as yet so much in the infancy of self-government, and have perhaps so little knowledge of the directions in which it would naturally develop itself among the people, that there is a distinct advantage in having different schemes

tried in different places, in order to test by practical experience what arrangements are best suited to the ways of thinking, habits, and other idiosyncrasies of the heterogeneous populations of the Empire. But there are, nevertheless, fundamental principles which, after every allowance has been made for local peculiarities, must be universally followed and frankly adopted, if the system is to have anywhere a fair trial.

10. The Government of India desires, then, that, while maintaining and extending, as far as practicable, the plan of municipal government in the cities and towns of each province, the Local Governments will also maintain and extend throughout the country, in every district where intelligent non-official agency can be found, a network of local boards, to be charged with definite duties and entrusted with definite funds. The Governor General in Council considers it very important that the area of jurisdiction allotted to each board should in no case be too large. If the plan is to succeed at all, it will be necessary to secure among the members both local interest and local knowledge. Experience proves that District Committees are, as a rule, very badly attended by members not actually residing in the vicinity of the head-quarters' station. Those who do attend have frequently no intimate acquaintance with the wants of outlying parts of the district. The consequence is, either that undue attention is given to the requirements of the immediate neighbourhood of the central station, or that the business falls entirely into the hands of the district officer, the Committee contenting itself with formally endorsing his proposals. Modifying, therefore, to some extent the suggestions made in paragraph 8 of the Circular letters of the 10th October last, the Governor General in Council desires that the smallest administrative unit—the sub-division, the taluka, or the tahsil—shall ordinarily form the maximum area to be placed under a local board. He would not indeed object to even smaller jurisdictions where these were deemed suitable. In some provinces it may be found possible to leave these sub-divisional boards to their own independent working, arranging for a periodical District Council, to which delegates from each local board might be sent, to settle such common matters as the rate of land cess to be levied during the year, the allotment to be made of district funds, and other questions of general interest. In other provinces, again, it may be thought best to have a District Board with controlling power over the smaller local boards. But whatever system is followed, the cardinal principle, which is essential to the success of self-government in any shape, is this, 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.

11. The Municipal Committees will, of course, remain the local boards for areas included within town limits. The relations between such municipal boards and the sub-divisional or district boards within whose jurisdiction the towns lie must be carefully settled in each case. In some instances the town boards will be left entirely independent and apart. In others it may be found desirable to give the rural boards a certain share in the settlement of questions of common interest. In others, again, the town boards would be required to send delegates to the District Board or Council.

12. The local boards, both urban and rural, must everywhere have a large preponderance of non-official members. In no case ought the official members to be more than one-third of the whole, unless in places in which the elective system is followed, when there would be no ground for objecting to an elected member merely on the ground that he was in the service of Government. The Governor General in Council is disposed to think that the non-official members of the boards should hold office for at least two years after election or appointment; but probably the best plan to follow would be that of the compulsory retirement by rotation of a fixed proportion of members, those retiring being eligible to sit again. A detail of this description may, however, fitly be left to the Local Governments.

13. Members of boards should be chosen by election wherever it may, in the opinion of the Local Governments, be practicable to adopt that system of choice. The Governor General in Council does not require the adoption of the system of election in all cases, though that is the system which he hopes will

ultimately prevail throughout the country, and which he wishes to establish now as widely as local circumstances will permit. Election in some form or other should be generally introduced in towns of any considerable size, but may be extended more cautiously and gradually to the smaller municipalities and to backward rural tracts. Even as regards these last, however, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that if the Government officers cordially accept the principle, and set themselves to make it successful, a great advance might be made with comparatively little difficulty. Thus when the Local Governments had determined the nature of the qualifications suited to such a district (and these might ordinarily at first be fairly high), each sub-divisional officer might be instructed to prepare a list or register of candidates qualified to sit upon the local board, and might invite all those residing in any particular area, such as a police (thana) jurisdiction, to meet him on a day fixed at some convenient spot near their homes. He might then explain to them the objects of Government, and the nature of the duties they were invited to undertake, and call upon them to elect then or on a future day the number of representatives that had been fixed for the area in question. In the course of a few years, when the members of the board find that they have real powers and responsibilities entrusted to them, any Government interference will become unnecessary. The electors may safely then be left to conduct their own elections under such rules as may be from time to time laid down.

14. As to the system of election to be followed, the Governor General in Council would here also leave a large discretion to the Local Governments. Experience is wanting to determine the most suitable general system for each province; and it is desirable that a variety of plans should be tried in order to a future comparison of results. The simple vote, the cumulative vote, election by wards, election by the whole town or tract, suffrage of more or less extended qualification, election by castes or occupations—these and other methods might all be tried. New methods, unthought of in Europe, may be found suitable to India; and after a time it will probably be possible to say what forms suit best the local peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of the different populations. The Provincial Governments should, through their district officers, consult the leading Natives of each locality, not only as to the possibility of introducing the elective system, but as to the arrangements most likely to meet their local circumstances; and should use every effort to make the schemes adopted as consonant as possible to the feelings and habits of the people.

15. Doubtless the first consequence of this mode of proceeding will be that the electoral system, viewed as a whole, will present for a time a very diversified appearance, and in some places arrangements made will turn out badly and call for change; but the Governor General in Council is not disposed to attach undue importance to this. The problem before the Government is one of no slight difficulty; being that of discovering in what manner the people of the towns and districts of British India can be best trained to manage their own local affairs intelligently and successfully. The attempts hitherto made with this object have met with but little success. The best men in many cases do not at present present themselves as candidates for municipal office. The number of voters is generally insignificant compared with the number on the registers. And yet there can be no doubt that among the more intelligent classes of the community there is a real and growing interest being taken in administrative matters. It may be suspected, therefore, that the cause of comparative failure in the efforts hitherto made is to be found rather in the character of those efforts than in the nature of the object pursued. They have been, it seems to the Governor General in Council, wanting to a great degree in earnestness and in real endeavours to adapt the system adopted to the feelings of the people by whom it has to be worked. If this is so, the remedy must lie in ascertaining by patient and practical experiment how best to call forth and render effective that desire and capacity for self-government which all intelligent and fairly educated men may safely be assumed to possess.

16. With a view to stimulating the candidature of men of respectable standing in Native society, and to mark the importance of the functions of these local boards in the eyes of Government, the Governor General in Council is

pleased to direct that the courtesy titles of "Rai (or Rao) Bahadur" or "Khan Bahadur" shall in all official correspondence be applicable to Native members of all local boards during their term of office.

17. Turning now to the second division of the subject—the degree of control to be retained by the Government over the local boards, and the manner in which that control should be exercised; the Governor General in Council observes that the true principle to be followed in this matter is, that the control should be exercised from without rather than from within. The Government should revise and check the acts of the local bodies, but not dictate them. The executive authorities should have two powers of control. In the first place, their sanction should be required in order to give validity to certain acts, such as the raising of loans, the imposition of taxes in other than duly authorised forms, the alienation of municipal property, interference with any matters involving religious questions or affecting the public peace, and the like. (The cases in which such sanction should be insisted upon would have to be carefully considered by each Government, and they would at the outset be probably somewhat numerous, but, as the boards gained in experience, might be reduced in number.) In the second place, the Local Government should have power to interfere either to set aside altogether the proceedings of the board in particular cases, or, in the event of gross and continued neglect of any important duty, to suspend the board temporarily, by the appointment of persons to execute the office of the board until the neglected duty had been satisfactorily performed. That being done, the regular system would be re-established, a fresh board being elected or appointed. This power of absolute supersession would require in every case the consent of the Supreme Government. A similar power is reserved to the Executive Government under several English statutes; and if required in England, where local self-government is long established and effective, it is not probable that it could be altogether dispensed with in India. It should be the general function of the executive officers of Government to watch, especially at the outset, the proceedings of the local boards; to point out to them matters calling for their consideration, to draw their attention to any neglect of duty on their part, and to check by official remonstrance any attempt to exceed their proper functions, or to act illegally or in an arbitrary or unreasonable manner.

18. It does not appear necessary, for the exercise of these powers, that the chief executive officers of towns, sub-divisions or districts should be Chairmen or even members of the local boards. There is indeed much reason to believe that it would be more convenient that they should supervise and control the acts of those bodies, without taking actual part in their proceedings. The Governor General in Council is aware that many high authorities hold that the district officer should always be *ex-officio* Chairman of all the local boards within the district, and should directly guide and regulate their proceedings. This was indeed the view taken by the Government of India itself in the Circular letters of the 10th October last, so far as the constitution of district boards was concerned. But even then the Governor General in Council did not see his way to accepting the principle in the case of Municipal Boards; and further consideration has led him to the belief that, on the whole, it is better to lay down no such general rule in the case of any class of local boards. There appears to him to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are, as a matter of course, Chairmen of the Municipal and District Committees, there is little chance of these Committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs, or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands, and that they have real responsibilities to discharge. It is doubtful whether they have under present arrangements any sufficient inducement to give up their time and attention to the transaction of public business. There is this further objection to the district officer acting as Chairman, that if the non-official members are independent and energetic, risk may arise of unseemly collision between the Chairman and the board. The former would be in a far more dignified and influential position

if he supervised and controlled the proceedings of the Board from outside, acting as arbiter between all parties, and not as leader of any.

19. The Governor General in Council therefore would wish to see non-official persons acting, wherever practicable, as Chairmen of the local boards. There may, however, be places where it would be impossible to get any suitable non-official Chairman, and there may be districts where the chief executive officer must for the present retain these duties in his own hands. But His Excellency in Council trusts that the Local Governments will have recourse sparingly to the appointment of executive officers as Chairmen of local boards; and he is of opinion that it should be a general rule that when such an officer is Chairman of any local board, he shall not in that capacity have a vote in its proceedings. This arrangement will, to some extent, tend to strengthen the independence of the non-official members, and keep the official Chairman, where there must be such, apart from the possible contentions of opposing parties.

The appointments of Chairmen should always be subject to the approval of the Local Government, but need not be always made by it. The Governor General in Council would be glad to see the boards allowed, in as many cases as possible, to elect their own Chairman. But this matter is one which must be left to the discretion of Local Governments.

20. These, then, are the principles upon which the Governor General in Council desires to see the experiment of local self-government introduced throughout the several provinces of India; and he would ask the Local Governments to revise their several schemes and shape any proposed legislation in general accordance with these principles. On such of the local schemes as have already come before the Government of India separate orders will, as already intimated, be passed in accordance with the foregoing exposition of policy. There are, however, one or two points to which attention has been drawn by a perusal of the orders of the Local Governments, which, though matters of detail, are still of sufficient importance to warrant their being noticed in this Resolution.

21. In the orders of the 10th October last the Government of India laid special stress on the importance of entrusting to the local boards, not merely the expenditure of fixed allotments of funds, but the management of certain local sources of revenue. Sufficient regard does not as yet appear to have been paid to this part of the scheme. Not only should every local board have the entire control over the proceeds of all local rates and cesses levied within its jurisdiction for its own special purposes, but along with the charge of any expenditure that is at present Provincial should be transferred, where possible, the management of equivalent revenue. The License Tax assessments and collections, for example, 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. Pounds and ferry receipts have been already indicated as suited for transfer. The allotment of lump grants from Provincial Revenues should be reserved as much as possible to balance the receipts and expenditure of the local boards. The Governor General in Council hopes that this part of the scheme will receive very careful consideration from all Local Governments, with a view to giving full effect to the policy which the Government of India has laid down on this point.

22. Another point deserving of notice is the control that should be exercised over the execution of local works. It will not always be possible for a local board to entertain a competent engineer of its own; and in any case, when Government buildings and important works of other kinds are made over for maintenance, there must be some effective guarantee for thoroughness of execution. It will probably be most convenient that, while all subordinate establishments are entirely under the control of the boards, Government should supply the district engineer and furnish professional supervision, the boards defraying in such manner as may be determined by the Local Governments with reference to the amount of work done for each board the payments to be made to Government on this account. Care must, however, be taken that the

boards are left unfettered in the initiation and direction of operations, and that the engineer is placed in the position of their servant and not of their master. The power of check vested in the district officer will suffice to remedy any carelessness or improper working on the part of the boards. If this arrangement is carried out, it will probably be found possible to make over to the charge of the boards most of the public buildings in the districts, and other works of various kinds which would otherwise have to be kept in the hands of the Government officers. Double establishments will thus be avoided, and public money saved.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin for information; and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces
and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.

British Burma.
Coorg.
Assam.
Hyderabad.
The Department of Finance
and Commerce.
The Public Works Department.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 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.
CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

Nos. 149-57 T., dated Simla, the 13th April 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 279, dated 24th August 1881.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital Account has been increased during the year by £276-4-9 only, and stood at the end of the year approximately at £1,154,429-4-9.

2. The receipts amounted to £88,474-12-10, showing an increase of £7,330-5-11 over those of the previous year; most of the increase being due to increased receipts from the common purse arrangement. In the Administration Report of 1879-80 the Director-in-Chief reported that the earnings for that year, subject to correction, were £82,710-16-3, the difference between this amount and the sum now reported as the earnings of that year, or £81,144-6-11, should be explained at an early date. In submitting future accounts all such differences should invariably be explained.

3. The expenditure of the year was £73,113-2-10, being somewhat higher than the normal expenditure of the previous year, owing to increased cost of repairs.

4. The net balance of the year's revenue over working expenses amounted to £15,361-10-0; but this does not include the earnings of the *Patrick Stewart*, for services rendered to other departments, amounting to £1,078-6-0, and the value of the *Amberwitch*, £4,000 transferred to the Marine Department. Including these items the net revenue is increased to £20,439-16-0, representing a profit of £1-77 per cent. on the capital outlay.

5. Considerable damage was done to the lines in Persia by the storms during the winter, which was exceptionally severe, and the cost of repairs has been consequently somewhat heavier than usual; but, on the other hand, the wilful damage done to the lines was only of a trivial nature.

6. The general results of the year's operations are very satisfactory, so far as the working of the Telegraph service and the efficiency of the lines are concerned, and the Government of India concurs in the commendations by the Director-in-Chief of the staff, through whose exertions such good results have been obtained. But the financial condition of the administration requires careful consideration. The Government of India notes with approval that efforts are being made to increase the traffic, and it may be noted that some reductions have been made in the cost of working since the Report under review was written.

7. The total revenue is the largest that has been earned since the alternative route *via* Suez was completed, and there seems to be a fair prospect of the revenue increasing; but as yet it does not yield an adequate return on the capital invested, and endeavours must not be relaxed to secure such a diminution of working expenses as shall, without risking efficiency of the service, leave a fair balance for interest on the capital invested.

8. The figures quoted in the Report relating both to the Capital and Revenue Accounts differ somewhat from those in the annual accounts submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts: this is unavoidable as the figures shown in the Administrative Accounts are the actual earnings whether received or not, and the actual expenditure incurred whether paid or not. On the other hand, the Financial Accounts exhibit the transactions which actually occur during the year. It is manifest, therefore, that the two sets of figures can never agree.

9. The differences between the two sets of figures are brought out in the subjoined statement:—

	As per Administra- tion Report.	As per Finance Accounts.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—				
During the year 1880-81	276	290	...	14
To end of 1880-81	1,154,429	1,153,755	674	...
REVENUE RECEIPTS—				
During the year 1880-81	88,475	84,219	4,256	...
REVENUE EXPENDITURE—				
During the year 1880-81	73,113	69,632	3,481	...

The difference of £14 under Capital expenditure during the year 1880-81 is explained to be due to approximate figures having been entered in the Administration Report, while the Finance Accounts contain actuals. The difference under Capital expenditure to end of 1880-81 is partly due to the difference of £14 shown above, and partly to certain adjustments of previous year's expenditure. The difference under Revenue receipts is due to the Administration Report dealing with net revenue from messages earned by the Department for the complete year; while the Finance Accounts bring to account the actual receipts of the year, whether pertaining to the year alone or to previous years. The difference under Revenue expenditure is partly due to adjustments, subsequent to the submission of the Administration Report, and partly to the refund from common purse to other Telegraph Administrations, being treated in the Administration Report as reduction of receipts, while in the Finance Accounts it has been treated as expenditure.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Foreign, Military (Marine), Home, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also, to the Government of Bombay, and to the Director General of Telegraphs in India for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India*, for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette*.

Ordered further, that the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 279, dated 24th August 1881.

From—Lieut-Col. J. U. Bateman-Champain, R. E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Government Telegraph Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I beg to submit the following Administration Report of the Indo-European Government Telegraph Department for the year ending 31st March 1881, and I class my observations in the same order and under the same general heads as those in last year's statement:—

CAPITAL.

2. In my Report for 1879-80, the Capital Account was stated to be, approximately, on 31st March, £1,154,333-0-3, which figure was subsequently corrected to £1,154,153. On the 31st March 1881, the account stood, subject to slight modifications, at £1,154,429-4-9, showing an increase during the year of £276-4-9 to the Capital Account of the Department. Full particulars are given in the Appendix A.

REVENUE.

3. The receipts during the year amounted to £88,474-12-10 which, compared with £81,144-6-11, received during the previous year, shows an increase in 1880-81 of £7,330-5-11, of which sum £7,244-12-9 is due to our increased receipts from the common purse.

4. The expenditure of the year was £73,113-2-10, but in order to compare this properly with the previous year's figures, it is necessary to eliminate from that year's expenditure the large abnormal debit, transferred from Capital Account of £26,534-12-10, part cost of the new departmental steamer *Patrick Stewart*. The normal expenditure for 1879-80 is then seen to be £68,175-4-11, showing an increase to expenditure in 1880-81 of £4,937-17-11, the principal items of difference being as follows:—

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
1. Repairs	3,725	...
2. Establishment	...	753
3. Tools and Plant	...	1,141
4. Cable Steamer and Marine charges	834	...
5. Advertising and Agencies, (2 years)	994	...
6. Stores for Turkish Government, cost since recovered	959	...
7. Public Works charges.	181	...
	<u>6,693</u>	<u>1,894</u>

The remaining differences are unimportant.

I should point out that items 5 and 6 are not *bond fide* expenditure during the year. The charges for advertising, &c., are for previous years, while the cost of the stores lent to the Turkish Government has since been repaid, so that the real increase was not £4,937-17-11, but £2,984-17-11.

5. The net balance of the year's Revenue Account is £15,361-10-0, and shows an improvement upon last year, allowing for the abnormal entry above referred to of £2,392-8-0.

Net gain on year.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT.

6. The following items, for which I am not authorized to take credit under Revenue, although in fairness due to that account, are—

Extra earnings.	Rs.
Earnings of <i>Patrick Stewart</i>	10,783
Estimated value of <i>Amberwitch</i> transferred to Marine Department without charge	40,000
	50,783
	or
	£ 5,078-6-0

This amount if credited to our Revenue Account would increase the balance for 1880-81 to £20,439-16-0, even if the temporary loan to the Turkish Department of £959 be included in the year's expenditure.

7. With regard to the item entered as "Value of the *Amberwitch*," I have already ventured to point out to the Government of India that, in accordance with the order by which the cost of the new ship was actually deducted last year from our departmental earnings, the proceeds of the sale of the old ship were, on the other hand, to be credited. In consequence, however, of the *Amberwitch* having been transferred to another branch of the service and not sold, an inaccurate impression of the real financial results of our working is given by the figures I have to submit.

8. Para. 4 of the Government of India Resolution on my last year's Report clearly lays down that the sale proceeds of the *Amberwitch* will be credited to our revenue, yet by letter No. 2348., Marine Department, dated Simla, 4th May 1881, this ruling is nullified, and the Marine Department obtains for nothing a ship for which this Department paid.

LINES, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

9. The lines which constitute the Persian Division have been practically unaltered since my last annual Report was submitted. No extensions have been carried out nor are any in contemplation, and the outdoor work of the Inspectors has been confined to repairs.

10. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith observes that wilful damage to the poles and wires has been only of a trivial nature, not greater than probably occurs on telegraph lines in other countries.

11. In the Persian Gulf Division owing to the abandonment of our station on the small Island of Henjam and the consequent joining up of the Jashk-Bushire gutta-percha cable, the length of the latter has been very slightly increased. From Fao *via* Bushire-Jashk and Gwadar to Karachi the total amount of gutta-percha cable is now 1217.37 nautical miles. The India-rubber cable between Bushire and Jashk measures the same as last year, *viz.*, 498.46; the total of our submarine wires being therefore 1715.83 nautical miles.

12. The annual Report submitted by Mr. Mance, the Engineer and Electrician, contains so much information which may be of great value to all engaged in submarine telegraphy, that I forward it as received with the following general remarks.

13. It will be seen that the electrical condition of the cables is, as compared with the insulation at the beginning of the year, decidedly satisfactory.

14. There were 12 deep sea faults, 11 of which have been successfully repaired. The twelfth developing itself on the Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha section on the 26th March, just after our repairing vessel, the *Patrick Stewart*, had sailed for

Bombay for alterations to diminish her rolling. After much consideration, and acting under the advice of Mr. Finch and Mr. Mance, I decided not to recall the ship, but to postpone repairs to the gutta-percha and trust to the India-rubber cable to carry our traffic.

15. Happily the confidence reposed in the latter has been justified by the results, and even when both the cables of the Eastern Company became interrupted in June and July of the current year, the whole of the telegraphic business between Europe and India and the Far East was satisfactorily transmitted by our single India-rubber cable with very little delay indeed.

16. The history of the recent unusual pressure on this Department is not, however, to be entered upon here, but will be related in the Report for the year 1881-82.

17. All these 12 deep sea faults except one occurred on the same section of cable and are ascribed to the corrosion of the guard wires causing breaks where the cable happens to rest on uneven ground.

18. Mr. Mance's tests for discovering the situation of an interruption have been singularly accurate, the average distance between the calculated and the actual position being only about a quarter of a mile.

19. During the year under review the (Hooper's) India-rubber cable has given no trouble at all. Its insulation is rather variable owing to the existence of a very minute defect which does not, however, interfere in any way with the working.

20. The value of the Brown and Allan relay now regularly used on our main circuit has even exceeded our expectations, and during the past year a formal agreement was entered into with the inventor to allow of our employing as many as we wish over our Persian Gulf Division. Owing to a slight misunderstanding during my absence from England, some delay (referred to in Mr. Mance's Report) took place in shipping the additional instruments wanted, but the difficulty was overcome on my return, and the Department is now completely supplied. Mr. Mance has devised a new system of translation for use with this relay, and has thus increased the signalling speed in a marked degree.

21. During the year the new cable factory at Manora was completed, and I was much pleased with the building and with the new machinery when I inspected the place in January last. Fifty-five miles of old cable were thoroughly overhauled and made almost as good as new. The effect of the establishment of these works will be that at a comparatively small annual outlay for wire and taping, we shall gradually renew the cables which are now respectively 18 and 12 years old.

22. The Mekran Coast land line has been greatly improved by the extended use of the oil insulators introduced by Messrs. Johnson and Phillips. The length of this section is now 680 miles, carrying 1,360 miles of wires, the slight addition to the length of last year being due to a diversion which has been carried out between Karachi and Ormara. Formerly, the line zigzagged up the lofty Malan Cliff close to the sea, and accidents were somewhat frequent and repairs most difficult to effect.

23. The route selected by Mr. Newnham, the Assistant Superintendent in charge, after a careful survey of the country, cuts out more than 50 miles of the old line and runs inland. It is slightly longer, but much more accessible than the former route. Mr. Finch speaks most warmly of Mr. Newnham's exertions and of the great advantage of the change from the Malan. In order to save expense, the diversion was carried out slowly during three seasons, and almost entirely by the permanent staff employed on the line. Both the Assistant Superintendents on the Mekran Coast Telegraph, Messrs. Newnham and Pierce, have been very assiduous and successful in their labours to improve this important section.

INTERRUPTIONS.

24. The winter of 1880-81 was one of almost unexampled severity all over Persia, and, notwithstanding the efforts of our maintenance staff, the interruptions were, in com-

parison with previous years, numerous and of long duration. In December, large tracts of country, especially in the south, were literally flooded by continuous heavy rain which not only washed down many telegraph poles but made travelling impossible. In the alluvial plain of Persepolis the damage to our line was very serious, and as nearly all the bridges over the narrow deep streams were carried away, repairs to the line were most tedious and difficult to effect. In one place near Bushire the Inspector succeeded in restoring communication through one wire by arranging relays of men to hold up the posts until the water subsided sufficiently to admit of their being replaced. In the case of another break near Shiraz, the Inspector had to open his way at considerable risk through the deep drifts of snow by driving bullocks in front of him. Heavy rains all over Persia were succeeded by snow and hard frost, so that the wires were literally broken down by the weight of the icicles and frozen snow, and it

Interruptions in Persia.

is not surprising that the interruptions to traffic, that is to say when all three wires were disabled, amounted in the aggregate to 7 days 19 hours and 55 minutes. In the previous year they were but 4 hours and 40 minutes. The interruptions of 2 wires amounted to 8 days 12 hours 45 minutes as compared with 2 days 23 hours 24 minutes, and of 1 wire to 19 days 15 hours 21 minutes compared with 13 days 4 hours 9 minutes in 1879-80.

25. I can from personal observation assert that the increased interruptions were not due to diminished activity or attention on the part of the staff, nor to decay of the posts or wires, but solely to the disastrous weather which prevailed.

26. In the Persian Gulf through communication was not once interrupted during the year under review. The gutta-percha

Interruptions in Gulf.

Bushire-Jashk cable was however broken for 175 days 15 hours, and has in fact only been mended in August 1881. It might have been put right when we pleased, but the alternative India-rubber cable was well able to carry all our business, and as stated above, our vessel, the *Patrick Stewart*, had been ordered into dock at Bombay just as the last cable defect in the Gulf was developed.

27. The Mekran land line was out of order for 169 hours 10 minutes, chiefly in consequence of landslips at the Malan Cliff, which dangerous place is now avoided by the Buzi diversion mentioned in para. 23.

28. The total interruptions to traffic on the Teheran route amounted during 1880-81 to 14 days 18 hours 47 minutes, of which 6 days 22 hours 52 minutes are chargeable to the Indo-European Company's section between London and Teheran, and 7 days 19 hours 55 minutes to our own Persian Section between Teheran and Bushire. The Turkish lines were broken for 147 days 4 hours and 16 minutes.

29. It may therefore be pointed out that, notwithstanding the bad breaks in Persia, the Indo-European "through" line was interrupted in 1880-81 rather less than the preceding year, viz., 14 days 18 hours 47 minutes, as compared with 15 days 14 hours 27 minutes as entered in para. 24 of my last year's Report.

TRAFFIC.

30. The rules and tariffs of the London International Convention came into force on the 1st April 1880, and remained in operation during the year.

31. In the tariffs the only alteration affecting India was an increase of 10 centimes to the terminal rate which, having been unsuccessfully applied for at the Rome Conference

Slight change of tariff.

in 1872 and at the St. Petersburg Conference in 1875, was at length accorded at the London Conference of 1879. To meet this increase in India the British Post Office and the English Companies raised their collection in the United Kingdom from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per word, although the former amount would have sufficed to cover the revised charge of fcs. 5.60. The raising of the collection at the English end of this lines was opposed by this Department, but without success.

32. In 1880-81, as stated above, our receipts were £ 88,475 made up as follows:—

Total revenue.	£
Earnings	69,192 .
Profit from common purse	18,887
Miscellaneous	396
TOTAL	88,475

This is actually the largest revenue to the Department since the rival Suez line was completed.

33. Although the earnings, £ 69,192, are some £ 5,000 in excess of those of last year, the proportion of messages carried by the Department has not kept pace with the business done *via* Suez. The Eastern Company have one enormous advantage over ourselves in the circumstance of their owning special offices in Liverpool and Manchester besides those in London, with wires from those important cities to the metropolis. The conveniences thus offered to the mercantile public are great, and since the close of the year under review, the whole question has been carefully considered by the Indo-European Company and myself, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, measures will shortly be adopted which will, we hope, tend to improve our earnings and lessen the profit we now derive from the joint purse.

34. Last year we earned 80 per cent., this year 78 per cent., of our total revenue.

35. In relation to this question of why the Red Sea line succeeds in obtaining more than its former share of the public patronage, Mr. Brasher, after enumerating several reasons, observes that "the Eastern Company's Association with the Extension Company is so close that the latter gives it practically all the Far East traffic. The Indian Government having from the outset granted to the Extension Company the privilege of an unconditional free label across India, the Extension Company takes advantage of it to label all its traffic *via* Suez. By International rules, it is the senders of the telegrams who ought to place the labels on their messages, the Administrations having only the reversion of this right if the senders fail to make use of it.

"I do not know what was the intention of Government in granting the free label to the Extension Company, without a guarantee that it must be written by the senders and at their own free will; but in the days of our strongest competition with the Eastern Company, conclusive evidence used to be laid before the Indian Telegraph Department that residents in the Far East were not allowed the power to label their homeward messages by any other than the Eastern route. No effective action was, however, apparently taken on this evidence, and the same state of things still exists up to the present day.

"The fact of messages coming home from the Far East *via* Suez, leads to messages going out to the Far East *via* Suez, and the quasi-monopoly of the Far East traffic thus secured to the Eastern Company has given to that Company a great deal of Indian traffic also, for merchants and banks doing business with India and beyond naturally prefer to send all their messages by one route and so avoid multiplying their accounts. The remedy, so far as practicable, would be for Government to withdraw the right of way across India for the label on Far East messages except where it was added by the sender. Free transmission should apparently be for the public label only, and not for that of the Extension Company. Messages not labelled by the public should be sent home from India by the route working best, in accordance with Reg. XXXVIII of the London Convention.

"As its association with the Extension Company's lines beyond India gives the Eastern Company an enormous advantage in the East, so the possession of Branch Offices at Manchester and Liverpool, with special wires to London, gives it the bulk of the provincial traffic of the United Kingdom, for no merchants will use the omnibus lines of the Post Office where special wires exist, and are available for their service.

"The only means of recovering our share of the provincial traffic of the United Kingdom will be for the Indo-European route also to rent special wires to Manchester and Liverpool, and this is being done."

36. It may be interesting to note that prior to the establishment of the Indo-European and the Eastern Companies in 1870 when the entire traffic passed by the lines of this Department and across Turkey, the average number of paid words per annum was about 755,000.

37. The number, counting the traffic *via* the Persian Gulf and *via* the Red Sea combined, has increased to 3,187,211 during 1880-81, of which 2,303,721 were transmitted by the Eastern Company and 883,490 by ourselves. There were besides messages between the several Gulf stations, between Persia and Turkey, &c., which are distinct from the joint purse messages and which raise the total number of paid words from 833,490 to 924,292.

38. During the year moreover 612 Government press messages or 43,851 words of the net value of Rs. 38,369-12 were despatched from Karachi to the Resident at Bushire without charge to Government.

39. Mr. Herbage in his Report gives the following table of the annual growth of the traffic over the Gulf cables during the past four years which shows that since 1877-78 there has been the very substantial increase in—

YEAR.	Number of messages.	Containing words.	Net receipts to the Persian Gulf Section.			Gross value of traffic.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1877-78	29,363	601,523	3,72,672	8	0	9,04,949	14	0
1878-79	35,645	701,826	4,46,070	14	0	10,97,976	3	0
1879-80	42,487	872,796	6,01,023	4	0	13,97,687	1	0
1880-81	50,059	924,292	6,48,080	4	0	16,19,846	11	0

40. The mean rate of transmission between London and Karachi was highly satisfactory: the average time occupied being precisely the same as last year, *viz.*, 39 minutes; the time between London and Calcutta *via* Teheran was 1 hour 18 minutes against 2 hours 22 minutes *via* Suez where the traffic was, as already stated, much heavier.

41. The working *via* Turkey has been irregular and unsatisfactory as compared with that of last year. This may be accounted for in great measure by the severity of the winter and the heavy floods between Baghdad and Bussorah.

42. The accuracy of the signalling has been decidedly good. The errors made on the Persian Gulf Section were 0.301 per cent. of the words transmitted. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's return for Persia has not been made out on a correct principle: errors classed as "extremely trivial" not having been noted at all. I have drawn Colonel Smith's attention to this matter and have instructed him in future to enter every mistake, no matter how insignificant in appearance.

43. Mr. Herbage concludes his annual letter as follows:—
"The Report for 1879-80 showed most satisfactory results in traffic, speed and accuracy, and although during the year under review our transactions have not developed in the same proportion as in the preceding year, yet they are in all particulars favourable and progressive, and may be briefly summarized under one head."

INCREASE.

	1880-81 compared with 1879-80.	1879-80 compared with 1878-79.	Total increase for past 2 years.
Number of messages	17 1/2 %	19 %	36 1/2 %
Number of words	6 %	24 %	30 %
Net receipts, Persian Gulf Section	7 1/2 %	34 %	41 1/2 %
Gross value of traffic	23 %	27 %	50 %

44. Under this heading "Traffic" I may allude briefly to one of the new rules of the London Convention which is considered faulty by the Indian Department and my own. I refer to Reglement XIX relating to rectifying messages. It would be inconvenient to enter fully into the matter here, and

I will content myself with stating that I am now in communication with the Indian Department and the London Companies on the subject, and I hope some method may be devised of removing the difficulty which at present certainly exists.

INSPECTIONS, &c.

45. At the beginning of the year Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, the Director, had just returned from his inspection of the lines between Teheran and Bushire, and in the autumn he accompanied me again, returning to his head-quarters in January 1881. Mr. Finch visited the Mekran land line and its stations in September 1880, and subsequently in January he and I inspected all the cable and land line offices from Fao to Karachi.

46. During the year Mr. Palmer, the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, was good enough to visit Karachi at my request, and he examined very closely the system of accounts and the various forms in use. He suggested some valuable modifications of the latter, and since his inspection, we have been able to do away with a considerable amount of clerical work at the Gulf head-quarters. Mr. Palmer afterwards informed me that he was much pleased with the way in which the work was carried on at Karachi.

47. My own journeys during 1880-81 were as follows:—In May I received orders from the Secretary of State to proceed to Constantinople to re-open negotiations with regard to the Fao line of telegraph. The idea was to work the wire which connects Constantinople with the Persian Gulf cable at the cost of the joint purse. Difficulties, however, arose soon after I had commenced talking the matter over with the Turkish Director General, but they were by no means raised by the latter. The English Companies who are with this Department parties to the joint purse, withdrew their consent to aid in the project unless certain terms (which had no direct connection with Turkey) were granted them by the Government of India. These terms not being considered reasonable, it was decided that I should abandon the attempt, and I accordingly returned to London at the end of July.

48. In October I started once again for Teheran travelling out by Russia and the Caspian Sea. On this occasion, instead of landing at the usual port of disembarkation, Enzelli, I left the steamer at Meshed-i-Sar, considerably further east than the former place, having availed myself of the opportunity of seeing the Russian stations of Krasnovodsk, Chikishlar and Ashouradeh on my way.

49. A full account of my journey was addressed to the Under Secretary of State on the 22nd April 1881, and a copy forwarded to you on the 27th with my note No. 190.

50. It will therefore be unnecessary for me to describe my inspection at any length in this Report.

51. Colonel Smith marched with me from Teheran on the 21st November, and we continued our travels in company along the line until the 28th December. A severe attack of illness brought on by the cold and wet obliged Colonel Smith to turn back when nearly at the end of the journey. On the 31st I succeeded, after some difficulty, in reaching Bushire.

52. Here I was met by Mr. Finch and the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*, and I visited all the offices at Fao-Bushire, Henjam (then being dismantled), Chik, Charbar, Gwador and Ormara, eventually reaching Karachi on the 18th January 1881. Thence I proceeded to Calcutta, where I remained about a fortnight, during which time I had the honor of fully discussing with yourself the several matters connected with this Department which required consideration. I then returned to England, where I arrived on the 10th March.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

53. In Persia some changes in the Establishment were made during the year. Lieutenant Wells, R.E., was appointed Assistant to the Director, and the two Superintendent-ships were done away with. On this point Lieutenant-Colonel Smith writes as follows:—

"In the old arrangement the line was divided into two Divisions, each under a Superintendent, who had charge both of the line maintenance and of the offices, and who

prepared and submitted all the accounts of the Division. The local traffic accounts and checking of messages were specially provided for in the budget. The survivor of the two Superintendents, Mr. Daniell, having become supernumerary, as specially sanctioned by Government, I gave him, under the new organization, charge of all the expenditure accounts, also of the local traffic accounts and the checking of messages. Each expending officer keeps an imprest account, and one general account of expenditure for the whole Department is prepared by Mr. Daniell, and submitted monthly to the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts. The line maintenance is placed under the Assistant Director, and the offices under the Assistant Superintendents. The new organization will, I have every reason to believe, work well."

54. In the Gulf Division no changes worthy of special remark were introduced during the year. Some reductions were made as soon as Hienjam Station was closed, and proposals for further economies have been submitted for the approval of Government.

DEPARTMENTAL STEAMERS.

55. The cable steamer *Patrick Stewart* has, as shown in Appendix D, been very busy throughout the year. I spent 14 or 15 days on board in January, and was exceedingly well pleased with the vessel's accommodation and equipment. As I have had occasion to report to the Government, the excessive rolling in a cross sea was the great defect of the ship, and I am now happy to state that the measures adopted by the Bombay Marine authorities have completely fulfilled their object, and I learn from Captain Bishop that the ship is now perfectly steady and comfortable.

56. The *Amberwitch* was transferred to the Marine Department, and the steam barge *Rose*, no longer wanted, was sold to the Karachi Harbour Board for Rs. 10,000.

STORES.

57. During the year 1880-81 very little was expended in Persia under the head of Stores. But, owing to the great number of interruptions on the cables, an unusual quantity of material was used in the Gulf Division.

At the close of the previous year —

At the close of the previous year —	Rs.
The balance of stores in hand was	2,56,652
The receipt during the year 1880-81	47,034
	<hr/>
TOTAL	3,03,686
The issues amounted to	1,11,652
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of	1,92,034

to be carried forward on the 31st March 1881. Including the outlay of cable on the Henjam Diversion, 47.11 knots of gutta-percha cable were laid during the year and 2.54 of India-rubber, leaving a stock in hand of 41.94 knots gutta-percha and 14.77 India-rubber.

<p>58. The conduct of the staff has been, generally speaking, excellent, and</p> <p>Remarks on recent breaks of both the Eastern cables. These, however, occurred in 1881-82.</p>	<p>I shall on a future occasion point out how well the duties of the Department were carried on during the recent interruption of the Eastern Company's system. One of that Company's cables was broken early in June 1881, and not long afterwards, the second was also interrupted, so that the whole of the traffic between India and the West was for a time thrown on our lines. Notwithstanding the fact that one of our cables was out of order at the same time, the work of some 700 to 800 messages per diem was carried on by the remaining single conductor with gratifying efficiency. Much credit for these results is due to Captain Gabler, acting for Mr. Finch, and especially to Mr. Mance.</p>
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59. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, R.E., in Persia and Mr. Finch in the Persian Gulf, with their Assistants, have performed their duties during the past year in a thoroughly satisfactory way, while Mr. Mance and Captain Bishop have been almost constantly engaged in the arduous work of cable repairs. To all these officers as well as to Mr. Brasher, to Mr. Herbage, and their Assistants, my thanks are due for the results above set forth, which show, I think, that the history of 1880-81 has been the most encouraging, so far, in the annals of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

APPENDIX A:

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.
Summary of Expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1881 (prepared partly from telegrams).

	In India.	In England.	TOTAL.	£ s. d.
Total Capital expenditure to 31st March 1880, as per Home accounts, page 43				1,154,153 0 0
" " from 1st April " to 31st March 1881 :—				
<i>Persian Gulf Section—</i>				
Works	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
On account first cost cable steamer <i>Patrick Stewart</i>	(a) 8,843 1 10		8,843 1 10	
Balance of Suspense heads "Advances" and "Sales" charged off	 18,743 4 5	(b) 3,855 15 4	3,855 15 4 18,743 4 5	
Expenditure of the Public Works Department (by telegraph)	9,900 2 7 5,929 0 0	3,855 15 4	13,756 1 11 5,929 0 0	
TOTAL PERSIAN GULF SECTION	15,829 2 7	3,855 15 4	19,685 1 11	
<i>Persian Section—</i>				
Balance of Suspense heads "Advances" and "Sales" charged off	3,042 11 1		3,042 11 1	
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH	18,871 13 8	3,855 15 4	22,727 13 0	
<i>Deduct—Receipts—</i>				
Recovery from Indo-European Telegraph Company 10th instalment of Persian debt		19,860 10 8	19,860 10 8	
Recovery from Paymaster General, Admiralty, on account of <i>Patrick Stewart</i> percentage on incidentals overcharged in account		104 12 0	104 12 0	
		19,965 6 8	19,965 6 8	
	18,871 13 8	16,109 7 4	2,762 6 4	276 4 9
				1,154,429 4 9

(a).--Sale proceeds, barge *Rose*, Rs. 10,000, works Rs. 1,156-14-2.
(b).--Canal dues, &c., debited in Home account, December 1880.

LONDON OFFICE,
25th August 1881.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Director-in-Chief.

APPENDIX

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT

Dr. Revenue Account from 1st April 1880 to 31st

To Traffic earnings 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—

	In Persian Gulf Section.	In Persian Section.	TOTAL.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Net earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian and local traffic including profit on mean rates, <i>via</i> Turkey .	6,25,044 11 10	66,877 9 4	6,91,922 5 2	
= £	62,504 9 5	6,687 15 2	69,192 4 7	
Credited to Common Purse .	51,181 1 3	6,053 16 6	57,234 17 9	
Balance { Net Revenue .	519 5 10	159 12 6	678 18 4	
{ Exchange* .	10,804 2 4	474 6 2	11,278 8 6	
To Traffic receipts from Common Purse—				
Share of Department in Eastern Company's receipts	£ s. d. 49,325 15 6	£ s. d. 5,836 2 7	£ s. d. 55,161 18 1	
Share of Department in Indo-European Company's receipts	10,452 9 3	1,236 14 4	11,689 3 7	
Share of Department in own receipts	8,444 19 10	999 3 11	9,444 3 9	
	68,223 4 7	8,072 0 10	76,295 5 5	
Less—				
Credits to Companies for interruptions to Turkish line	155 7 1	18 7 7	173 14 8	
Total share of Common Purse	68,067 17 6	8,053 13 3	76,121 10 9	
Total Traffic receipts	79,391 5 8	8,687 11 11	88,078 17 7	88,078 17 7
To Miscellaneous receipts—				
	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf Section	1,968 15 8	...	1,968 15 8	
Persian Section	1,988 10 4	...	1,988 10 4	
	3,957 10 0	...	3,957 10 0	395 15 3
				88,474 12 10

* Due (1) to the collection in India of 8 annas for 1 franc, the Conventional tariff unit, and (2) to the conversion of Indian currency into sterling at the rate of Rs. 10=£1.

LONDON OFFICE,
25th August 1881.

B.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

March 1881 (prepared partly from telegrams).

Cr.

By Expenditure 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—

	In India.	In England.	TOTAL.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf Section—				
Repairs	95,864 8 5	...	95,864 8 5	
Establishments	2,98,640 7 5	8,353 15 4	3,06,994 6 9	
Tools and Plant	17,582 6 3	...	17,582 6 3	
Cable Steamer	52,964 10 11	...	52,964 10 11	
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	
Stores	40,899 2 0	25,465 11 4	66,364 13 4	
Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices	...	28,846 12 1	28,846 12 1	
Share of advertizing and agencies (2 years)	...	6,626 14 8	6,626 14 8	
Stores for Turkish Government (recoverable)	...	9,594 10 8	9,594 10 8	
Marine Department—	5,05,951 3 0	78,888 0 1	5,84,839 3 1	
"Patrick Stewart"	*47,745 0 0	...	47,745 0 0	
Stores	*2,222 0 0	...	2,222 0 0	
Public Works Department—				
Repairs	*3,681 0 0	...	3,681 0 0	
	5,59,599 3 0	78,888 0 1	6,38,487 3 1	
Deduct—				
Credits to Suspense heads "Stores"	1,17,495 11 11	...	1,17,495 11 11	
Value of stationery received without charge	*335 0 8	...	335 0 8	
	1,17,830 12 7	...	1,17,830 12 7	
	4,41,768 6 5	78,888 0 1	5,20,656 6 6	52,065 12 10
Persian Section—				
Repairs	4,826 0 9	...	4,826 0 9	
Establishment	1,84,944 0 10	931 14 0	1,85,875 14 10	
Tools and Plant	1,206 12 9	...	1,206 12 9	
Stores	2,317 1 9	...	2,317 1 9	
Share of Chief Direction and London Office	...	12,706 2 7	12,706 2 7	
Share of advertizing and agencies (2 years)	...	3,313 7 4	3,313 7 4	
Deduct—	1,63,294 0 1	16,951 7 11	2,10,245 8 0	
Value of stationery received without charge	*118 10 0	...	118 10 0	
	1,93,175 6 1	16,951 7 11	2,10,126 14 0	21,012 13 5
By Profit and Loss—				
Balance of unsettled traffic accounts for 1877-78 written off to Loss by authority of Secretary of State for India				34 16 3
By Balance being excess of receipts over expenditure				15,361 10 0
				88,474 12 10

* Figures received by telegraph.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director-in-Chief.

APPENDIX C.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total interruptions to through traffic on the Constantinople-Karachi Sections of the Turkish route during the year 1880-81.

List of total interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1880-81.

Date.	Constantinople-Fao Section.	Fao-Karachi Section.	REMARKS.	Date.	INDO-EUROPEAN COMPANY'S SECTION.		INDO-EUROPEAN DEPARTMENTAL LINES.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
					London-Teheran.	Days H. M.	In Persia.	Days H. M.		
April 1880	Days H. M.	Days H. M.		April 1880	Days H. M.	Days H. M.	Days H. M.	Days H. M.	Days H. M.	
May "	11 12 54			May "	0 6 9	...	...	...	0 6 9	
June "	24 7 2			June "	0 1 17	...	...	...	0 1 17	
July "	23 6 15			July "	0 23 41	...	...	...	0 23 41	
August "	7 0 39			August "	0 3 48	...	...	...	0 3 48	
September "	6 15 42			September "	1 7 41	...	...	...	1 7 41	
October "	10 17 54			October "	0 1 9	...	...	...	0 1 9	
November "	3 21 40			November "	0 23 26	...	...	...	0 23 26	
December "	12 5 40			December "	0 10 9	...	...	...	0 10 9	
January 1881	23 0 47			January 1881	1 5 54	...	...	...	5 23 36	
February "	8 1 37			February "	0 9 24	...	...	...	0 9 24	
March "	7 20 15			March "	0 6 12	...	...	...	3 1 55	
	8 13 57				0 20 2	...	...	...	1 2 32	
	147 4 16				6 22 52	...	7 19 55	...	14 18 47	

Comparison with preceding 2 years.

1878-79	48 9 56	1878-79	9 3 53	1 14 20	...	10 18 13
1879-80	43 11 56	1879-80	15 9 47	0 4 40	...	15 14 27

LONDON OFFICE,
19th July 1881.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Director-in-Chief.

APPENDIX D.

The work done by the *Patrick Stewart* during the year is detailed below—

DATE.		PARTICULARS.
From	To	
April 1, 1880	April 15, 1880	Proceeded to Persian Gulf and repaired fault in the Henjam-Bushire Section of the India-rubber cable. Returned to Karachi.
" 16, "	" 27, "	Lying at Karachi.
" 23, "	May 1, "	On passage to Bombay, carrying stores and passengers.
May 2, "	" 3, "	Discharging stores and passengers.
" 4, "	" 14, "	Docked for scraping, painting ship's bottom, drawing stores. Hauled out of dock.
" 15, "	" 21, "	Employed in taking in iron ballast, Government stores, specie, &c.
" 22, "	" 25, "	On passage to Karachi.
" 26, "	July 6, "	Lying at Karachi.
July 7, "	" 16, "	Proceeded to Persian Gulf and repaired fault in the Jashk-Henjam Section of the gutta-percha cable. Returned to Karachi.
" 17, "	Sept. 10, "	Lying at Karachi.
Sept. 11, "	" 29, "	Proceeded to Persian Gulf and repaired 3 faults—one in the Jashk-Henjam Section and two in the Henjam-Bushire Section, also carrying stores and passengers to the stations. Returned to Karachi.
" 30, "	Oct. 31, "	Lying at Karachi.
Nov. 1, "	Nov. 3, "	On passage to Bombay, carrying stores, troops, followers, passengers and mails.
" 4, "	" 12, "	Discharging stores, &c. Hauled into dock, cleaning and painting the ship's bottom, drawing stores, &c.
" 13, "	" 14, "	Hauled out of dock. Coaling and preparing for sea.
" 15, "	" 20, "	On passage to Karachi via Pusnee and Ormara, bringing the Deputy Director from Pusnee.
" 21, "	Dec. 4, "	Lying at Karachi, taking in cable, stores, &c., preparatory to leaving for the Persian Gulf.
Dec. 5, "	Jan. 18, 1881	Proceeded to Persian Gulf with the Deputy Director on annual tour of inspection and reliefs for stations. Repaired Henjam-Bushire Section of cable. Proceeded on special duty to Behrein with the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Proceeded to Fao with the Director-in-Chief and returned to Karachi, calling at all the stations.
Jan. 19, 1881	Feb. 7, "	Lying at Karachi.
Feb. 8, "	" 24, "	Proceeded to Persian Gulf; repaired one section of cable and carried out the Henjam diversion; returned to Karachi calling at Jashk for passengers.
" 25, "	Mar. 11, "	Lying at Karachi, removing cable gear, &c., preparing to proceed to Bombay. Refitting ship to proceed to Gulf to repair cable.
Mar. 12, "	" 17, "	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, and repaired Gwadur-Jashk Section of gutta-percha cable; returned to Karachi.
" 18, "	" 20, "	Lying at Karachi, receiving in stores, &c.
" 21, "	" 23, "	On passage to Bombay, carrying stores, troops, &c.
" 24, "	" 31, "	Discharging stores, &c., awaiting admission into dock for repairs and alterations (which took place 21st April).

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

The 25th August 1881.

Director-in-Chief.

APPENDIX E.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1880-81.

The Engineering staff has been as fully occupied in repairing the cable both on shore and at sea as during the preceding year. The number of faults removed from the cable during deep sea repairs is exactly the same as in

1879-80, but there has been in addition the diversion of the cable from the Henjam Station, and an amount of work at Manora far in excess of that carried out during any previous year.

FAULTS.

2. The total number of faults which occurred during the year on all sections of the cable was—

12 deep sea faults,
and

4 faults in harbour and camp cables.

3. The faults in the Karachi Harbour cables require but little comment. Three were caused by the perishing of the gutta-percha core in dry ground and one by a bugla anchoring close in shore, and fouling the cable with her grapple. These faults were repaired without difficulty, and required only a trifling expenditure of cable.

4. The whole of the deep sea faults were caused by corrosion of the guards at points where the cable rested on an uneven bottom. In the majority of cases the core of the cable has gradually stretched at a weak place in the iron sheathing until the copper conductor has parted inside the percha. This is a description of fault with which we are now tolerably familiar. Wherever these interruptions occur, it is invariably noticed that the cable has only been touching the ground at intervals of from ten to thirty yards. The growth of marine life round the cable proves this conclusively. As a general rule, these irregularities in the bottom are extremely shallow, and the strain on the cable necessary to prevent it resting fairly on the bottom must therefore have been considerable. As wire after wire of the outside guards perishes by the corrosion which always takes place when the cable is not resting in the mud, the remaining wires straighten themselves out under the strain, and the core must of necessity stretch to accommodate itself to the elongation of the outer covering. If the strain on the cable as it rests at the bottom does not exceed three hundredweights, no fracture will occur unless the cable is exposed to some chafing action, but should the strain approach four or five hundredweights, the core, directly it loses the support of the iron guards, must either stretch or break. A length of two or three feet will stretch as much as four or five inches before the copper conductor parts, and after this occurs, the percha will occasionally stretch for two or three inches additional before giving way. This being the case, it may easily be understood that many such weak places might exist at which the tension has been relieved and reduced below the breaking strain by a slight elongation of the core, and, if at such points, no chafing action subsequently occurs, the cable, either imbedded in mud or protected by a growth of shell fish, may remain without further injury for an indefinite period.

INTERRUPTIONS.

5. The following interruptions have occurred on the various sections during the past year:—

Fao-Bushire.—Communication always perfect.

Bushire-Jashk (India-rubber).—Communication always perfect.

Gwadur-Manora.—Communication always perfect.

Jashk-Gwadur.—Interrupted 6 days 19 hours.

Bushire-Jashk (old gutta-percha).—Interrupted 175 days 15 hours.

6. The latter length includes what was formerly designated the Bushire-Henjam and Henjam-Jashk sections. The number of faults which occurred in this section was eleven (the same as during the previous year). But the unusual length of time during which this cable has been interrupted is due chiefly to the fact that, to avoid the necessity for such frequent repairing expeditions, the work was occasionally deferred for a while to enable two or more faults to be removed during the same trip. The last interruption occurred a few days before the end of the official year, and this fault, which is in the neighbourhood of Mussendom, still exists in consequence of the cable ship *Patrick Stewart* being under alterations in Bombay and not available for work. One

line, however, is, and has always been, in perfect order during interruptions on the alternative section, and no stoppage of traffic has occurred on the cables during the year. As a matter of fact, perfect communication between Karachi and Bushire has now been maintained continuously on the Persian Gulf Line for upwards of thirteen years.

7. As the Bushire-Jashk cable is now, in consequence of the extensive diversion carried out in February last, altogether removed from the island of Henjam, in the vicinity of which the ground has proved to be very unfavorable for a cable, it is to be hoped that interruptions on this circuit will be less frequent in future.

REPAIRS AND DIVERSIONS.

8. The twelve deep sea faults necessitated nine distinct repairing operations in the execution of which and carrying out the diversion of the Henjam cable the engineering staff made six journeys with the repairing vessel *Patrick Stewart*, traversing during the year over 9,000 miles and being absent from headquarters 82 days. The particulars of the various repairs are shown in Appendix B, to which the following details may be added with advantage:—

	Knots.
The average difference between the assumed and actual position of the faults was	·25
Average extent of cable disturbed during the year in repairing each fault	2·25
Average amount of cable expended from stock in the removal of each fault	2·40
Average amount, each repair, of old cable left on the ground unrecoverable	·45
Average amount, per fault, of good cable recovered fit for re-use at sea	·55
Average, per repair, of cable recovered useless for sea work and only fit for stripping for sake of core	1·25
Average quantity of good core in long pieces recovered, per fault	·30

Much of the cable recovered during the Henjam diversion had only been down a short time, and is consequently fit for re-use at sea.

9. The average amount of cable disturbed to repair each fault during 1879-80 was 1·79 knots; during 1880-81 the average was 2·25 knots, and this will probably increase with succeeding years, as the increasing age of the cable will render it advisable to make more extensive renewals than formerly at every repair.

HISTORY OF THE CABLES DURING 1880-81.

Fao-Bushire, 152·61 knots.

10. This section has given no trouble whatever, and its insulation remains unaltered.

BUSHIRE-JASHK (GUTTA-PERCHA CABLE).

504·19 knots.

11. This cable, at the time of the last annual Report, was divided at the island of Henjam, into two sections, designated the Bushire-Henjam and Henjam-Jashk cables; their lengths being respectively 362·1 and 142·71 knots. On the 11th December the island was abandoned as a telegraph station, and the cables joined direct a short distance from the beach, thus cutting off the station from telegraphic communication. During the month of February the course of the cable was diverted to the southward of the island in order to avoid the unfavorable ground in the immediate vicinity of the station, where frequent interruptions have occurred. About 8 miles of cable to the eastward of Henjam and 12 miles to the west were picked up during the diversion, and 18 miles expended from stock to relay the line by a more direct route to the southward of the island. As a good deal of the cable recovered will be fit for re-use after repair, the diversion may be considered as having been effected without any cost to Government. The station of Henjam was useless so far as any assistance to the working of the cables is concerned, while, looked at from an engineering point of view, the removal of the cable to better ground will be a decided benefit. One fault existed in this section at the commencement of the year, and one now remains unrepaired in consequence of the absence of the

repairing steamer, but eleven fresh defects occurred during the year 1880-81, six being to the east of Henjam and five to the west towards Bushire. Notwithstanding the numerous repairs, the insulation of this section, just previous to the development of the last fault, stood at 215 megohms per knot, being a little higher than the combined insulation of the two sections during the corresponding month for 1879-80.

BUSHIRE-JASHIK (INDIA-RUBBER).

498.46 knots.

12. No repairs have been necessary in connection with this section. Its insulation, although usually equal to that of the gutta-percha sections, is variable in consequence of the existence of a very minute defect, too small to be localised or to interfere in any way with the working.

JASHIK-GWADUR (GUTTA-PERCHA).

272.01 knots.

13. This section was interrupted for six days in consequence of a fault which occurred off Charbar. As the alternative circuit (the land line) was in good working order during this period, no stoppage to traffic occurred. The cable at this part of the line appeared in fair order excepting near the locality of the fault where the ground appeared uneven.

GWADUR-MANORA (GUTTA-PERCHA).

270.56 knots.

14. No repairs have been necessary in this section.

HARBOUR CABLES, Nos. 1, 2 AND 3.

15. But four faults have occurred during the year. Some repairs to the camp cables having become necessary under the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway near the Karachi Office, advantage was taken of the opportunity to lengthen the iron piping put down some years ago under the original line of rails. Since that time the width of the railway at this point has nearly doubled in consequence of the addition of sidings. To reach the cables it was necessary to open a trench under the rails ten or twelve feet deep. To avoid this tedious operation in future, the pipe has been lengthened and the two ends brought just beyond the limits of the railway. Lengths of core have been substituted for cable and fresh pieces can be inserted in a few hours, whenever necessary, by simply opening the ground at each end of the pipe, which at these points is within two feet of the surface.

16. The other work done in connection with these cables has been unimportant.

CABLE LAND LINES.

17. Communication between the cable houses and offices is now generally maintained through the land lines insulated with Johnstone and Phillips fluid insulators, and carefully protected with lightning guards. It is proposed also to erect short land lines over such sections of the Manora cables, where it is impossible to avoid the dry sand in which cable rarely lasts more than three or four years. These short highly insulated land lines have hitherto answered very well in connection with the line and give much less trouble than the under-ground cables laid in dry soil between the offices and cable houses. If eventually the land lines are found unsatisfactory in consequence of atmospheric disturbances, it will be advisable to substitute a system of leads conducted through pipes which can always be kept filled with water in the manner recommended by Mr. Latimer Clark.

18. A new form of cable house has been adopted on the West Bay at Gwadur; instead of being buried outside, the slack cable is coiled in a well to which the sea water has access immediately under the flooring, so that the ends can be cut at any time without any trouble.

19. Attention has been given to the improvement of the lightning guard and a new form of lightning guard clamp has been designed, less liable to damage in exposed positions than the present platinum spirals.

ELECTRICAL-WORKING TESTING.

20. No change has been made in the system of testing the lines. The positions of faults have been determined with accuracy, and the electrical condition of the cable compares on the whole satisfactorily with its insulation at the date of the last annual Report (Appendix C). The Brown Allan relay has been in continuous use on the main circuit throughout the year, and has given every satisfaction. It is to be regretted that more of these valuable instruments have not been available for work, as two are urgently required for the second cable between Bushire and Jashk.

21. The question of Duplex telegraphy for the Persian Gulf cables has again been carefully considered and fully reported on, but in consequence of the traffic being mostly in a continuous stream in one direction at the same time, it has been considered advisable for the present to devote our attention more particularly to increasing the speed of our ordinary direct working. A new system of translation, especially adapted to the requirements of the Brown Allan relay, has been designed to provide for the contingency of our being obliged to increase the working capacity of the line by the introduction of translation at Jashk; and as soon as additional relays are supplied, the carrying capacity of the line will be considerably increased.

EXPENDITURE OF CABLE AND CABLE IN STOCK.

22. The usual statement of cable in stock is given in Appendix D. Our shore end cable in hand has increased to 9 miles in consequence of the recoveries during the Henjam diversion. The reserve of main cable has decreased 22.19 knots, leaving only 30.8 miles of cable in stock. As nearly the whole of this has been either submerged or in the tanks at Manora for more than 17 years, it cannot be expected to be in very good condition. Re-serving it with Johnson and Phillips taping has strengthened it to a certain extent and enabled us to handle it with great facility, but it contains many joints, numerous splices, hundreds of petty repairs, and the sooner it is laid the better. The quantity of short pieces in hand has also decreased considerably, 4.38 knots of the best having been selected and carefully repaired to form a portion of the Henjam diversion, in the laying of which plenty of slack was allowed, and no strain whatever put upon the cable. The stock of good India-rubber cable remains the same, there having been no work in connection with this section, but some short pieces which tested bad, and of which the sheathing was in very indifferent condition, have been condemned and struck off charge.

23. During the repairs of the twelve faults, 28.64 knots of cable were laid, and as a set-off, 6.54 miles of the cable picked up was fit for re-use, showing a net expenditure on account of repairs during the year of 22.1 knots.

24. In carrying out the Henjam diversion the amount of fairly good main cable recovered about equalled that expended from stock, while the 4.38 knots of short pieces expended have been replaced by the much more valuable shore end cable now brought on charge as recovered during the diversion.

MANORA.

25. A very convenient cable factory has been erected during the year, and the cable machinery obtained from England for the purpose of re-serving the core of our present cable with new iron sheathing has been erected in readiness to commence the manufacture of new cable. This work will be taken in hand as soon as the examination, repair and taping of all the old cable on hand is completed. The taping machinery, which binds together and strengthens old cable by the application of a double serving of tarred tape, has been in

active work, upwards of 55 miles having been re-served during the year. The introduction of this machinery has proved of the greatest value; but for its assistance many miles of old cable would have been lost, as, in consequence of its increasing age, it becomes impossible to handle it without developing fresh defects at every weak place in the iron guards. The serving of tarred tape prevents this in a very great measure, and the cable passes over the paying out drum without injury. It must be remembered that, although wanting in the strength of new cable, our old stock, once safely laid on favorable ground with a fair allowance of slack, is practically as good as the best. Before passing through the taping machine, the cable is carefully cleaned and every defective place in the guards repaired. The taping therefore of the abovementioned 55 miles represents three or four months' work for the greater portion of the Manora establishment.

26. A small set of stone lascars' quarters, containing four rooms, has been built in substitution of the previous mat huts which required renewal, and a commodious black-smiths' shop has been erected in place of the old one pulled down to allow of the new factory being built.

27. The new landing place, outside the groyne fronting the telegraph compound, has been completed, and the embankment leading to it considerably strengthened. Advantage is being taken of the height of the new Bunder to deliver, through iron piping, the water required by the establishment, direct from the water boats into the tank shed and houses occupied by the European subordinates.

28. The telegraph works were inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Karachi in November last, and subsequently by Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay; on the latter occasion the new cable machinery was in a sufficiently advanced state towards completion to allow of the various stages in cable-making being shown experimentally.

STEAM BARGE "ROSE."

29. This vessel has been extensively used during the year for the embarkation of troops at Karachi, under the superintendence of the Port Department, to which she has now been transferred on sale for the sum of Rs. 10,000. Her services have not been required by the Telegraph Department for some years past, and her transfer will result in a saving of the stores and labor required to keep her in thorough order.

GENERAL REMARKS.

30. In a brief statement (Appendix E) the number of faults is shown which have occurred during the past ten years in each section of the cable. The sudden increase in the interruptions on the Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha cable which is observable during the last two years, coupled with the absence of any signs of such deterioration in the other sections, points to the conclusion that the ground on which it rests is not so favorable for the life of a cable as at other parts of the line. It is extremely fortunate that the India-rubber cable, which throughout its course, is laid only a few miles distant from this section, has for a long time given no trouble whatever, although now submerged for more than eleven years. This should encourage us to hope that much of the ground on which the Bushire-Jashk percha cable is laid may be of an equally favorable character, and that, although breakages at various points will be comparatively frequent while the remaining bad places are developing themselves, there will, after a time, as soon as the weak points are bridged over by the insertion of good cable, be a freedom from further interruptions.

KARACHI,

20th May 1881.

H. C. MANCE,

Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX A.
Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf Cables during March 1881.

SECTIONS.	Length. Knots.	Original insulation. Megohms.	Insulation March 1880. Megohms.	Insulation March 1881. Megohms.
Fao-Bushire	152-61	600	203	208
Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha	504-19	400	200	215
" " India-rubber	498-46	2,000	358	191
Jashk-Gwadar	272-01	400	159	160
Gwadar-Manora	270-56	275	203	217
Harbour cables, No. 1	5-77	24	3	11-7
" " No. 2	5-77	4	7	7-4
" " No. 3	5-77	75	22	18-1

KARACHI,
20th May 1881.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

H. C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Persian Gulf Cables during the official year 1880-81.

Number of repairs.	DATE OF		LENGTH OF INTERRUPTION.		Section.	LOCALITY OF FAULT.		Cause of fault.	REMARKS.
	Development of fault.	Completion of repairs.	Days.	Hours.		Miles.	From		
1	March 25, 1880	April 11, 1880	11	3	Bushire-Jashk.	301.6	Bushire	Break of conductor	Insulation remained perfect. This fault occurred before commencement of official year.
2	June 30, "	July 13, "	13	7	"	139.9	Jashk	Total break	Two faults.
3	Aug. 3, "	Sept. 19, "	49	21	"	140.7	Bushire	Break of conductor	The percha much stretched, but not broken. Insulation remained perfect.
4	Sept. 1, "	" 16, "			"	35	Jashk	"	
5	" 17, "	" 22, "	69	5	"	52.8	Bushire	"	circuit and joined cables direct outside cable-house.
6	"	Dec. 11, "			"	...	Henjam	"	
7	Oct. 4, "	" 13, "	27	3	"	237.7	Bushire	Cut Henjam out of cable-house. Total break	Two faults.
8	Jan. 24, 1881	Feb. 15, 1881			"	290.1	"	"	Insulation remained perfect.
9	Feb. 13, "	" 17, "	6	19	"	300	"	Break of conductor	Insulation remained perfect.
10	" 11, "	" 20, "			"	...	Henjam	Diversion of cable to southward of island for 18 miles.	
11	March 9, "	March 15, "	6	19	Jashk-Gwadur.	101	Jashk	Break of conductor	Two faults.
"	26, "	"	5	...	Bushire-Jashk.	96	Gwadur	"	Uneven ground.
Total Repairs during 1880-81, 9. Diversions 2. Faults occurred during year 12.									

KARACHI,
20th May 1881.L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.H. C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals of Harbour cables during the official year 1880-81.

Number of repairs.	DATE OF		Number of cable.	Locality of fault.	Cause of fault.	REMARKS.
	Development of fault.	Completion of repairs.				
1	1880. June, 23th .	1880. July, 2nd .	1	Between— Boxes 8 and 9 .	Buglas anchor .	Total break in creek near Baba Island.
2	" . . .	August, 24th .	1, 2 and 3 .	" 1 and 2 .	Percha perished .	Iron piping extended under whole width of Railway and core substituted for cable.
3	August, 20th .	October, 14th .	3 .	" 3 and 4 .	" .	In box three.
4	" . . .	January, 10th .	1 and 2 .	Manora and Box 10.	Perished .	A piece of core inserted in each cable. Fault in No. 1 was about 160 fathoms from Box 10. No. 2 cable (which appears to be bad throughout from Manora to Box 10) is India-rubber. This latter was put down as an experiment. The material does not answer in dry sand.

KURACHI,
The 20th May 1881.L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.H. C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of expenditure and cable on hand at the beginning and end of the year 1880-81.

DESCRIPTION.	Balance, 31st March 1880.	Picked up at sea during last year.	Expended.	Balance on hand, 31st March 1881.	REMARKS.
<i>Gutta-percha.</i>					
Shore end	4-89	4-11	...	9	575 knots of shore end and 36-31 knots of deep sea cable were picked up during diversion and repairs. Of this cable, 4-11 knots shore end and 20-54 knots deep sea cable are fit for re-use as main cable. The remaining 1-64 knots of shore end and 15-774 knots of deep sea cable were only fit for stripping.
Main cable	52-99	20-54	42-73	30-80	
Short pieces	6-52	...	4-38	2-14	
	64-40				
<i>India-rubber.</i>					
Shore end	4-41	...	...	4-41	Of the 47-11 knots of gutta-percha main cable expended during the year— 28-64 knots were laid during repairs of 12 faults. 0-03 " sold to the Indian Department. 18-17 " laid during the Henjam diversion. 0-25 " expended in splices.
Main cable	10-26	...	...	10-26	
Short pieces	2-64	...	2-54	1	
	17-31				
Gutta-percha core (good); estimated length in fathoms.	20,000				

KARACHI,
The 20th May 1881.L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.H. C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician.

APPENDIX E.

A Return shewing the number of faults which have occurred on all sections of the Persian Gulf cables since the laying of the duplicate cable, and showing the causes to which they were due.

SECTIONS.																		
YEARS.	Fao-BUSHIRE.			BUSHIRE-JASK G. P.			RUSHIRE-JASK I. R.			JASK-GWADAR.			GWADAR-MANORA.			ALL.		
	No. of faults.			No. of faults.			No. of faults.			No. of faults.			No. of faults.			No. of faults.		
	Due to			Due to			Due to			Due to			Due to			Due to		
	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.
1869-70	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	1	1	4	4	28	5	37	1	...	6	7	1	5	1	2	36	13
																4	10	59

KARACHI,
20th May 1881.L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.H. C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician.

APPENDIX F.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Return of Interruptions which occurred on the Land Line, Persian Gulf Telegraph, during the official year 1880-81.

No.	FROM		TO		DURATION.		Cause.	REMARKS.	
	Date.	Time.	Date.	Time.	D.	H. M.			
1	Nov. 30	8-50 A.M.	Dec. 1	12-40 P.M.	1	3 50	Karachi-Ormara Section. Landslip at Malan, both wires interrupted	This locality has been eliminated by the diversion of line <i>etâ</i> Buzi.	
2	Dec. 22	12-10 P.M.	"	3-40 "	1	3 30			Do.
3	Mar. 2	1-30 A.M.	Mar. 2	12-35 "	0	11 5			Do.
4	June 28	8-00 P.M.	June 29	1-19 P.M.	0	17 19	Ormara-Gwadar Section. Both wires to earth, 26 miles from Ormara, forty posts east of Jaffree river. One standard blown down by high wind, strain of wires breaking one top-pole, both wires lying on damp salt ground, but neither broken.	Cause reported by Jonadar on return from repair duty.	
5	Sept. 16	6-49 "	Sept. 18	8-20 A.M.	1	13 31	Top-pole broken at Moperty.		
6	Feb. 22	5-55 A.M.	Feb. 24	5-50 A.M.	1	23 55	Charbar Jask Section. Both wires broken during heavy thunder-storm, about 69 miles from Charbar.		
					7	1 10	= 169 hours 10 minutes.		

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX G.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Statement of the value of stores received and issued during the year 1880-81.

RECEIPTS.		1880-81.	ISSUES.		1880-81.
Purchases in India	(a)	Rs. A. P. 8,995 15 6	Repairs to cables	(e)	Rs. A. P. 68,253 15 0
London stores	(b)	23,164 2 0	" to lines	(f)	14,288 12 0
Freight payable in England		1,500 4 0	Heavy renewals		1,820 12 2
" in India		757 3 4	Repairs to machinery		136 7 2
Military Department	(c)	9,719 1 6	" to buildings		75 10 9
Indian Telegraph Department	(d)	1,080 1 6	Capital cable machinery		810 13 4
Civil Department		352 7 4	" workshop		48 14 10
Public Works Department		9 12 0	Directors	(g)	412 9 7
Manufacture		1,287 14 6	Traffic Manager	(h)	669 0 3
Store Branch Contingencies		16 3 7	Signalling	(i)	7,260 1 11
Telegraph Stations		111 1 9	Line Conservancy	(j)	466 11 4
			Cable	(k)	1,881 13 11
			Manufacture		6,685 8 1
			Fine Fund Furniture		166 6 0
			Recreation		89 6 2
			Store Branch Contingencies	(l)	1,853 1 8
			Sales		412 8 10
			Civil Department		8 1 3
			Military		5,308 8 9
			Indian Telegraph		68 0 9
			Persian Telegraph Section		875 7 10
		47,034 3 0			1,11,652 6 7

KARACHI,
27th March 1881.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

J. P. HAWKINS,
Acting Storekeeper,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

Rs. 23,164-2-0.

J. P. HAWKINS,
*Acting Store-keeper,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.*

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

J. P. HAWKINS,
*Acting Storekeeper,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.*

APPENDIX H.
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Statement A—Showing the number of Messages and Words and the net Receipts of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1880-81 from traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph lines, and from stations of the Section.

FROM	INDIA.			PERSIA.			TURKEY.			STATIONS OF THE PERSIAN GULF SECTION.			GROSS TO AL.		
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
April	2,083	46,638	32,994 4 0	1,546	26,813	20,926 0 0	428	5,516	4,009 7 0	213	2,578	1,100 10 0	4,220	81,545	59,030 5 0
May	1,809	42,829	26,915 1 0	1,535	25,800	20,100 3 0	255	3,448	2,566 11 0	252	3,362	1,408 12 0	3,861	75,439	50,990 11 0
June	1,673	38,940	25,644 1 0	1,434	26,253	21,500 1 0	159	2,040	1,063 0 0	222	2,640	917 13 0	3,458	69,463	48,155 8 0
July	1,850	40,848	28,742 10 0	1,569	25,813	19,752 0 0	209	2,599	2,156 10 0	189	2,080	765 0 0	3,447	71,340	51,416 14 0
August	1,823	51,392	33,944 1 0	1,452	22,504	16,974 0 0	197	2,236	1,879 0 0	184	1,933	713 8 0	3,656	78,085	53,510 9 0
September	1,688	47,225	32,790 5 0	1,569	25,555	19,751 14 0	254	3,036	2,258 2 0	318	4,754	1,668 0 0	4,009	80,570	56,148 5 0
October	1,688	36,839	24,268 8 0	1,719	31,064	23,679 15 0	300	3,736	2,583 15 0	401	5,049	1,470 5 0	4,108	76,688	52,012 11 0
November	2,070	37,780	27,681 4 0	1,969	30,850	23,620 7 0	213	2,270	1,951 0 0	307	4,062	1,047 4 0	4,459	74,932	54,499 15 0
December	1,743	36,568	24,413 9 0	1,904	29,828	21,876 10 0	197	1,932	1,601 3 0	317	4,257	1,138 14 0	4,161	72,615	49,080 4 0
January	2,011	33,922	27,116 10 0	2,105	45,233	29,162 4 0	290	3,380	3,099 11 0	265	3,111	817 10 0	4,671	85,646	60,196 3 0
February	2,188	32,513	27,874 0 0	2,318	41,754	26,835 10 0	265	2,950	2,552 0 0	252	2,903	990 14 0	5,023	80,129	58,252 8 0
March	2,174	31,203	27,486 0 0	1,853	39,251	23,584 14 0	241	2,986	2,525 4 0	318	3,940	1,140 5 0	4,536	77,380	54,736 7 0
Total for the year	22,980	4,76,697	3,39,870 14 0	20,903	3,70,748	2,66,744 8 0	2,988	36,125	28,285 15 0	3,238	40,719	13,178 15 0	50,059	9,24,292	6,48,080 4 0
Average per mensem	1,911	9,724	28,322 9 0	1,742	30,895	22,228 11 0	249	3,010	2,357 3 0	270	3,393	1,098 4 0	4,172	77,024	54,006 11 0

KARACHI,
19th May 1881.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX I.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Statement B—Showing the number of messages and words and the percentage of messages, exclusive of the local traffic of the section, received from, and forwarded to, the Teheran and Turkish lines during the year 1880-81, compared with the previous year.

Month.	1880-81.				1879-80.			
	Via Teheran.		Via Turkey.		Via Teheran.		Via Turkey.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
April	1,546	26,813	1,786	44,294	488	71,047	258	3,541
May	1,535	25,800	1,670	41,501	265	67,301	125	1,580
June	1,434	26,253	1,564	38,060	129	64,313	125	1,745
July	1,599	25,813	1,673	37,624	209	63,437	170	2,887
August	1,452	22,504	1,655	46,436	197	68,940	135	2,978
September	1,569	25,555	1,702	42,943	254	68,498	165	3,087
October	1,719	31,064	1,455	34,553	300	65,617	225	2,977
November	1,869	30,890	1,881	35,762	213	66,642	158	1,890
December	1,904	29,828	1,612	35,079	197	64,907	91	1,016
January	2,105	45,233	1,801	31,600	290	76,733	161	1,749
February	2,318	41,754	2,042	31,966	265	72,840	140	1,888
March	1,853	39,251	2,002	28,812	241	68,063	154	1,908
Total for the year	20,903	3,70,748	20,863	4,47,590	2,988	818,338	1,908	26,753
Percentage of message via Teheran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of message via Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KARACHI,
19th May 1881.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX J.
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Statement C—Showing the maximum, minimum and mean rate of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Karachi during the year 1880-81, compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1880-81.										REMARKS.
	UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI.										
	Via Teheran.					Via Turkey.					
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	
April	H. 4 M. 28	H. 0 M. 4	H. 0 M. 39	H. 159 M. 50	H. 7 M. 1	H. 5 M. 20	H. 5 M. 21	H. 16 M. 11	H. 5 M. 21	H. 16 M. 11	Interruptions on both routes during the month. Ditto ditto and on one Gulf Section. Ditto Turkish route only. Ditto Teheran route only. Ditto Turkish route only. Serious interruptions Turkish route. One Gulf Section faulty. Ditto and interruptions both routes. Serious interruptions Teheran route. One Gulf Section interrupted. One Gulf Section interrupted and pressure of traffic from the Teheran route. One cable section failed, and interruption Turkish route.
May	H. 1 M. 59	H. 0 M. 4	H. 0 M. 27	H. 220 M. 1	H. 23 M. 14	H. 4 M. 42	H. 4 M. 38	H. 17 M. 32	H. 4 M. 38	H. 17 M. 32	
June	H. 3 M. 45	H. 0 M. 3	H. 0 M. 33	H. 188 M. 24	H. 24 M. 32	H. 4 M. 119	H. 4 M. 38	H. 17 M. 43	H. 4 M. 38	H. 17 M. 43	
July	H. 3 M. 5	H. 0 M. 6	H. 0 M. 37	H. 119 M. 29	H. 4 M. 20	H. 3 M. 14	H. 5 M. 35	H. 14 M. 45	H. 5 M. 35	H. 14 M. 45	
August	H. 2 M. 8	H. 0 M. 6	H. 0 M. 35	H. 119 M. 45	H. 11 M. 55	H. 3 M. 12	H. 3 M. 47	H. 6 M. 19	H. 3 M. 47	H. 6 M. 19	
September	H. 3 M. 8	H. 0 M. 4	H. 0 M. 34	H. 121 M. 20	H. 10 M. 0	H. 4 M. 44	H. 1 M. 48	H. 9 M. 27	H. 1 M. 48	H. 9 M. 27	
October	H. 4 M. 14	H. 0 M. 6	H. 0 M. 41	H. 138 M. 18	H. 10 M. 0	H. 5 M. 24	H. 5 M. 42	H. 18 M. 25	H. 5 M. 42	H. 18 M. 25	
November	H. 8 M. 0	H. 0 M. 5	H. 0 M. 37	H. 95 M. 56	H. 12 M. 11	H. 3 M. 21	H. 6 M. 19	H. 8 M. 27	H. 6 M. 19	H. 8 M. 27	
December	H. 21 M. 0	H. 0 M. 6	H. 0 M. 47	H. 428 M. 19	H. 22 M. 12	H. 4 M. 169	H. 4 M. 58	H. 23 M. 53	H. 4 M. 58	H. 23 M. 53	
January	H. 6 M. 36	H. 0 M. 4	H. 0 M. 44	H. 231 M. 0	H. 20 M. 51	H. 6 M. 27	H. 4 M. 38	H. 10 M. 61	H. 4 M. 38	H. 10 M. 61	
February	H. 5 M. 26	H. 0 M. 4	H. 0 M. 59	H. 137 M. 14	H. 19 M. 3	H. 5 M. 17	H. 8 M. 17	H. 21 M. 18	H. 1 M. 45	H. 21 M. 18	
March	H. 2 M. 38	H. 0 M. 4	H. 0 M. 30	H. 97 M. 55	H. 11 M. 35	H. 3 M. 29	H. 3 M. 0	H. 4 M. 45	H. 0 M. 34	H. 4 M. 58	
Average monthly rate of transit during the year.	H. 5 M. 32	H. 0 M. 5	H. 0 M. 39	H. 171 M. 28	H. 14 M. 45	H. 7 M. 26	H. 4 M. 19	H. 11 M. 26	H. 0 M. 39	H. 7 M. 43	

KARACHI,
19th May 1881.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX K.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Statement D—Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European route via Teheran and Indian lines via Karachi, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's line via Suez, and the Indian lines via Bombay, as recorded in the Government Telegraph Gazette during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81.

MONTH.	1880-81.										1879-80.									
	INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE <i>via</i> TEHERAN AND KARACHI.					EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE <i>via</i> SUEZ AND BOMBAY.					INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE <i>via</i> TEHERAN AND KARACHI.					EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE <i>via</i> SUEZ AND BOMBAY.				
	Average monthly speed.	Shortest time during the month.	Longest time during the month.	Average monthly speed.	Shortest time during the month.	Longest time during the month.	Average monthly speed.	Shortest time during the month.	Longest time during the month.	Average monthly speed.	Shortest time during the month.	Longest time during the month.	Average monthly speed.	Shortest time during the month.	Longest time during the month.	Average monthly speed.	Shortest time during the month.	Longest time during the month.		
April	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 38	H. 3 M. 31	H. 2 M. 14	H. 1 M. 21	H. 4 M. 33	H. 0 M. 43	H. 0 M. 19	H. 1 M. 34	H. 0 M. 25	H. 0 M. 40	H. 1 M. 59	H. 0 M. 40	H. 0 M. 55	H. 1 M. 50	H. 0 M. 40	H. 1 M. 59	H. 0 M. 40		
May	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 34	H. 2 M. 26	H. 2 M. 11	H. 1 M. 43	H. 3 M. 23	H. 0 M. 52	H. 0 M. 32	H. 1 M. 57	H. 0 M. 29	H. 0 M. 47	H. 1 M. 50	H. 0 M. 29	H. 0 M. 55	H. 1 M. 50	H. 0 M. 29	H. 1 M. 50	H. 0 M. 47		
June	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 43	H. 2 M. 37	H. 2 M. 16	H. 0 M. 59	H. 3 M. 23	H. 1 M. 3	H. 0 M. 30	H. 2 M. 13	H. 1 M. 29	H. 0 M. 47	H. 1 M. 50	H. 0 M. 29	H. 0 M. 55	H. 1 M. 50	H. 0 M. 29	H. 1 M. 50	H. 0 M. 47		
July	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 38	H. 2 M. 43	H. 2 M. 11	H. 0 M. 32	H. 3 M. 23	H. 1 M. 16	H. 0 M. 30	H. 2 M. 15	H. 1 M. 20	H. 0 M. 52	H. 1 M. 20	H. 0 M. 30	H. 0 M. 56	H. 1 M. 20	H. 0 M. 52	H. 1 M. 20	H. 0 M. 48		
August	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 42	H. 2 M. 39	H. 2 M. 12	H. 0 M. 32	H. 3 M. 23	H. 1 M. 10	H. 0 M. 30	H. 2 M. 23	H. 1 M. 40	H. 0 M. 56	H. 1 M. 40	H. 0 M. 30	H. 0 M. 56	H. 1 M. 40	H. 0 M. 56	H. 1 M. 40	H. 0 M. 56		
September	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 29	H. 2 M. 44	H. 2 M. 18	H. 1 M. 19	H. 3 M. 23	H. 1 M. 14	H. 0 M. 18	H. 2 M. 21	H. 1 M. 26	H. 0 M. 47	H. 1 M. 26	H. 0 M. 18	H. 0 M. 49	H. 1 M. 26	H. 0 M. 49	H. 1 M. 26	H. 0 M. 49		
October	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 58	H. 2 M. 48	H. 2 M. 10	H. 0 M. 39	H. 4 M. 27	H. 1 M. 14	H. 0 M. 16	H. 2 M. 21	H. 1 M. 16	H. 0 M. 49	H. 1 M. 16	H. 0 M. 16	H. 0 M. 49	H. 1 M. 16	H. 0 M. 49	H. 1 M. 16	H. 0 M. 49		
November	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 9	H. 2 M. 50	H. 2 M. 37	H. 1 M. 25	H. 5 M. 43	H. 1 M. 19	H. 0 M. 26	H. 3 M. 3	H. 1 M. 9	H. 0 M. 36	H. 1 M. 9	H. 0 M. 26	H. 0 M. 44	H. 1 M. 9	H. 0 M. 36	H. 1 M. 9	H. 0 M. 44		
December	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 13	H. 2 M. 14	H. 2 M. 20	H. 1 M. 3	H. 3 M. 48	H. 1 M. 36	H. 0 M. 44	H. 4 M. 53	H. 1 M. 22	H. 0 M. 55	H. 1 M. 22	H. 0 M. 44	H. 0 M. 59	H. 1 M. 22	H. 0 M. 55	H. 1 M. 22	H. 0 M. 59		
January	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 21	H. 2 M. 55	H. 3 M. 11	H. 1 M. 54	H. 4 M. 44	H. 2 M. 2	H. 0 M. 59	H. 5 M. 53	H. 2 M. 50	H. 0 M. 47	H. 2 M. 50	H. 0 M. 47	H. 0 M. 55	H. 2 M. 50	H. 0 M. 47	H. 2 M. 50	H. 0 M. 55		
February	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 34	H. 2 M. 34	H. 2 M. 43	H. 1 M. 49	H. 4 M. 53	H. 1 M. 8	H. 0 M. 15	H. 2 M. 18	H. 2 M. 11	H. 0 M. 47	H. 2 M. 11	H. 0 M. 47	H. 0 M. 47	H. 2 M. 11	H. 0 M. 47	H. 2 M. 11	H. 0 M. 47		
March	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 18	H. 3 M. 18	H. 2 M. 22	H. 1 M. 10	H. 3 M. 56	H. 1 M. 3	H. 0 M. 31	H. 2 M. 40	H. 2 M. 5	H. 0 M. 53	H. 2 M. 5	H. 0 M. 53	H. 0 M. 53	H. 2 M. 5	H. 0 M. 53	H. 2 M. 5	H. 0 M. 53		
Monthly average during the year	H. 1 M. 1	H. 0 M. 36	H. 3 M. 18	H. 2 M. 22	H. 1 M. 10	H. 3 M. 56	H. 1 M. 3	H. 0 M. 31	H. 2 M. 40	H. 2 M. 5	H. 0 M. 53	H. 2 M. 5	H. 0 M. 53	H. 0 M. 53	H. 2 M. 5	H. 0 M. 53	H. 2 M. 5	H. 0 M. 53		

KARACHI,
19th May 1881.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX L.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Statement E—Showing the maximum, minimum and mean rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf Section from Fao and Bushire to Karachi during the year 1880-81, compared with that of the previous year.

MONTH.	1880-81.										1879-80.										REMARKS.
	KARACHI FROM.										KARACHI FROM.										
	Fao.					Bushire.					Fao.					Bushire.					
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.			
April	H. 1 43	M. 0 3	H. 0 18	M. 4 22	H. 0 1	M. 0 14	H. 1 23	M. 0 4	H. 0 11	M. 1 55	H. 0 1	M. 0 7	H. 0 32	M. 0 2	H. 0 11	M. 2 11	H. 0 1	M. 0 8	Bushire-Henjam Section faulty 4th to 15th May.		
May	1 22	0 5	0 13	1 21	0 1	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 32	0 2	0 11	2 11	0 1	0 8	Jashk-Bushire Section faulty, 9th June to 7th October.		
June	0 40	0 3	0 11	1 48	0 1	0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 50	0 4	0 14	2 56	0 1	0 11	Ditto.		
July	1 6	0 3	0 13	1 7	0 1	0 11	Ditto ditto 13 days. Henjam-Jashk cable interrupted.	Ditto ditto 25 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.	Ditto ditto 22 days. Jashk-Henjam cable interrupted.	Ditto ditto 27 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.	Ditto ditto 29 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.	Ditto ditto 12 days. Gwadur-Jashk cable and Jashk-Bushire cable interrupted.	1 39	0 2	0 18	1 3	0 1	0 15	Ditto.		
August	1 25	0 3	0 14	2 2	0 1	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11	0 3	0 11	1 13	0 1	0 8	Ditto.		
September	0 54	0 3	0 12	2 52	0 1	0 18	Ditto ditto 13 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.	Ditto ditto 13 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.	Ditto ditto 7 days. Jashk-Henjam cable interrupted.	Ditto ditto 29 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.	Ditto ditto 12 days. Gwadur-Jashk cable and Jashk-Bushire cable interrupted.	1 54	0 4	0 14	1 14	0 1	0 11	Ditto.			
October	3 13	0 3	0 25	2 40	0 1	0 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 37	0 3	0 14	5 36	0 1	0 10	Ditto.		
November	2 6	0 2	0 19	2 30	0 1	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	0 5	0 18	1 55	0 1	0 12	Bushire-Henjam 11th to 16th and from 25th to end of month.		
December	0 38	0 3	0 14	2 9	0 1	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 23	0 3	0 16	1 41	0 1	0 11	Ditto. Section interrupted until the 9th instant.		
January	1 5	0 2	0 12	2 32	0 1	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4	0 2	0 22	5 39	0 1	0 15	Ditto. Section interrupted, 21st to end of month.		
February	0 50	0 3	0 14	3 37	0 1	0 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 40	0 2	0 19	4 6	0 1	0 43	Ditto. and Jashk Section interrupted until the 8th instant, and from 13th to the end of the month.		
March	1 1	0 2	0 12	1 56	0 1	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 38	0 2	0 13	5 13	0 1	0 11	Ditto. Section interrupted until the 3rd, and from the 25th to the end of the month.		
Average monthly rate of transit during the year	1 20	0 3	0 14	2 24	0 1	0 13							1 45	0 3	0 15	2 54	0 1	0 13			

KARACHI,
19th May 1881.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGF,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Statement F—Showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines of the section, and the percentage of errors of a serious and of a trivial nature committed in transmission during the year 1880, compared with that of the previous year.

MONTH.	1880.										1879.										REMARKS.					
	MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF										MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF															
	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.					Errors of a serious nature.					Errors of a trivial nature.					Errors of a serious nature.						Errors of a trivial nature.				
	Total number of words transmitted.					All errors.					All errors.					Total number of words transmitted.										
January	99.615	119	266	385	87,960	99.122	454	124	578	59,249	REMARKS.	99.482	375	143	518	63,497	REMARKS.									
February	99.565	189	246	435	93,192	99.591	234	174	409	66,425		99.700	118	182	800	59,932		58,243								
March	99.574	205	221	426	85,480	99.681	169	252	319	58,319		99.642	139	219	358	58,319		70,933								
April	99.685	108	207	315	81,545	99.626	174	304	374	70,933		99.754	124	222	246	57,104		68,535								
May	99.732	100	168	268	75,439	99.767	124	210	233	68,535		99.688	103	274	312	91,271		73,086								
June	99.826	065	109	174	69,863	99.738	103	274	312	91,271		99.703	048	219	297	68,741		73,086								
July	99.707	138	155	293	71,340	99.626	174	304	374	70,933		99.703	048	219	297	68,741		73,086								
August	99.865	039	096	135	78,085	99.754	124	210	233	68,535		99.703	048	219	297	68,741		73,086								
September	99.776	067	157	224	80,570	99.767	124	210	233	68,535		99.703	048	219	297	68,741		73,086								
October	99.778	095	127	222	76,688	99.688	103	274	312	91,271		99.703	048	219	297	68,741		73,086								
November	99.709	082	209	291	74,992	99.738	103	274	312	91,271		99.703	048	219	297	68,741		73,086								
December	99.555	163	282	445	72,615	99.703	103	274	312	91,271		99.703	048	219	297	68,741		73,086								
Average monthly percentage during the year	99.699	114	187	301	Total 947,769	99.649	135	213	351	Total 795,335	99.649	135	213	351	Total 795,335	795,335										

KARACHI,
The 19th May 1881.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGF,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.

DISTRICTS.

Wheat.

Barley.

Rice (best sort).

Rice (common).

Great Millet (Cholum,
Jowar), *Zizania*
Sorghum.

Bairush Millet (Cam
boo, Bajra),
Pennisetia Spicata.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1881.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1881.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1881.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1881.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1881.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1881.

MADRAS.

Ganjam	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	19 10	19 10	19 8	28	323	325 14	23 13	21 12	29 11	...	...	...		
Vizagapatam	12 10	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 10	11 5	11 5	16 5	30	1129	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Godavery	16 3	16 3	14 11	...	...	...	...	15 13	14 13	14 13	16 0	19 0	20 0	30	1129	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kistna	12 10	12 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	18 5	19 6	17 5	19 0	20 2	18 8	18	11	30 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddapah	16 3	14 11	13 10	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	13 14	13 11	13 11	15 8	38	638	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anantapur	14 6	14 6	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	13 11	13 11	12 14	30	1330	080 031	14 34	13 29	0	...	...	...		
Bellary	17 5	15 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 14	16 3	16 3	15 2	33	031	038	218	13 18	13 18	...	...	...		
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	12 11	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 13	13 8	13 8	14 0	33	035	043	525	628	334	...	...	...		
Madras	10 13	10 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	32	332	1435 10	30 030	033	...	...	...	...		
Chingleput	11 6	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 3	13 13	16 3	15 13	14 14	24	824	821 10	26 626	623	...	...	...	...		
North Arcot	9 6	9 6	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 13	16 13	18 13	18 13	17 14	...	...	23 11	26 631	531	...	...	...	...		
South Arcot	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 13	18 13	18 13	16 10	33	10	...	23 829	529	527	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore	9 14	9 8	11 3	...	...	...	...	19 14	19 2	17 6	...	...	...	38	338	836 10	31 1432	1032	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	12 8	10 14	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 3	16 3	17 6	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	30 880	885	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura	9 3	9 8	8 14	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 6	14 5	16 8	17 5	15 3	29	333	529 332	532	532	5	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	14 18	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	13 13	16 13	16 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coinbatore	10 10	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 5	15 5	15 13	16 5	15 13	26	226	228 11	85 035	035	0	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	11 14	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 6	20	020	018 8	21 019	10 16	13	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	9 14	9 14	10 5	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	13 0	16 14	16 0	16 8	29	229	225 8	22 14	22	222	14	...	...	...	...
South Canara	9 6	9 6	10 13	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 11	16 11	15 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	10 15	10 15	11 14	...	...	...	...	15 13	16 3	15 3	16 10	17 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY.

Bombay	10 15	10 15	11 14	17 7	21 6	16 14	7 7	7 12	7 12	13 5	13 8	10 12	18 420	0 21	4 18	0 18	8 19	8	...	...	...		
Ahmedabad	13 4	13 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	18 818	8 28	8 15	0 15	0 28	8	...	...	...		
Kaira	12 12	12 12	16 0	21 5	21 5	35 9	9 2	9 2	8 14	15 4	15 4	11 9	20 020	0 32	0 14	9 14	9 22	1	...	...	...		
Surat	13 6	13 6	13 10	6 3	6 3	7 7	7 7	7 7	6 13	8 5	8 5	8 5	15 915	9 18	13 11	13 11	13 17	13	...	...	...		
Broach	12 5	9 7	16 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 8	8 0	12 13	12 13	11 6	15 415	4 17	13 15	4 15	4 13	13	...	...	...		
Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	11 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 14	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 1018	10 12	11 16	6 16	6 18	0	...	...	...		
Colaba (Alibag)	10 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 12	17 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...		
Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 12	17 3	20 5	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	12 12	35 825	8 28	14 20	11 19	13 25	...	...	...	...		
Nasik	15 8	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	12 0	12 0	11 15	...	...	...	25 831	31 830	...	...	...	...		
Ahmednagar	14 6	13 2	18 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 7	8 7	15 0	14 11	10 8	26 1328	4 33	14 23	11 23	5 28	14	...	...	...		
Poona	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 13	12 4	12 4	13 4	23 1528	2 26	210 11	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...		
Sholapur	15 6	15 6	13 2	15 0	15 0	13 9	10 7	10 7	11 7	11 5	11 13	12 1	33 1033	10 35	9 27	9 27	9 31	...	...	...	...		
Khaladgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	21 0	19 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	34 035	0 33	0 31	0 31	0 39	0	...	...	...		
Satara	12 1	12 1	13 6	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 5	11 7	11 7	11 7	28 028	0 26	10 23	4 23	4 24	...	...	...	...		
Belgaum	19 0	19 0	20 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	38 038	0 31	0 26	0 26	0 32	0	...	...	...		
Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	36 135	8 43	0 25	0 27	0 43	0	...	...	...		
Itanigiri	11 3	11 14	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 10	8 9	16 15	16 15	14 2	29 1320	13 20	13 19	10 19	10 15	14	...	...	...		
Kannur (Karwar)	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	30 030	0 26	8 16	0 16	0 16	0	...	...	...		
Panch Mahals (Godhara)	12 5	12 5	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	16 0	28 1026	10 50	0 16	0 18	0 23	0	...	...	...		
Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 811	8 9	5 9	5 9	5 8	0	...	...	...		
Airgarh	10 14	12 0	12 5	13 11	14 9	22 14	8 9	8 9	8 9	11 7	12 0	13 2	16 017	2 25	2 14	5 14	14 21	11	...	...	...		
Baroda	15 0	16 0	17 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 2	8 6	8 6	8 6	9 019	0 28	13 16	17 826	8	...	...	...	...		
Dia	16 0	16 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	25 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	31 021	0 30	0 20	0 20	0 24	0	...	...	...		
Nimach	17 2	17 8	18 6	23 10	23 8	27 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	27 5128	0 31	5 18	5 19	0 19	5	...	...	...		
Nasirabad	13 10	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 016	0 23	0 14	6 14	12 14	0	...	...	...		
Rajkot	15 0	14 8	12 5	26 0	25 8	17 12	12 5	12 0	8 6	22 12	22 8	13 5	33 032	0 20	0 29	0 32	0 30	0	...	...	...		
Upper Sindh Frontier	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 023	0 18	0 17	0 17	0 18	0	...	...	...		
Karachi	17 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 025	0 20	0 23	0 24	0 20	0	...	...	...		
Lahidrabad (Nakur)	15 8	15 8	13 0	30 0	31 0	18 8	11 0	12 0	8 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	14 5	27 028	0 19	0 23	0 24	0 19	8	...	...	...	
Bhikarpur	18 2	15 13	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 13	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Western Districts.

Burdwan	16 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	35 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	26 4	32 8	33 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	13 13	17 0	29 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	35 8	35 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Beerbhoom	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	31 0	28 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapore	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hooghly	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Howrah	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	31 8	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

BENGAL.

c In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa 10-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
 d In the interior retail price of salt range from 9 to 16 seers.
 e In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.
ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1882

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, Itacri, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Nawoo, Cheenu, Coralou, Murn- wa, Nuklee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									DISTRICTS.			PROVINCE.																												
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.																																		
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.		Ch.																											
35	3	35	3	32	3	26	10	26	10	42	3	215	13	215	13	215	13	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	12	0	Ganjam																												
26	5	25	8	30	5	28	2	29	3	35	2	93	5	90	6	87	8	14	10	15	3	11	11	14	0	14	0	10	8	Vizagapatam																									
36	6	36	6	36	6	29	6	31	8	46	3	194	6	194	6	160	6	14	10	14	10	12	8	14	10	12	8	14	10	12	8	Godavery																							
35	5	38	3	39	3	27	6	29	2	30	13	145	13	145	13	145	13	15	6	15	11	13	2	15	3	15	3	12	13	12	13	Kistna																							
36	6	36	6	27	5	25	3	23	2	27	5	93	5	93	5	93	5	14	13	14	13	13	3	14	13	14	13	12	11	12	11	Nellore																							
30	0	31	8	33	0	33	8	33	2	32	11	194	6	194	6	194	6	14	6	14	6	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	Cuddapah																						
33	0	93	0	35	14	40	5	40	5	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	11	14	11	14	13	2	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	Anantapur																						
29	2	29	2	42	11	29	11	26	14	39	3	97	3	97	3	97	3	14	10	14	10	13	6	14	5	14	5	13	2	13	2	Bellary																							
28	18	28	18	26	3	27	5	27	5	30	6	81	6	81	6	81	6	16	8	16	8	14	6	16	8	14	6	16	8	14	6	Kurnool																							
27	6	26	0	24	11	25	5	27	5	28	2	92	5	92	5	77	13	16	5	15	14	14	5	15	14	15	8	13	14	13	14	Madras																							
35	14	35	14	32	8	33	8	31	8	36	6	140	0	140	0	140	0	14	5	14	5	14	13	12	11	14	5	14	5	12	5	North Arcot																							
30	8	30	8	29	6	35	11	35	11	29	5	201	11	201	11	201	11	19	5	18	14	15	5	18	14	18	6	14	13	14	13	South do.																							
39	5	38	14	34	11	35	0	33	3	29	11	194	6	194	6	194	6	15	10	15	10	13	5	15	3	15	10	13	2	15	10	Tanjore																							
34	2	32	11	31	6	37	0	38	8	32	5	97	3	97	3	97	3	17	0	17	0	12	14	16	3	16	3	12	2	16	3	Trichinopoly																							
34	2	32	8	32	8	42	11	43	10	37	6	145	13	140	14	145	13	15	10	17	0	13	8	15	6	16	13	13	2	16	13	Madra																							
31	3	31	3	34	6	34	3	34	3	45	10	131	3	131	3	131	3	14	2	14	2	12	3	13	10	13	10	11	11	11	11	Coimbatore																							
20	14	21	10	20	3	20	11	23	3	24	11	121	8	121	8	121	8	...	...	...	...	9	3	11	0	9	3	9	3	9	3	Nilgiris																							
32	8	32	8	29	2	37	6	39	6	39	6	151	10	151	10	151	10	15	6	15	6	11	5	14	5	14	5	13	6	13	6	Salem																							
19	6	19	6	19	6	20	3	20	3	32	6	116	10	116	10	109	5	15	3	15	3	14	3	14	3	14	3	13	2	13	2	South Canara																							
28	6	28	6	24	13	26	14	26	14	31	0	121	8	121	8	121	8	14	6	18	8	10	13	13	8	12	10	9	14	9	14	Malabar																							
24	3	28	10	18	2	17	18	18	10	20	6	61	7	61	7	61	6	14	5	14	5	13	9	14	5	14	5	12	9	12	9	Bombay																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0	21	0	24	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	16	8	16	8	13	8	16	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	Ahmedabad																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	21	10	80	0	80	0	80	0	...	...	...	...	11	7	14	9	13	15	11	7	11	7	Kaira																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14	14	17	13	80	0	80	0	80	0	14	9	13	15	11	7	14	9	13	15	11	7	11	7	Surat																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	15	4	18	13	106	0	106	0	106	0	15	4	15	4	12	12	15	4	15	4	12	12	12	12	12	Broach																						
25	11	25	11	15	1	14	5	14	5	18	13	71	1	71	1	71	1	14	5	14	5	10	12	13	4	13	4	10	12	10	12	Tanna (Salsette)																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	0	120	0	120	0	110	0	15	0	15	0	12	8	14	0	14	0	12	0	12	0	Colaba (Alibag)																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	17	8	28	12	140	0	140	0	140	0	15	2	14	2	12	2	15	0	14	0	12	0	12	0	Khandesh (Dhulia)																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	19	8	24	8	128	0	128	0	115	0	14	6	14	6	12	14	14	2	14	2	12	12	12	12	Nasik																							
30	0	30	0	27	0	21	11	22	7	27	0	91	5	91	5	106	4	14	7	14	12	12	10	14	5	14	10	12	9	12	9	Ahmednagar																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	18	6	20	11	76	0	76	0	76	0	14	11	14	11	12	8	14	7	14	7	12	4	12	4	Poona																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	25	9	30	9	98	0	98	0	91	6	13	12	14	0	11	8	13	8	13	8	11	4	11	4	Sholapur																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	15	8	20	0	100	0	110	0	112	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	12	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	18	3	16	14	137	1	137	1	137	15	14	9	16	0	12	6	13	2	14	9	11	6	11	6	Satara																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	15	8	19	0	70	0	70	0	...	...	13	0	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	0	2	0	2	0	Bolgaun																							
35	0	35	0	35	0	49	0	14	0	14	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	9	8	9	13	8	12	9	9	0	8	0	8	0	Dharwar (Hubli)																								
28	0	28	0	18	13	15	6	15	6	16	13	150	0	150	0	180	0	14	6	14	6	11	0	14	4	14	4	11	0	11	0	Katnagiri																							
23	8	23	8	24	6	15	0	15	0	16	0	213	5	213	5	213	5	13	0	12	3	11	0	12	0	11	7	10	0	10	0	Kanara (Karwar)																							
22	0	22	0	50	0	26	10	26	10	32	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	15	4	15	4	11	6	11	6	Panch Mahals (Godhra)																							
23	0	23	0	...	...	9	5	9	5	9	5	65	5	65	5	65	5	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	Aden																						
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	17	2	20	9	85	0	85	0	86	0	14	5	14	5	11	11	14	5	14	5	11	7	11	7	Asirgarh																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	18	4	20	8	137	8	137	8	137	8	13	8	13	8	10	8	13	0	13	0	9	8	9	8	Baroda																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	18	0	24	4	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	10	0	9	8	9	8	Disa																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	26	34	90	0	90	0	90	0	*16	6	*16	6	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	Nimach																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	19	12	27	8	80	0	80	0	90	0	+55	0	+70	0	+50	0	48	0	65	0	...	...	...	...	Basirabad																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	22	0	17	44	160	0	160	0	320	0	+12	1	+10	104	10	0	12	0	10	8	10	0	10	0	Rajkot																							
40	0	40	0	...	...	17	0	16	0	21	0	105	0	105	0	105	0	17	13	17	13	14	3	17	0	17	0	14	0	14	0	Upper Sindh Frontier																							
9	8	13	0	...	...	10	0	10	0	11	0	480	0	480	0	320	0	14	0	14	0	10	0	14	0	14	0	10	0	10	0	Katdchi																							
24	0	24	0	...	...	21	0	22	0	12	0	160	0	160	0	150	0	13	8	13	0	11	4	13	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	Haidarabad (Nakur)																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	11	10	11	9	10	10	11	10	11	9	10	9	10	Shikarpur																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarnkot)																							
Prices per md. of 40 seers.																												Western Districts.																											
Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.																																																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	23	0	26	0	160	0	160	0	80	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	...	13	5	13	5	10	0	10	0	Burdwan																						
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	21	0	20	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	...	12	12	12	0	9	0	9	0	Bancoorah																						
...	...	...	...	...	...																																																		

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.		Districts.		Quantities per Rupee																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
				Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hoosur, Sorghum.			Burrush Millet (Cunnoo, Banga), Pennicillaria 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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrapore 10 seers, Barrackpore 12 seers, Baraset, Bussirhat and Salkhira, 13 seers, and Dum, 11-5 seers.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochta 10 seers, Maherpore 12 seers, Choudalanga 12-5 seers, Ranghat 12-14 seers, and Bongong 13-5 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenida, Jagora and Naxal 12 seers, Khoolda 11-10 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 10 seers, Jungpore 12 seers, and Handi 11-5 seers.

i Retail price of salt at Kaigunge 10-4 seers, and at Nitpore 10 seers.

j In Natore retail price of salt is 12 seers.

k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 10 seers and Kurigram 9 seers.

l In Serajunge retail price of salt is 17 seers.

m Retail price of salt at Falacolla in the Aitpore sub-division is 6-8 seers.

n In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Mauekgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-10 1/2 seers, Ropgunge 10-8 seers, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

o In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gadulunda 12 seers and Madaripore 13 seers.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Pafuskhal 10-10 seers, Pirozopore 11 seers, and Whola 10 seers.

q In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 13-6 seers.

r Retail prices of salt at Hathazari, Kumaria, and Cox's Bazar 10 seers.

s In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 11 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraioo, Muthu- wa, Noddee), Panicum Mitasum, &c.										Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.			DISTRICTS.		PROVINCES.		
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Correspond- ing 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.			
...	...	...	24 10	24 10	26 14	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10	2 8	0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	Central Districts.											
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	100 0	80 0	3 8	3 0	0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	Calcutta											
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	0	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	9 13	24-Pergunnahs											
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 2	0	3 8	0	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Nuddea											
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12	0	3 12	0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Jessore											
...	...	...	24 0	17 12	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 4	0	3 8	0	...	...	...	...	8 8	Moorshedabad											
...	...	...	27 3	28 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	250 0	3 5	3	3 1	0	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	Dinapore											
...	...	...	28 2	30 0	30 0	125 0	135 0	120 0	3 5	0	4 0	0	...	...	11 8	9 8	8 12	Rajahshahye											
...	...	...	15 0	20 0	12 0	125 0	135 0	120 0	3 5	0	4 0	0	...	...	11 8	9 8	8 12	Rungpore											
...	...	...	19 8	21 12	18 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2	8	3 2	8	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 7	Bogra											
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 0	0	3 5	4	...	...	13 5	12 0	9 4	Pubna											
9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	0	5 0	0	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	Darjeeling											
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	64 0	3 5	0	3 5	0	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Jalpaiguri											
...	...	...	25 0	24 5	18 0	91 4	91 4	108 0	2 15	0	3 2	0	...	...	13 5	12 4	9 8	Eastern Districts.											
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 1	3	3 1	3	...	...	12 0	12 0	5 8	Dacca											
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 11	0	3 11	0	...	...	10 9	10 9	8 12	Furzedpore											
...	...	...	17 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 2	0	3 4	0	...	...	12 8	12 0	9 4	Backergunge											
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 6	0	3 4	0	...	...	...	...	9 8	Mymensingh											
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 11	0	2 11	0	...	...	13 0	10 0	7 0	Tipperah											
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	4 4	0	4 6	0	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	Chittagong											
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 5	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 0	0	4 8	0	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	0	4 8	0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	0	4 0	0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah											
...	...	...	36 0	42 8	30 0	130 0	180 0	120 0	3 15	6	3 15	6	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	Behar.											
...	...	...	27 8	29 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	3 6	0	3 6	0	...	...	12 0	11 8	9 0	Patna											
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2	0	3 2	0	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Gya											
40 0	40 0	38 8	28 0	28 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	3 4	0	3 5	4	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 8	Shahabad											
33 0	33 0	34 0	30 0	29 0	31 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4	0	3 8	0	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 6	Durbhunga											
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4	0	3 8	0	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	Mozufferpore											
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	3 8	0	4 8	0	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	Sarun											
...	...	...	33 9	31 10	33 9	126 0	120 0	126 0	3 2	6	3 13	0	...	...	10 8	9 3	8 6	Chumpanarun											
...	...	...	32 2	32 13	32 12	138 6	138 4	126 4	3 3	0	3 3	0	...	...	12 10	11 5	9 6	Monghyr											
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Bhagalpur											
...	...	...	28 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 6	0	3 10	0	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	Purneah											
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 12	0	3 12	0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Maldah											
14 7	14 7	28 14	23 10	23 10	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0	0	3 0	0	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs											
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	3 6	0	3 6	0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 13	Orissa.											
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2	0	3 2	0	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 4	Cuttack											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore											
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	3 7	3	3 10	0	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.											
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	Hazratigh											
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga											
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	0	8 8	0	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Singbhoon											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Munbhoon											

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1882—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Lesser * Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugee), <i>Panicum Mitaceum</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale.			Retail.			DISTRICTS.		
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.	Rs.	A.	per maund.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	17 8	24 8	15 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	8 8	Sylhet		
...	...	...	16 0	21 5	24 8	80 0	80 0	64 0	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	12 4	8 10	Cachar		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 0	8 0	Goalpara		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	Garo Hills		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	8 0	Kamrup		
...	...	...	9 3	8 9	7 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 5	Khassai & Jaintia Hills		
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	2 0	Naga Hills		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	10 8	9 8	9 8	Dehra Dun					
...	...	...	27 6	27 7	19 14	150 8	150 0	147 8	12 6	11 14	10 8	11 13	11 14	10 13	Saharanpur					
...	...	...	25 5	26 6	22 0	132 0	132 0	132 0	11 8	11 8	10 6	11 2	...	...	Muzaffarnagar					
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Meerut					
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	22 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	...	...	...	Bulandshahr					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received	...	Aligarh					
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun					
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhwal					
...	...	...	22 8	25 5	23 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	9 7	Bijnor					
...	...	...	21 14	22 8	21 14	125 0	125 0	120 0	12 10	...	...	12 8	13 2	10 10	Moradabad					
...	...	...	21 0	22 3	22 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Budaun					
...	...	...	21 4	20 10	20 10	125 0	125 0	137 8	11 6	...	...	10 10	10 0	9 11	Bareilly					
...	...	...	22 4	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	170 0	12 0	11 8	10 4	11 8	10 8	9 14	Shahjahanpur					
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tarai Pergunnahs					
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Muttra					
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	19 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agra					
...	...	...	23 14	24 8	22 11	186 8	186 8	166 12	11 9	11 9	10 8	10 14	...	...	Farukhabad					
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	19 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	Meerut					
...	...	...	26 8	27 8	20 8	180 0	180 0	120 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Etawah					
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	Etah					
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jalaun					
...	...	...	31 8	30 11	23 24	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi					
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lalitpur					
...	...	...	27 8	28 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	12 12	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 8	Cawnpore					
...	...	...	26 4	28 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 10	...	...	9 6	9 14	9 4	Fatehpur.					
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banda					
...	...	...	30 4	29 6	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	Allahabad.					
...	...	...	28 0	31 8	21 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	10 0	Hamirpur.					
...	...	...	28 4	25 6	25 6	169 8	169 8	169 8	9 2	...	...	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur.					
...	...	...	32 6	33 3	39 9	160 0	160 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gorakhpur					
...	...	...	29 0	27 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basti					
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	26 9	147 8	147 8	131 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 8	Azamgarh					
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mirzapur					
...	...	...	26 0	23 6	23 14	140 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	...	...	9 9	9 9	9 0	Benares					
...	...	...	23 13	30 4	35 12	103 0	103 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghaziipur					
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	33 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 8	Balia					
...	...	...	21 1	20 0	22 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Philibhit					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28 3	28 0	20 14	117 8	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Lucknow					
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Unao					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bara Banki					
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	23 7	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	7 8	7 8	...	Sitapur					
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Hardui					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kheri					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharach					
...	...	...	30 4	29 4	30 8	240 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Gonda					
...	...	...	21 10	17 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 4	Bai Bareilly					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sultanpur					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partabgarh					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 4	23 0	21 4	85 0	85 0	90 0	12 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	11 8	Delhi					
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Gurgaon					
...	...	...	28 0	26 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 0	...	11 8	10 12	10 0	Karnal					
...	...	...	29 8	32 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Hissar					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received	...	Rohtak					
...	...	...	35 12	38 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Sirsa					
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	23 8	130 0	130 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	Umballa					
...	...	...	32 0	35 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 6	14 6	...	14 4	14 4	12 0	Ludhiana.					
...	...	...	31 0	31 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 12	10 8	...	10 1	9 14	9 0	Simla					
...	...	...	31 0	31 8	22 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	14 8	13 14	...	14 0	13 8	11 12	Jullundur					
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	22 0	100 0	110 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	Hoshiarpur					
...	...	...	31 0	21 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kangra					

*[e] Price of barley, jowar and salt falling ; gram rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar).			Bairush Millet (Cannoo, Bajra).		
		Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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]	24	4	23	8	19	8	49	0	49	0	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sialkot	23	0	23	0	16	0	40	0	39	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdaspur	32	0	28	0	21	0	35	0	30	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	23	0	23	0	19	0	39	0	42	0	29	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore [b]	22	0	22	0	18	0	40	0	45	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujranwala [c]	21	4	21	8	18	0	38	8	40	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rawalpindi [a]	19	8	19	12	13	12	33	0	35	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum [c]	19	0	19	8	15	8	28	0	29	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrat	23	0	20	12	15	12	39	8	39	8	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur	19	0	17	0	14	8	31	8	30	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan [f]	16	8	17	0	12	8	26	0	26	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhang [g]	19	0	17	8	15	0	30	0	34	0	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery	22	0	21	0	13	8	32	0	30	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	19	0	19	0	15	0	28	0	28	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Dera Ismail Khan	18	7	16	12	10	8	32	12	29	12	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghazi Khan	17	8	17	2	14	6	26	4	26	4	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu	No return received																	
	Peshawar	13	14	13	5	9	13	37	0	34	4	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohat [h]	13	11	12	12	8	15	28	0	25	8	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	19	4	19	12	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	24	8	23	12	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	22	0	22	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	22	8	22	12	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	26	0	25	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	20	0	20	8	23	0	21	0	20	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugor	24	0	24	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Danoh	28	0	28	0	37	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	24	0	24	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	27	0	25	4	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	18	0	19	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	22	0	22	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	18	0	18	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	20	4	21	0	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	18	0	18	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	38	0	40	0	45	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	27	0	27	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	50	0	54	0	76	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARAKAN DIVISION.	Akyab	No return received																	
	Northern Arakan	No return received																	
	Kyaukpoo	No return received																	
	Sandoway	No return received																	
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	No return received																	
	Tharawaddy	No return received																	
	Prome	No return received																	
	Irrawaddy Division.	No return received																	
	Henzada	No return received																	
	Bassein	No return received																	
	Thonegwa	No return received																	
	Thayetmyo	No return received																	
	Tenasserim Division.	No return received																	
	Moulmein town and Amherst	No return received																	
	Tavoy	No return received																	
	Mergui	No return received																	
	Toungoo	No return received																	
	Shwaygyin	No return received																	
	Salween	No return received																	
BUTTER DIVISION.	Secunderabad	17	12	17	4	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum	19	5	20	4	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	18	0	15	4	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amraoti	18	0	19	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akola	19	0	19	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ellichpur	16	0	16	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buldana	20	0	20	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wara	16	0	16	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basim	22	0	23	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Punjab—continued.									Central Provinces.									Eastern Bengal.									Hyderabad & Sind Division.								
Punjab—continued.									Central Provinces.									Eastern Bengal.									Hyderabad & Sind Division.								
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Punjab—continued.									Central Provinces.									Eastern Bengal.									Hyderabad & Sind Division.								

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bamboo Millet (Cumbua, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .		
		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.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Kolar	No return received																	
	Tumkur	No return received																	
	Mysore	No return received																	
	Hassan	No return received																	
	Shimoga	No return received																	
	Kadur	No return received																	
	Chitaldroog	No return received																	
	Coorg	9 8	8 10	8 4	10 8	9 9	9 4	11 3	11 8	13 8	14 11	14 6	19 14						
	Jaypore	16 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	22 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	0 20	0 20	0 20
COORG.	Kishengurh	16 12	16 12	17 0	26 0	26 0	27 8	6 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	10 8	9 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	0 20	8 20	12 21
	Kerrowlee	18 0	18 0	*	21 8	21 0	*	13 8	13 8	*	15 0	15 0	*	21 0	20 8	*	18 8	18 0	*
	Ulwur	18 11	18 2	18 4	23 10	24 0	23 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	11 15	24 0	24 0	25 0	0 20	0 20	0 21
	Bharpore (City)	17 8	17 0	17 7	25 8	26 8	22 8	6 8	6 12	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	0 21	0 21	0 19
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	16 8	23 0	22 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	0 20	0 20	0 19
	Depli Cantonment	17 3	19 0	20 1	23 13	22 12	32 0				10 8	10 8	20 5	23 13	24 0	32 0	6 19	0 20	8 23
	Erinpara	18 14	17 2	18 12	22 0	31 3	32 0				8 0	8 0	7 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 26	0 25	0
	Sirohee	No return received																	
	Abu	16 4	15 14	16 8	24 0	25 12	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 8				18 4	18 4	24 8
	Anadra	18 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	30 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 8				21 0	21 0	24 8
RAJPUTANA.	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	23 0	25 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	48 0				18 0	19 0	18 0						
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 6	15 10	21 7	21 1	23 7	11 11	11 11	9 8									
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	25 0	25 0	37 8				7 8	8 12	7 8	18 12	20 0	20 0						
	Partabgarh (")	19 11	19 1	21 4				9 1	9 1	7 8	14 6	14 6	18 12						
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 8	15 10	15 7	23 12	22 8	21 14	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	25 0	22 8	21 14	4 20	0 18	2
	Bikaner	12 15	12 10	9 5				3 1	3 1	2 14	6 12	6 12	6 8				20 6	20 12	14 12
	Boondee	20 0	17 8	23 0	30 0	21 8	34 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	23 12	25 0			24 0
	Kotah	19 4	21 0	26 8	22 0	24 8	32 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 4	10 0	24 8	27 8	38 0	0 16	0 15	0 20
	Tonk	16 13	17 2	19 5	23 1	21 3	28 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 2	9 0	23 6	23 15	32 2	0 21	0 21	0 27
	Jhallawar	17 0	18 4	21 9	23 14	23 14	23 14				8 13	8 13	6 7	18 9	22 0	30 1	14 10	15 18	8 1
CENTRAL INDIA.	Shahpoora	17 12	17 10	18 4	22 4	22 5	25 7	10 4	10 4	10 0	15 0	15 8	13 12	21 8	22 0	25 8	20 0	0 20	0 21
	Bholpur	18 1	18 8	17 9	25 6	26 1	22 2	10 2	10 2	7 14	12 6	13 2	12 6	23 8	23 14	22 2	4 22	0 32	7 20
	Indore	No return received																	
	Gwalior	No return received																	
	Goona	No return received																	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received																	

* Not received.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Lesser Millets, Nagri, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawer, Channa, Corana, Marhwa, Nucleo), <i>Pennisetum, &c.</i>			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.								
		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.			Retail.					
MYSORE.	Bangalore	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Kolar	No return received																	
	Tumkur	No return received																	
	Mysore	No return received																	
	Hassan	No return received																	
	Shimoga	No return received																	
	Kadur	No return received																	
	Chitaldroog	No return received																	
	Coorg	22 2	22 4	38 7	24 15	25 11	38 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 2	10 10		9 8	9 4	8 15			
	Jaypore				20 0	21 0	20 0				15 0	15 0		14 8	14 8	11 8			
COORG.	Kishengurh				24 0	25 4	26 0							16 0	16 12	13 0			
	Kerrowlee				21 8	20 8	*				14 6	12 0		14 0	11 8	*			
	Ulwur				23 4	24 3	18 13				15 13	15 13		15 8	15 8	12 2			
	Bharpore (City)				24 0	24 8	19 0				14 8	14 0		13 8	13 8	11 8			
	Ajmere				24 0	23 8	21 0	70 0	70 0	60 0				15 0	15 0	12 0			
	Depli Cantonment				24 1	24 2	26 5							13 4	13 15	11 10			
	Erinpara				21 8	20 2	22 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 1 2	3 1 2		12 0	12 0	10 8			
	Sirohee				20 0	19 8	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0		10 8	10 8	10 4			
	Abu				22 0	22 0	18 4				3 8 0	3 8 0		11 8	11 8	11 8			
	Anadra				28 0	30 0	40 0							12 0	10 8	8 0			
RAJPUTANA.	Hilly Tracts of Meywar				17 9	18 12	23 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 6		9 4	8 15	8 9			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)				42 8	43 12	50 0							11 6	11 4	8 12			
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)				26 4	27 13	27 8							11 4	11 4	8 7			
	Partabgarh (")																		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)				20 0	21 4	16 4				2 8 0	2 10 8		15 0	14 11	15 0			
	Bikaner				17 12	17 12	15 14							11 8	11 8	11 8			
	Boondee				30 0	28 4	29 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	18 12	12 14		13 6	12 12				
	Kotah				28 0	28 0	32 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	11 8		11 8	11 0	10 8			
	Tonk				23 1	23 2	24 6	180 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	12 14		11 4					
	Jhallawar				21 10	26 5	30 8				9 15	9 15		9 11	9 11	8 10			
CENTRAL INDIA.	Shahpoora				22 4	22 8	22 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 5		10 8		14 0			
	Bholpur				23 8	24 2	19 11				12 15	12 15		10 11	12 3	12 3	10 1		
	Indore																		
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

† Eight pies per bundle.

‡ Sea Salt.

§ Earth Salt.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 700 AND 701 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 18th MAY 1882.

[illegible]

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

100 logs, 18 inches long and 5 inches girth, for Rs. 10.

Rs. 1-8 per cart-load.

Be 1 per cart-load.

100 LILLAS

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1882:

CLASS OF MESSAGES.		ROUTE.																TOTAL.				
		WEST.								EAST.												
		VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUE.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.				VIA PAUMBEN.		
		No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			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		1,444	6,658 14	140	558 1	38	114 10	5,626	19,124 6	...	...	822	1,675 13	169	522 5	286	419 14	1,662	3,666 11	10,187	32,738 10	
Received		1,362	7,768 9	223	641 13	74	282 5	4,964	20,411 8	...	...	718	2,173 6	232	750 9	...	...	1,728	3,409 7	9,091	35,637 4	
TOTAL		2,706	14,427 7	363	1,197 14	112	396 15	10,490	39,535 9	...	...	1,530	3,849 8	401	1,272 14	286	419 14	3,390	7,076 2	19,278	68,375 14	
TRANSIT.																						
From East to West—																						
Received.	Via Madras	572	3,259 9	3	7 14	11	30 6	4,517	18,796 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,102	21,094 12	
	" Rangoon	3	9 0	...	...	...	...	100	432 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	441 12	
	" Laingha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	" Paumben	35	165 8	1	3 1	1	4 5	430	1,282 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	1,445 6	
From West to East—																						
Sent.	Via Madras	775	3,012 9	93	325 7	6	24 6	4,058	16,331 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,932	19,694 0	
	" Rangoon	8	24 12	...	...	...	...	102	399 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	423 12	
	" Laingha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	" Paumben	79	322 4	8	33 0	...	...	271	1,040 12	...	...	67	230 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	1,696 15	
From East to West—																						
Via Bombay and Karachi.		...	...	1	1 14	1	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 6	
Via Karachi and Bombay.		...	...	1	1 8	4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15 12	
From East to East—																						
Via Paumben		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	285 15	2	6 5	...	...	...	...	88	292 4	
Via Rangoon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 15	1	
TOTAL		1,472	5,783 10	106	372 12	23	77 13	9,478	38,283 9	...	...	138	516 14	2	6 5	...	...	...	1	2 15	11,220	45,043 14
GRAND TOTAL																				30,496	1,13,419 12	

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

ROUTE.	NUMBERS OF MESSENGERS BY SAUT MARCHE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSHIP).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBERS.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { <i>Via</i> Teheran	1,262	1,444	2,706	19.65	19.93	19.79
" " Turkey	228	140	368	3.47	1.92	2.69
" " Persian Gulf <i>via</i> Karachi	74	38	112	1.15	0.53	0.82
RED SEA . . . <i>Via</i> Suez	4,864	5,826	10,490	75.73	77.62	76.73
TOTAL	6,423	7,248	13,671	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of March 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				FIVE-YEAR LEASES.				THREE-YEAR LEASES.				ANNUAL LEASES.				RABI.				SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Leased up to end of March 1882.	Leased in March 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of March 1882.	Leased in March 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of March 1882.	Leased in March 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of March 1882.	Leased in March 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of March 1882.	Leased in March 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of March 1882.	Leased in March 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of March 1882.	Leased in March 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of March 1882.	Leased in March 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased up to end of March 1882.	Leased in March 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Grand total of the corresponding month of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during the same period.		Average of the ten previous years of the same period.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Orissa	Cuttack	{ Kondrapa ... Paramoudie ... High Level, Section I ... Talchanda ... Marchong ... High Level, Section II ... }	c. ft.	1,269	372.90	...	...	40,081	7,735	15,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

(a) Exclusive of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April last.
(b) Exclusive of 1 acre under Madagascari lease prior to 1st April last.
(c) Areas for 28 months, commencing from the 1st March 1882.
(d) Areas for 12 months, commencing from the 1st March 1882.
(e) In-lanes 1,680 acres engaged under three years' lease.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th April 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.

No. XVI of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND APRIL 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 23RD APRIL 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 22ND APRIL 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
29th April 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i>												
	Eastern Bengal	176	59,408	338	172	65,692	382	1,95,178	337	2,26,045	418	30,867	Rs.
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	97,185	178	547	1,21,978	223	3,77,064	210	3,63,516	211	...	13,548
22nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,62,504	240	676	2,06,109	305	6,65,245	300	6,79,582	320	14,337	...
22nd ditto	Madras	858	1,09,889	128	858	1,25,512	146	3,94,535	140	4,06,701	151	12,166	...
22nd ditto	South Indian	655	71,828	110	655	70,018	107	2,42,707	113	2,20,570	107	...	22,137
29th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	8,37,146	578	1,448	9,87,075	683	25,86,826	544	31,11,964	685	5,25,138	...
22nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	2,83,498	638	461	2,73,998	594	9,06,366	621	8,41,739	581	...	64,627
	TOTAL	4,804	16,21,458	338	4,815	18,50,382	384	53,67,921	340	58,50,117	386	4,82,196	...
29th April 1882	<i>State.</i>												
	East Indian	1,507	8,57,012	569	1,507	9,66,670	641	27,34,674	552	29,16,428	616	1,81,754	...
22nd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,440	87	28	2,625	94	8,259	90	8,574	97	315	...
22nd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,207	45	27	1,495	55	3,886	44	4,442	52	556	...
22nd ditto	Northern Bengal	231	27,999	121	233	34,480	148	92,904	122	1,15,585	158	22,681	...
29th ditto	Tishoot	82	10,040	122	85	14,880	178	30,000	148	42,940	181	2,950	...
22nd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,402	184	57	9,589	167	87,164	198	35,002	195	...	2,162
22nd ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,782	96	29	3,176	109	8,217	86	8,850	95	483	...
22nd ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	4,700	55	86	7,081	82	16,904	59	19,909	73	3,005	...
22nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	1,022	85	12	1,011	84	2,780	71	2,964	78	184	...
29th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,80,035	177	1,117	2,29,242	205	5,77,534	178	7,38,490	211	1,60,956	...
22nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,201	182	45	12,852	286	30,367	205	40,603	287	10,236	...
22nd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	6,128	98	66	28,452	290	18,914	87	72,509	235	53,595	...
22nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	32,147	200	161	43,180	268	1,32,979	251	1,48,054	293	15,075	...
29th ditto	Sindia	70	4,736	68	75	7,107	95	15,000	65	22,862	97	7,862	...
22nd ditto	Punjab Northern	363	82,628	228	368	67,056	182	2,77,628	233	2,44,760	211	...	32,868
22nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,16,831	177	660	64,432	98	3,66,166	169	2,06,964	99	...	1,59,202
29th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	1,185	52	...	...	3,523	49	3,523	...
	TOTAL	2,933	4,91,388	168	3,104	5,27,649	170	16,28,692	169	17,15,831	176	87,139	...
22nd April 1882	<i>Native States.</i>												
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	21,573	112	194	31,901	164	69,664	111	93,686	153	24,022	...
22nd ditto	Nizam's	121	15,051	124	121	17,759	147	58,092	146	51,719	136	...	6,373
29th ditto	Mysore	58	2,122	87	...	(a)...	...	(b)2,951	40	(c)6,060	62	3,109	...
	TOTAL	371	38,746	104	315	49,660	158	1,30,707	107	1,51,465	120	20,758	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,615	30,08,604	318	9,741	33,94,361	348	98,61,994	312	1,06,33,841	344	7,71,847	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,35,137	147	51,04,244	165	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,26,857	165	55,29,597	179	3,02,740	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st to 9th April 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st to 8th April 1882.

N

No. XVII 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 APRIL 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH APRIL 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 29TH APRIL 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>												
6th May 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	58,117	330	172	68,929	401	2,53,295	335	2,95,570	45	42,275	...
29th Apl. 1882	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,06,935	195	547	1,11,465	204	4,83,999	206	4,73,950	209	...	10,049
29th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,74,697	258	676	1,70,175	252	8,39,942	290	8,49,757	303	9,815	...
29th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,12,825	132	858	1,60,756	187	5,07,860	138	5,72,308	161	64,948	...
29th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	73,601	112	655	95,285	145	3,16,308	113	3,16,415	117	107	...
6th May 1882	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	8,93,068	617	1,447	10,17,873	703	34,79,894	561	41,30,594	689	6,50,700	...
29th Apl. 1882	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	2,83,951	640	461	2,88,308	625	11,90,317	626	11,81,206	592	...	59,111
	TOTAL ...	4,804	17,03,194	355	4,816	19,12,791	397	70,71,115	343	77,69,800	389	6,98,683	...
	<i>State.</i>												
6th May 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	8,16,118	542	1,507	9,23,926	613	35,50,792	549	38,10,759	610	2,59,967	...
29th Apl. 1882	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	4,778	171	28	4,484	160	13,037	108	12,804	112	...	233
6th May 1882	Nalhati ...	27	1,255	46	27	1,478	55	5,141	44	5,889	52	748	...
6th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	29,090	126	233	39,360	169	1,31,983	123	1,54,795	160	32,862	...
29th Apl. 1882	Tirhoot ...	82	12,289	150	85	14,515	171	52,279	149	57,962	164	5,683	...
6th May 1882	Patna-Gya ...	57	9,580	163	57	9,307	163	46,744	191	46,071	195	...	673
29th Apl. 1882	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,430	84	29	2,735	94	10,647	85	11,385	94	738	...
29th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	4,733	55	86	7,388	86	21,687	59	27,297	76	5,660	...
29th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur	12	1,161	97	12	1,152	96	3,941	76	4,160	84	219	...
6th May 1882	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,81,036	178	1,117	2,31,253	207	7,58,570	174	9,69,743	209	2,11,173	...
29th Apl. 1882	Wardha Coal ...	45	8,627	192	45	19,647	436	38,994	302	60,425	324	21,431	...
29th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	7,731	117	98	23,262	237	26,645	95	94,157	232	67,512	...
29th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	84,186	212	161	36,274	225	1,07,165	242	1,84,309	276	17,144	...
6th May 1882	Sindia ...	70	4,288	61	75	8,117	82	19,388	64	28,050	90	8,762	...
29th Apl. 1882	Punjab Northern ...	363	66,891	184	368	52,618	148	3,44,519	231	2,97,378	195	...	47,141
6th May 1882	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,14,281	173	660	67,093	102	4,80,447	170	2,74,057	100	...	2,06,390
6th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,192	52	...	...	4,715	50	4,715	...
	TOTAL ...	2,933	4,82,296	164	3,104	5,17,875	167	21,10,987	168	22,33,197	174	1,22,210	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
29th Apl. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	25,851	135	194	31,404	162	95,515	116	1,25,009	155	29,488	...
29th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	16,552	187	121	21,244	176	74,644	144	72,963	146	...	1,681
15th ditto ...	Mysore ...	58	1,728	30	...	(a) ...	...	(b) 5,180	39	(c) 11,730	64	6,550	...
	TOTAL ...	371	44,131	119	315	52,648	170	1,75,339	110	2,09,696	126	34,357	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,615	80,45,739	317	9,742	34,07,240	350	1,29,08,233	318	1,40,23,452	344	11,15,219	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,66,869	147	87,81,257	165	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,41,364	166	72,92,195	179	4,50,881	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st to 16th April 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st to 15th April 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF MILITARY STORES EXPENDITURE FOR 1879-80.

The following is published for general information :—

Memorandum by the Accountant General, Military Department, No. 1763, dated the 15th August, 1881.

The following review of the expenditure of stores in the Military Department is submitted to Government in compliance with the orders issued in Financial Department Resolution No. 1267, dated the 21st July 1871. The Government of India had then under consideration the control which should be exercised over the indents, estimates and accounts of stores obtained from England, and decided that in addition to the checks provided by the existing system of store account and audit, a review of the annual expenditure should be prepared :—

"9. A review of this kind should be in sufficient detail to show the amount and the increase or decrease of expenditure of each of the several classes of stores; the causes of increase or decrease in the expenditure of the several articles should be explained and their cost compared with that of previous years. Instances in which the price of the more important articles obtained from England or purchased locally has exceeded former prices should be carefully noted, and also whether any extra expense or any considerable inconvenience has been incurred from unnecessary delay in supplying stores indented for on England. If there is any reason to believe that the cost of any article has been higher than it would have been if procured in some other way, it should be stated. The additional expenditure caused by the introduction of new kinds of stores or new articles of equipment, or by changes of pattern involving the condemnation of the existing stock of old pattern, should be distinctly shown, and any possible measures of economy suggested."

2. The first of the series of store reviews submitted to Government under the foregoing orders was for the year 1874-75. The materials for the preparation of these reviews were at that time very incomplete. Reports were not received from all departments or from all presidencies, nor were such as were received prepared on any uniform system, and it was evident that improvement in the form and matter of the departmental reports would be a work of time. Subsequent experience showed the desirability of issuing precise instructions for the preparation of these reports, and in the year 1878 definite orders were issued regarding the submission of two reports for each department in each presidency—one by the administrative head of the department to be styled "Administration Report," and the other by the examiner of accounts to be styled "Financial Review."

3. The reports since received show a marked improvement, but they are still far from complete, and exhibit many inaccuracies and imperfections in points of detail, which it will take some time to remedy; the transactions of the military store departments are multifarious, and comprise issues not only for military purposes but also to civil departments, local governments, native states, municipalities, and private individuals.

4. It may be here noted that revised rules for the calculation of stock book rates of Europe stores and of stores of local production or manufacture have recently been issued, which it is hoped will tend to greater accuracy in the conclusions to be drawn from these reviews, while at the same time they will reduce and simplify the work of the account department. An improved system of factory accounts has also been introduced on the recommendation of the late special committee on ordnance, of which Major-General Napier Campbell was the president.

5. As regards the expenditure of stores during the year under review, it is necessary to state at the outset that the normal rate of expenditure has been greatly disturbed by the movement of troops from all three presidencies owing to the war. The accounts are also, it is feared, to a considerable extent, inaccurate and incomplete from the same cause, and they are, moreover, much in arrears, especially in Bengal.

6. In the early part of 1877-78 the Home Government directed that, in the existing unfavourable rate of exchange, every effort should be made to reduce the payment for stores in England by substituting articles of local

production or manufacture for articles imported from England wherever this could be done with economy and without sacrificing efficiency. With the view of further relieving the store department of the India Office of petty detail, supplementary orders were issued, authorising certain stores to be obtained locally or direct from Europe, or America, through manufacturers or private agents. These instructions have since been modified in so far that all stores required from Europe must be obtained through the India Office alone, and not through private agents or by direct negotiations with home manufacturers; but the orders regarding the substitution of local products and manufactures for imported stores continue in force.

7. During the early part of this year the Government also had under consideration the question of the utilisation for army purposes of goods manufactured in the jails, and issued orders that the jails should have preference over the local markets whenever they were prepared to furnish goods at rates equal to, or not exceeding, those demanded by local contractors or traders.

8. The two statements appended to the report show—

I.—The cash expenditure in England and in India for the five years ending 1879-80.

II.—The receipts and issues in India during the same period and the store balances at the commencement and end of each of these years.

9. The following abstracts prepared from these statements exhibit the expenditure in each department for all India:—

Cash expenditure in England and in India for the five years ending 1879-80.

Years.	MEDICAL STORES.		MALT LIQUOR.		COMMISSARIAT STORES.		ORDNANCE STORES.		CLOTHING STORES.		TOTAL.	
	Home expenditure, including freight.	Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.	Home expenditure, including freight.	Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.	Home expenditure, including freight.	Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.	Home expenditure, including freight.	Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.	Home expenditure, including freight.	Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.	Home expenditure, including freight.	Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1875-76	63,197	28,114	271,760	41,527	46,360	112,402	480,468	238,270	235,171	11,615	1,096,040	481,028
1876-77	79,303	29,118	240,380	75,491	49,820	103,293	606,297	188,848	254,230	8,252	1,129,040	406,006
1877-78	61,989	43,026	164,822	80,565	25,615	136,030	555,082	187,817	357,701	7,060	1,164,889	469,504
1878-79	60,611	43,300	121,376	62,163	35,244	113,503	264,585	261,423	218,602	5,843	609,618	616,322
1879-80	61,228	37,481	76,552	96,793	47,180	146,612	214,769	231,426	315,164	12,708	704,983	627,910

Issues of Europe and Indian stores as per stock returns for the five years ending 1879-80.

Years.	MEDICAL STORES.		COMMISSARIAT STORES.		ORDNANCE STORES.		CLOTHING STORES.		TOTAL.	
	Europe stores.	Indian stores.	Europe stores.	Indian stores.	Europe stores.	Indian stores.	Europe stores.	Indian stores.	Europe stores.	Indian stores.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1875-76	102,796	23,865	552,098	331,664	403,673	963,490	259,343	9,375	1,318,485	1,328,394
1876-77	96,116	23,346	469,044	387,870	409,671	972,466	310,415	9,300	1,275,246	1,392,922
1877-78	93,618	29,162	365,757	316,216	556,461	1,006,031	215,940	5,327	1,231,776	1,309,686
1878-79	87,746	33,476	310,174	301,538	601,074	1,365,653	307,344	7,035	1,316,738	1,707,702
1879-80	78,982	42,237	277,505	361,259	340,859	1,110,651	362,394	27,464	1,059,740	1,641,551

10. The figures given as the cash expenditure differ considerably from the figures given as issues in the stock returns. An explanation of the causes of this difference was given in the review for 1878-79, and for facility of reference is reproduced here:—

“The figures for the cash expenditure differ so materially from those given as issues in the stock returns that some explanation of the discrepancy seems necessary. The cash expenditure represents simply the payments made in each year for stores, and which obviously will not correspond with the consumption of stores in the same period. Moreover, the payments for stores received in one year frequently run into the accounts of the following year; and, in the case of Europe stores, even supposing that the purchases were intended for immediate consumption, the stores paid for in one year might, owing to the date of its arrival,

appear in the Indian stock accounts as the expenditure or issues of the following year. Further, in the stock accounts the stores are valued at stock-book rates, which include freight, landing, and other contingent charges, and this alone, if no other differences existed, would give divergent figures from the actual cash outlay. Again, in the case of ordnance stores, the Indian cash expenditure includes only purchases of camp equipage and of timber, coal, and other stores for arsenals, magazines, and factories; while the stock-book rates are based on valuations of the manufactured articles, which include labor and other subsidiary charges, direct and indirect, connected with the manufacture. It is thus apparent that the two sets of figures cannot correspond, even approximately.”

11. The causes of increase or decrease in the expenditure of the several departments in the three presidencies are explained in detail in the latter part of this review. The following *resumé* of the course of the expenditure, the cost of the supplies and of the circumstances affecting the supply and the consumption of stores, will give a general view of the operations of the year in comparison with those of past years, following the plan indicated in the orders quoted in paragraph 1 of this report.

12. The prices paid generally for all stores, metals, &c., obtained from Europe compare favourably with the prices paid in the preceding year. The rise in the price of quinine will be noticed presently. The prices paid for local stores were also generally lower than in the previous year.

13. The supply of stores from England was made with punctuality and despatch, and no inconvenience resulted from any delay. Small purchases of Europe stores were made in the local markets to meet emergent demands on account of the war at a cost in excess of that at which they could have been imported, but this was unavoidable. The sanctioned reserves provide a sufficient margin for all ordinary requirements.

14. *Medical stores.*—The total cash expenditure during 1879-80 amounted to £88,709, which, it will be observed, is considerably lower than the expenditure in the four preceding years (*vide margin*). The cash expenditure represents, however, the payments for stores made during the

years and not the actual consumption of stores in those periods. The issues of stores during the same period are given in the margin. The expenditure of 1875-76 was affected by the Perak expedition and the cholera and fever epidemics in Madras; that of 1877-78 by the famine in Madras; while the expenditure of the two last years of the series has been affected by the Malta and Kabul expeditions.

15. The greater portion of this expenditure occurs in the civil departments, the demands from which are continually increasing owing to new dispensaries being opened out every year. The expenditure of medical stores for military purposes, including issues to the value of £18,747 for the army in the field, amounted to only £58,280 out of a total expenditure of £121,219. In the preceding year (1878-79) the military expenditure amounted to £54,604, of which £16,665 was extraordinary or due to the Kabul and Malta expeditions. The expenditure would doubtless have been greater, but for the partial substitution of the cinchona febrifuge (a local preparation) for quinine. The former is now extensively used in civil dispensaries, also in native military hospitals, the issues of quinine being limited to one-fourth of the quantity required, the remaining three-fourths being made up by the cinchona febrifuge. Experiments have also been made in view of ascertaining the effect of this febrifuge on British troops, but the results obtained are not as yet so decided a character as to justify its adoption in European hospitals.

16. The extension of the use of the cinchona febrifuge is the most important point connected with the expenditure on medical stores. The price of quinine, which ranged from £4-6-9 to £5-9-4 per lb. in 1876-77, has been rising steadily ever since that year and reached £8-15-0 per lb. in 1879-80.

The price of the febrifuge is only Rs. 20 per lb. The expenditure of quinine and of the cinchona preparations during the last four years was as follows:—

YEARS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		INDIA.	
	Quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.	Quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.	Quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.	Quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1876-77 ...	2,634	632	501	...	900	94	4,035	726
1877-78 ...	1,288	2,542	892	1,817	679	320	2,859	4,679
1878-79 ...	1,303	2,690	848	1,383	495	1,054	2,646	5,127
1879-80 ...	1,577	4,573	555	755	559	1,474	2,691	6,802

These figures show the great progress that has been made in the use of the cinchona alkaloids in place of quinine, and the large saving that has resulted in consequence.

17. The drugs, chemicals, surgical instruments and hospital appliances used in the department are mostly obtained by indent on England, but many drugs of local production are being gradually substituted for the imported articles. Several of the more important medicines of the British pharmacopœia are being cultivated in the three presidencies. Many of the indigenous drugs are being tried in the Calcutta hospitals and elsewhere to ascertain their therapeutic value. Considerable progress has also been made in the local manufacture of the simpler kinds of surgical instruments and in the repair of old instruments; and when the manufactories at the medical store depôts have been properly equipped, further progress in this direction may be looked for. The gain resulting from these measures has not been estimated in all three presidencies, but the reports received from Bombay show that a gain of about Rs. 9,584 resulted from the manufacture at the store depôt of medicines and instruments hitherto obtained from England, and a gain of about Rs. 30,902 from the substitution of indigenous drugs for those hitherto imported.

18. In any comparison of the cost of imported and local supplies it must prominently be borne in view that imported supplies involve the maintenance of reserves, extra storage accommodation and establishments, and a certain amount of waste and deterioration, so that, even if the rates of local supplies are slightly higher than those of imported stores, the former will still be the most economical.

19. *Malt liquor and commissariat stores.*—The cash expenditure in England and in India on account of malt liquor is given in the margin, and shows a considerable decrease in the year under review. The large reduction in the home expenditure, and the increase in the Indian expenditure, were due to the more extended use of hill beer in the Bengal Presidency, the particulars of which will be noticed further on. The expenditure of malt liquor during the last two years was, however, seriously disturbed by the movement of troops to Afghanistan, as malt liquor is not issued to troops on the line of march.

Years.	Expenditure in England.	Expenditure in India.	Total.
	£	£	£
1875-76 ...	271,760	41,527	313,287
1876-77 ...	240,360	75,481	315,841
1877-78 ...	164,822	96,565	261,387
1878-79 ...	121,376	92,163	213,539
1879-80 ...	76,552	96,783	173,335

20. The cash outlay for commissariat stores (*vide margin*) shows a considerable increase owing to the supplies required for the war. Some of these supplies were of an unusual character owing to the nature of the field of operations, namely, horse biscuits, portable food, German meat biscuits, compressed vegetables, consolidated soups, and the like.

21. The issues from stock are given in the margin, but these figures are of little use in reviewing the store expenditure, as they do not represent the entire expenditure of the department, but only of such articles as are kept in stock. These again vary considerably, as in times of scarcity, or anticipated scarcity, certain articles not ordinarily kept in stock are laid in as a measure of economy, or even necessity, for the purpose of feeding troops, horses, and cattle. Articles issued direct by contractors to the troops are not included, as they are not passed through the store books.

Years.	Europe stores.	Indian stores.	Total.
	£	£	£
1875-76 ...	552,668	331,664	884,332
1876-77 ...	469,044	387,870	856,914
1877-78 ...	365,757	316,216	681,973
1878-79 ...	310,174	301,538	611,712
1879-80 ...	277,505	361,259	638,764

22. The large increase of late years in the use of locally brewed malt liquor is a prominent feature in the expenditure of this department in the Bengal presidency, and there are grounds for hoping that in course of time the supply for the Madras army may also be procured locally. The hill beer is generally liked and in some cases preferred by the troops to English beer. The indents on England for malt liquor for the Bengal presidency have in consequence been much reduced in recent years. In 1880-81 no malt liquor was required from home for the Bengal presidency, and the demands on England for 1881-82 and 1882-83 amount to only 12,400 and 7,300 hogsheads respectively.

23. A three years' contract (for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882) was entered into with the local brewers for the supply of malt liquor at the stations of—

Agra.	Muttra.
Agra Fort.	Ranikhet.
Fatehghur.	Umballa.
Delhi.	Chakratta.
Roorkee.	Kasauli.
Landour.	Dagshai.
Amritsur.	Jutogh.
Meerut.	Kangra.
Subathoo.	Bhagwa.
Solon.	Meean Meer.
Simla.	Dalhousie.
Jullundur.	Mooltan.
Bareilly.	Dera Ismail Khan.
Shajehanpur.	Sialkot.
Moradabad.	Rawul Pindi.
Sitapur.	Murree.
Naini Tal.	Campbellpore.
Morar.	Peshawar.
Fort Gwalior.	Nowshera.
Jhansi.	Attock.
Ferozepore.	

The total quantity to be supplied in the three years is 97,750 hogsheads.

24. The prices paid in England for malt liquor for the three presidencies and the charges for freight are as follows:—Bengal, price £2-2-11 per hogshead of ale in 1879-80 against £2-13-0 in 1878-79; freight £0-5-10 per hogshead in 1879-80 against £0-4-9½ in 1878-79; Madras, price £2-7-6 per hogshead of ale in 1879-80 against £2-14-6 in 1878-79; freight £0-10-9 in 1879-80 against £0-13-3½ in 1878-79; Bombay, price £2-8-4 per hogshead of porter in 1879-80, and freight £0-9-8.

25. The higher prices paid for malt liquor for Madras and Bombay are due to the period of shipment for those presidencies, the brewers charging more for malt liquor which they have to keep in stock for some time after the brewing season is over. The higher freights charged for shipments to those presidencies is due to the average rates for Madras and Bombay including despatches to Cannanore, Rangoon, Kurrachee and Aden, for which ports high rates are charged by shipowners, while the malt liquor for Bengal is all consigned to Calcutta, for which port favourable rates of freight are always available.

26. The rates for hill beer include the cost of carriage to canteens, the supply being made direct to regiments. The saving from its use varies with

the rate of exchange and with the prices paid for malt liquor in England. The saving on the quantity 97,750 hogsheads contracted for was originally estimated at about 13 lakhs of rupees, but the price of English malt liquor has since fallen considerably, and the saving at present rates would amount to about 3½ lakhs of rupees.

27. Rum is supplied in Bengal by Messrs. Carew and Co., of Rosa Factory, Shajehanpur, at the rate of Rs. 1-3-0 per imperial gallon, including the cost of casks, and also including carriage to certain points on the line of railway. In Madras, by Messrs. Binny and Co., at Rs. 1-1-3 per gallon against Rs. 1-1-7 in the preceding year. In Bombay, by Messrs. Carew and Co., the Bengal contractors, at Rs. 1-7-0 per gallon delivered free of carriage at most stations against Rs. 1-7-8 in 1878-79.

28. As remarked in last year's report, an important change was made during 1878-79 in the system of supply of malt liquor and rum to British troops in India, with a view to discouraging the use of alcoholic drinks in the army, and generally of improving the *morale* of the soldier by reposing greater trust in his common sense and self-respect.

29. The following figures, showing the consumption of malt liquor and rum in the three presidencies, will indicate the effects of the new canteen system:—

YEARS.	MALT LIQUOR PER MAN PER DIEM.			RUM PER MAN PER DIEM.		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Drams.	Drams.	Drams.
1877-78 ...	1.44	1.59	1.5	.55	.65	.47
1878-79 ...	1.45	1.66	1.4	.50	.37	.47
1879-80 ...	1.63	1.75	1.44	.49	.22	.30

30. In the Madras presidency, where the new system has been generally introduced, the consumption of rum has decreased by about two-thirds, while malt liquor has increased by only about 10 per cent.

In Bengal and Bombay the new system was only in partial operation during 1879-80; and although a slight decrease is shown in the consumption of rum and a slight increase in malt liquor, these figures must be taken with reserve, as the expenditure in those presidencies was considerably affected by the movement of troops on service, when rum only was issued, and this accounts for the increased receipts for rum as shown in the following paragraph. The experiment thus far, however, continues to work very satisfactorily.

31. In the following statement is shown the receipts obtained from the sale of malt liquor and rum in the three presidencies during the last five years:—

YEARS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		INDIA.	
	Malt liquor.	Rum.	Malt liquor.	Rum.	Malt liquor.	Rum.	Malt liquor.	Rum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 ...	18,99,109	4,71,642	5,80,741	1,28,489	5,53,002	1,51,980	30,32,912	7,62,100
1876-77 ...	18,59,915	4,18,156	5,37,646	1,28,114	5,16,944	1,30,275	29,14,505	6,85,545
1877-78 ...	17,44,860	3,57,953	5,26,200	1,10,640	5,26,702	1,27,450	27,99,807	6,06,043
1878-79 ...	16,06,556	3,24,148	6,81,265	76,940	5,14,523	1,14,489	28,02,364	5,15,577
1879-80 ...	15,70,312	4,17,412	7,38,601	51,667	6,09,852	77,054	29,18,855	5,46,163

32. The sale of beer at 3 annas the quart under the former system of supply entailed a heavy annual loss to the State, as that price did not cover the cost of the liquor including incidental charges, sea and inland transport, &c. The increase of the price to 4 annas a quart raises the receipts by 33 per cent., so that, adopting Rs. 29,15,761 as the average annual receipts from the sale of malt liquor during the three years preceding 1878-79, the saving effected by the introduction of the new canteen system may be estimated at Rs. 9,71,290 per annum.

33. With one or two trifling exceptions, *Indian* tea is used at all stations in India. In Bengal, it was obtained at an average rate of annas 8-6½ per lb. against annas 8-1½ pie in 1878-79; in Madras, at annas 9 per lb. against

annas 9-3 in 1878-79; and in Bombay, at annas 9-11 per lb. against annas 10-4 in 1878-79.

34. *Ordnance stores*.—The cash expenditure in England and in India, and the issues from stock in India, are shown in the following statement:—

YEARS.	CASH EXPENDITURE.			ISSUES FROM STOCK.		
	In England.	In India.	Total.	Europe stores.	Indian stores.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1875-76 ...	480,468	238,270	718,738	403,673	963,490	1,367,163
1876-77 ...	505,267	188,848	694,115	499,671	972,406	1,472,077
1877-78 ...	555,062	187,817	742,879	556,461	1,009,031	1,565,492
1878-79 ...	264,885	261,423	526,308	601,074	1,365,653	1,966,727
1879-80 ...	214,759	231,426	446,185	340,859	1,110,651	1,451,510

35. The large increase during the last two years in the expenditure of Indian stores was due chiefly to large purchases of tents and other requirements in connection with the campaign. The very large reduction in the issues of Europe stores was due to the exceptionally heavy expenditure on changes of equipment,—the issue of Martini-Henry rifles to British troops, Sniders to Native troops, substitution of rifled guns for smooth-bores in the artillery, &c.,—having been mainly completed in the previous years.

36. There is still, however, a considerable expenditure to be incurred in guns, carriages, and ammunition for the armaments of forts in India, but it may be hoped that the expenditure on ordnance stores may continue at the reduced figure in the year under review, or even at a still lower rate, and that the exceptionally heavy expenditure of the previous years will not be repeated. There is a constantly recurring expenditure, of which no doubt much is absolutely necessary, owing to the frequent changes, alterations and additions of equipment which take place every year. On this point it seems desirable to reproduce here an extract from the store review of 1876-77.

‘Changes are of course necessary, more especially at home, to keep the army in an equally efficient state with the armies of other powers, and even to put it in a better position in that respect, so that superiority of arms and equipment may compensate for inferiority of numbers.

‘The annexed extract from a report by a Committee of the House of Commons puts the question very clearly and forcibly, and is quoted here to show the necessity for a careful scrutiny of all proposals for change:—

“Para. 59. The defences of the Thames were re-armed about eight years ago; they are being re-armed again, and some of the former guns have never been mounted during the period between the changes. Reserves of naval stores have been returned from foreign stations, new, but quite obsolete.

“60. The progress of scientific discovery and invention renders a certain amount of waste and loss in this way unavoidable. The important question, however, remains for consideration whether, in some cases, what may appear to be a promising novelty, in the shape of a new pattern, is not too hastily adopted, and a large expenditure involved by a department which a very brief experience might prove to have been altogether unnecessary. Such a case would appear to have been in the mind of the late Controller of the Navy, who, when before the Committee, stated that on one particular occasion several hundreds of a particular pattern of gun were manufactured for the gunboats in the navy, not one of which was mounted.

“61. In the Clothing Department of the Army, the continuous change of patterns is complained of as a serious addition to the cost.”

‘It is the more necessary to draw special attention to this point, as proposals for changes of equipment, pattern, &c., are often unaccompanied, and in some cases necessarily so, by any very accurate estimate of cost, and are not therefore subjected to the same strict scrutiny as proposals for extra establishments, pay, &c., where the element of cost is brought into more direct prominence.’

37. These views are confirmed by the following extract from a letter addressed to the Government of Madras by Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Commander-in-Chief in that presidency, in connection with the question of the abolition of the saddle contract fund in the Madras cavalry:—

“Should Government entertain this measure, it will, of course, be necessary for all new saddles, as required, to be furnished by the State, but His Excellency believes this to be preferable to the course now pursued, for circumstances have come under his knowledge to show that saddles condemned by another branch of the service as being of obsolete pattern have been bought up as serviceable saddles for the light cavalry.

“It is the opinion of Sir Neville Chamberlain that throughout the mounted branches of the service, on the introduction of a new pattern of equipment, much money has been wasted by allowing equipment in use, whether serviceable or not, to be condemned wholesale, merely to admit of uniformity, instead of the new pattern being introduced by degrees as the old became unserviceable. His Excellency feels sure no continental nation would ever attempt to encounter the cost of such a system.”

38. The substitution of brown leather for buff accoutrements for the Native army in India is expected to result in a considerable saving of expenditure, as the brown leather can be manufactured in India at a cost of about 10 annas per lb., while the buff leather has to be procured from England at a cost of about Rs. 2 per lb. The question of its further introduction for the British army in India is still under consideration. Indian-made leather belting for driving machinery is now used in all Government mills and factories in place of imported belting.

39. The new equipment regulations for the army and the code of regulations for the ordnance department, sanctioned on the recommendations of the special committee on ordnance, will effect a considerable reduction in the reserves of ordnance stores hitherto kept up, especially in small arm ammunition, guns, carriages and ordnance ammunition. A reduced scale of siege trains and ammunition was prescribed during the year.

40. During the year Rs. 55,000 was paid to Mr. Morris for his invention, by which the metal cases of fired ball cartridges are utilised for the local manufacture by regiments of blank cartridges, hitherto supplied from the small arm ammunition factories. The saving by the use of this invention is estimated at Rs. 1,20,000 per annum for all India.

41. Under the orders of Government in the Financial Department, stores issued to civil departments, except for such services as are paid out of provincial revenues, are now written off the books of the Military Department without any corresponding credit from the civil department. The effect of this change is to cause a considerable diminution in the army receipts and in the civil charges.

42. *Clothing stores.*—The cash expenditure and the issues from stock in India of clothing stores were as follows:—

YEARS.	CASH EXPENDITURE.			ISSUES FROM STOCK.		
	In England.	In India.	Total.	Europe stores.	Indian stores.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1875-76	235,171	11,615	246,786	259,348	9,375	268,723
1876-77	254,290	8,252	262,542	210,415	9,300	219,715
1877-78	357,701	7,066	364,767	215,940	5,287	221,227
1878-79	218,602	5,843	224,445	307,244	7,085	314,279
1879-80	315,164	12,708	327,872	362,394	27,404	389,798

43. The expenditure of clothing stores in the alternate years of cloth and serge manufacture does not ordinarily vary to any great extent. The increased expenditure of the last two years was due to large quantities of warm clothing having been made up for troops and followers in Afghanistan. The large increase in the consumption of Indian stores was due to emergent purchases in the local markets on account of the war, and not to any extended utilisation of local products and manufactures, for it was found that neither the jail nor the other local manufactures were able to compete either in quality or in price with imported stores.

44. Almost the whole of the stores are obtained from England, the local supplies consisting chiefly of packing materials and small miscellaneous stores.

45. The machine-made boots sent out from England were again reported to have worn badly, and had in some cases to be replaced by a fresh supply of hand-made boots. The imported knee-boots having been found to deteriorate very rapidly, owing, it was believed, to the nature of the dye used, it has been decided to send them out, of brown leather, uncolored.

46. *Marine stores.*—The expenditure is reviewed in some little detail in the latter portion of this review. The accounts were kept under a somewhat incomplete system in previous years, and are still in a transition state. The imported marine stores consist of metals, paints, canvas, oils, ropes (partially), coal (partially), chain cables, &c., while the local stores consist of timber, coals, ropes, &c.

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

I.

Statement shewing the cash expenditure on Stores in England and in India during the years 1875-76 to 1879-80, for each of the several Military Departments in the three Presidencies.

DEPARTMENTS.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.				INDIA.			
	Home expenditure, including freight.		Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.		Home expenditure, including freight.		Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.		Home expenditure, including freight.		Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.		Home expenditure, including freight.		Indian expenditure, including freight on Europe stores.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
MEDICAL	1875-76	26,414	19,787	46,201	22,045	3,496	25,541	14,738	4,891	19,569	63,187	28,114	91,311			
	1876-77	45,810	18,840	65,650	21,962	3,761	25,723	11,531	5,515	17,046	79,308	29,116	108,419			
	1877-78	28,671	32,871	61,542	12,066	3,906	15,964	11,063	6,247	17,309	61,689	44,026	94,715			
	1878-79	24,936	28,324	53,260	23,264	4,310	27,574	11,311	10,766	22,077	59,511	43,390	102,901			
	1879-80	15,537	22,934	38,471	26,193	4,150	30,343	9,498	10,397	19,895	61,228	37,481	88,709			
MALT LIQUOR	1875-76	181,708	41,527	223,235	50,197	...	50,197	39,800	...	39,800	271,780	41,527	313,287			
	1876-77	135,517	75,461	210,978	59,302	...	59,302	45,541	...	45,541	240,380	75,461	315,871			
	1877-78	62,959	96,530	159,489	55,593	...	55,593	46,270	26	46,296	184,362	96,530	280,937			
	1878-79	51,512	91,912	143,424	41,760	296	42,056	29,104	55	29,159	121,376	92,163	213,539			
	1879-80	4,936	93,895	98,831	41,751	80	41,811	29,965	3,028	32,993	76,552	96,783	173,335			
COMMISSARIAT	1875-76	13,797	70,267	84,064	23,611	89,688	62,297	8,942	3,449	12,391	46,360	112,402	158,752			
	1876-77	32,567	48,512	81,069	10,153	44,507	54,660	7,110	10,279	17,389	49,820	103,296	153,118			
	1877-78	12,035	63,154	75,189	6,875	60,958	67,833	6,705	10,919	17,623	25,615	136,030	160,645			
	1878-79	17,239	43,122	60,361	7,313	59,776	67,069	10,692	10,605	21,297	35,244	113,503	146,747			
	1879-80	23,468	69,294	92,762	18,701	70,780	89,461	4,996	9,468	14,454	47,189	149,612	196,692			
ORDNANCE	1875-76	293,851	129,841	423,692	71,567	29,091	100,648	114,780	79,339	194,098	480,468	238,270	718,738			
	1876-77	277,961	98,692	376,653	88,423	19,724	108,147	138,863	70,542	209,425	595,267	188,946	784,213			
	1877-78	260,274	112,447	372,721	133,286	39,242	161,528	161,502	47,128	208,630	555,062	197,817	752,879			
	1878-79	137,601	143,026	280,626	55,962	42,550	98,312	71,322	76,048	147,370	294,885	261,423	556,308			
	1879-80	95,368	140,376	235,744	41,470	38,010	79,480	77,931	68,040	145,971	214,759	261,426	516,185			
CLOTHING	1875-76	149,400	5,896	155,296	47,763	1,467	49,230	39,009	4,322	43,261	235,171	11,615	246,786			
	1876-77	149,485	5,825	155,310	60,062	2,198	62,260	44,723	239	44,962	245,200	8,252	253,452			
	1877-78	216,742	4,835	221,577	78,843	1,910	80,753	62,116	321	62,437	357,701	7,066	364,767			
	1878-79	130,728	2,288	133,016	48,854	2,805	46,659	44,020	760	44,770	218,602	5,843	224,445			
	1879-80	205,307	9,806	215,113	61,268	2,453	63,721	48,571	447	49,018	315,164	12,708	327,872			
TOTAL OF ALL DEPARTMENTS	1875-76	664,165	287,318	951,483	215,473	72,740	288,212	217,309	91,870	309,179	1,096,946	431,026	1,527,972			
	1876-77	641,330	248,250	889,580	239,922	70,190	310,112	247,788	96,565	334,353	1,129,040	405,005	1,534,045			
	1877-78	580,581	306,846	887,427	286,658	96,018	381,671	287,655	64,640	352,295	1,154,899	469,504	1,624,403			
	1878-79	362,016	308,571	670,587	172,163	109,537	281,690	185,449	98,214	283,663	609,618	516,322	1,125,940			
	1879-80	344,531	336,107	680,638	189,401	105,423	294,824	170,951	96,380	267,331	704,683	527,910	1,232,593			
MARINE	1875-76	30,632	...	30,632	...	...	...	35,409	...	35,409	66,041	...	66,041			
	1876-77	31,750	...	31,750	...	...	...	27,800	23,918	51,718	23,916	...	55,656			
	1877-78	23,098	...	23,098	...	...	...	11,198	23,240	34,438	34,298	...	57,536			
	1878-79	14,888	...	14,888	...	...	...	6,382	...	6,382	21,070	...	21,070			
	1879-80	25,599	13,315	38,914	...	...	...	24,492	18,950	43,432	60,081	32,265	82,346			

II.

Statement shewing the receipts and issues of Home and Indian Stores during the years 1875-76 to 1879-80 in the several Military Departments in the three Presidencies, also the store balances at the commencement and end of the periods.

DEPARTMENTS.		BALANCE ON 1st APRIL OF EACH YEAR.		RECEIPTS.		ISSUES.		BALANCE ON 31st MARCH OF EACH YEAR.		
		Europe Stores.	Indian Stores.	Europe Stores.	Indian Stores.	Europe Stores.	Indian Stores.	Europe Stores.	Indian Stores.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
MEDICAL.	BENGAL	1875-76	115,440	2,697	40,834	10,685	55,042	11,215	110,241	2,167
		1876-77	110,241	2,167	65,596	10,206	50,252	9,915	126,585	2,758
		1877-78	135,596	2,758	38,636	16,816	45,533	13,194	119,698	7,390
		1878-79	119,088	7,390	35,068	18,677	44,182	15,335	111,604	10,622
		1879-80	111,604	10,622	20,290	18,945	39,427	20,002	92,427	8,665
	MADRAS	1875-76	26,986	2,397	28,398	4,039	23,421	3,982	41,563	2,364
		1876-77	41,563	2,364	14,136	2,634	20,555	2,975	38,165	2,622
		1877-78	35,105	2,622	34,846	3,470	30,619	3,891	39,402	2,364
		1878-79	30,493	2,364	25,031	5,760	24,538	4,799	36,966	2,364
		1879-80	36,966	2,364	35,855	6,278	19,784	5,468	63,065	3,905
BOMBAY	1875-76	44,134	2,779	16,967	10,888	24,333	8,668	38,099	4,469	
	1876-77	38,099	4,469	10,198	11,356	25,309	11,056	32,583	4,769	
	1877-78	32,583	4,769	16,328	12,130	17,568	12,077	30,347	4,622	
	1878-79	30,347	4,622	18,126	15,188	19,026	13,342	29,347	4,638	
	1879-80	29,347	4,638	15,377	16,701	18,801	15,899	28,023	7,470	
COMMISSARIAT.	BENGAL	1875-76	296,637	213,063	342,406	247,532	372,594	284,225	296,640	226,370
		1876-77	296,640	226,370	295,418	176,341	261,773	207,461	290,288	196,260
		1877-78	280,888	195,250	251,883	254,708	224,752	227,878	307,169	222,062
		1878-79	307,169	222,062	104,375	219,531	181,749	224,439	239,795	217,464
		1879-80	229,795	217,464	94,213	300,682	169,889	273,828	184,119	244,336
	MADRAS	1875-76	90,412	112,170	93,324	45,192	98,989	40,701	84,983	116,661
		1876-77	84,983	116,661	84,880	34,887	121,267	131,062	47,996	90,436
		1877-78	47,996	30,436	65,563	30,703	68,349	42,946	46,299	18,294
		1878-79	46,299	18,294	53,462	31,791	65,345	21,305	33,326	28,780
		1879-80	33,326	28,780	40,606	22,483	56,081	30,292	26,303	21,061
BOMBAY	1875-76	96,084	36,726	78,908	54,201	61,191	56,738	93,696	34,186	
	1876-77	66,696	34,186	53,532	45,750	65,998	59,347	81,990	20,691	
	1877-78	81,990	20,691	58,686	45,640	72,666	65,495	67,290	20,996	
	1878-79	67,290	20,996	41,210	67,231	63,080	55,804	46,420	22,368	
	1879-80	46,420	22,368	33,676	54,564	60,985	57,229	36,011	19,698	

II—continued.

Statement shewing the receipts and issues of Home and Indian Stores, &c.—contd.

DEPARTMENTS.			BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL OF EACH YEAR.		RECEIPTS.		ISSUES.		BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH OF EACH YEAR.	
			Europe Stores.	Indian Stores.	Europe Stores.	Indian Stores.	Europe Stores.	Indian Stores.	Europe Stores.	Indian Stores.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ORDNANCE.	BENGAL	1875-76	1,203,539	1,228,532	175,881	464,454	169,795	442,916	1,209,625	1,250,070
		1876-77	1,209,625	1,250,070	298,414	695,178	213,501	457,257	1,294,538	1,487,989
		1877-78	1,294,538	1,487,989	381,267	482,237	244,814	506,381	1,426,991	1,463,845
		1878-79	1,426,991	1,463,845	153,985	667,003	229,472	719,057	1,361,504	1,411,791
		1879-80	1,361,504	1,411,791	168,159	703,875	168,704	709,759	1,310,959	1,406,907
	MADRAS	1875-76	693,090	425,783	111,534	149,784	108,379	139,576	690,245	444,071
		1876-77	696,245	444,071	114,769	123,365	138,136	153,942	672,878	414,394
		1877-78	672,878	414,394	181,729	177,731	192,342	168,814	665,265	424,311
		1878-79	665,265	424,311	108,242	227,145	126,855	198,564	647,622	45,992
		1879-80	647,622	45,992	75,613	167,708	94,431	160,829	624,804	469,771
BOMBAY	1875-76	647,594	597,741	137,428	403,178	125,499	389,098	659,523	610,921	
	1876-77	659,523	610,921	189,943	388,757	148,084	261,207	701,432	638,471	
	1877-78	701,432	638,471	140,165	339,050	115,305	333,836	726,292	643,685	
	1878-79	726,292	643,685	158,257	389,716	244,717	448,032	639,532	585,369	
	1879-80	639,532	585,369	112,836	225,536	77,724	240,063	674,914	570,843	
CLOTHING.	BENGAL	1875-76	141,702	514	137,801	6,220	151,465	5,941	128,038	793
		1876-77	128,038	793	100,675	6,351	111,928	6,705	116,785	439
		1877-78	116,785	439	160,058	3,498	122,000	3,392	160,813	545
		1878-79	160,813	545	166,438	1,183	201,398	1,382	125,893	346
		1879-80	125,893	346	244,302	9,055	257,197	7,486	112,998	1,915
	MADRAS	1875-76	66,225	1,797	48,271	1,600	53,842	2,141	61,254	1,256
		1876-77	61,254	1,256	52,053	1,949	50,016	1,491	63,291	1,714
		1877-78	63,291	1,714	66,008	1,958	49,635	1,598	80,264	2,074
		1878-79	80,264	2,074	38,731	2,647	50,273	2,399	68,723	2,323
		1879-80	68,723	2,323	56,938	1,999	57,420	1,836	68,240	2,126
BOMBAY	1875-76	47,741	681	44,261	841	54,041	1,293	37,961	129	
	1876-77	37,961	129	50,834	1,236	48,471	1,104	29,324	361	
	1877-78	29,324	361	87,707	139	44,306	297	42,726	108	
	1878-79	42,726	108	59,119	8,545	55,658	3,254	46,262	394	
	1879-80	46,262	394	41,081	18,123	47,777	18,082	39,566	434	
TOTAL OF ALL DEPARTMENTS.	BENGAL	1875-76	1,757,527	1,445,806	705,922	728,891	748,896	694,297	1,714,553	1,480,400
		1876-77	1,714,553	1,480,400	760,103	688,074	657,480	681,038	1,617,196	1,687,436
		1877-78	1,617,196	1,687,436	638,594	757,259	641,099	750,843	2,014,691	1,693,552
		1878-79	2,014,691	1,693,552	460,696	906,594	656,791	990,203	1,518,796	1,640,243
		1879-80	1,518,796	1,640,243	516,954	1,032,557	635,217	1,011,975	1,710,583	1,660,635
	MADRAS	1875-76	877,042	542,017	291,427	200,605	384,535	177,370	883,944	568,353
		1876-77	883,944	568,353	365,380	163,085	329,974	279,170	819,330	446,197
		1877-78	819,330	446,197	351,745	314,893	340,945	317,148	880,230	446,891
		1878-79	880,230	446,891	223,466	267,323	267,041	227,087	786,665	487,147
		1879-80	786,665	487,147	219,014	198,468	228,396	198,553	776,453	487,393
BOMBAY	1875-76	829,878	646,707	302,565	447,099	367,813	452,714	844,651	664,062	
	1876-77	844,651	664,062	271,856	397,159	249,832	391,795	866,655	669,546	
	1877-78	866,655	669,546	276,712	465,640	382,406	520,432	760,961	614,754	
	1878-79	760,961	614,754	212,470	314,023	290,287	331,243	767,544	598,434	
	1879-80	3,470,122	2,625,649	1,276,738	1,398,104	1,318,485	1,324,394	3,428,375	2,695,369	
TOTAL	1876-77	3,428,375	2,695,369	1,328,028	1,498,258	1,275,246	1,392,022	3,481,167	2,800,665	
	1877-78	3,481,167	2,800,665	1,462,195	1,369,280	1,231,776	1,359,696	3,711,576	2,810,379	
	1878-79	3,711,576	2,810,379	961,074	1,639,667	1,306,238	1,707,702	3,366,412	2,742,144	
	1879-80	3,366,412	2,742,144	947,839	1,545,948	1,059,740	1,541,551	3,254,510	2,746,541	
	1875-76	126,040	5,880	15,720	45,710	20,220	44,070	121,540	6,920	
BENGAL	1876-77	121,540	6,920	14,729	29,449	26,472	29,713	109,827	6,327	
	1877-78	109,827	6,327	26,388	39,143	35,554	29,504	99,661	6,996	
	1878-79	99,661	6,996	16,694	34,600	26,462	36,583	89,893	5,013	
	1879-80	89,893	5,013	38,358	57,253	2,876	39,292	125,375	22,974	
	1875-76									
BOMBAY	1876-77									
	1877-78									
	1878-79									
	1879-80									
			183,664		55,275		66,277		217,062	
			146,609		26,063		30,996		80,561	
			139,582		31,223		33,555		83,174	
							47,033		75,301	
							44,587		48,897	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

Nos. 124-132 I., dated Simla, the 26th April 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 2826S., dated 14th November 1881, from the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, and its enclosures, the Revenue Report, and a Memorandum on the Report by the Chief Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS.—The rainfall of 1880 in Ajmir and Merwara was, on the whole, below the average and unfavorable for purposes of storage. Although more or less rain fell during each of the months of July, August, and September, the intervals between the falls were occasionally very long, and only 14 falls were registered of more than 2" in 24 hours. As the supply of the tanks is entirely dependent on heavy or continuous rain, they were only partially filled, and the small amount of water which was stored was still further reduced by the necessity for irrigating the "kharif" crops. The supply was therefore quite insufficient to meet the demand during the "rabi."

2. The direct outlay on Capital Account during the year under review amounted to Rs. 13,239, and

6. Observations should be continued on the effect of the new tanks on the spring level in the neighbouring wells. The standard of comparison adopted in paragraph 34 of the Commissioner's Report (the area irrigated from the wells) is an excellent practical test of the benefit derived, but, as other causes than the spring level in a well might affect the area irrigated from it, direct measurements of the water level should also be made.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also, that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Also, that the Resolution and Memorandum by the Agent, Governor General, together with the statement of general financial results compiled by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, Colonel, R.E.,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Memo. by Colonel C. K. M. WALTER, Officiating Chief Commissioner, Jaypore, on the Ajmir and Merwara Irrigation Revenue Report, 1880-81.—Dated 17th November 1881.

As this Report refers to a period prior to my advent to officiate as Chief Commissioner, and as it has reached me very late (22nd October), I shall only briefly notice one or two points in the Commissioner's Report.

2. In paras. 28 and 29 of the Report a lengthy reference is made to the remarks of my predecessor. The Government of India had asked* for an early report on "the actual number of wells the supply in which is wholly or mainly dependent on the tanks." In the Revenue Report of last year the Commissioner gave a statement which he introduced in the following language:—

"The following statement purports to give the number of wells and irrigated area which is supposed to have benefited by the construction of the new large tanks only. It is prepared by the Superintendent of Irrigation, and I give it for what it is worth, but I am not prepared to endorse it as correct. The new Ladpura tank will most likely benefit, by percolation, the 39 new wells constructed below that dam, but without the tank the wells would probably have existed and have done well. The reason for their construction is quite independent of the tank, and no one can possibly apportion the benefits which they have and will derive from the accidental situation of the tank."

3. The tone of the paragraph was not calculated to inspire a belief in the accuracy either of the statements or conclusions. When therefore the Commissioner said that "without the tank the wells would probably have existed," and at the same time gave no reason for the conclusion, the Chief Commissioner very naturally remarked that in the absence of any reasons he did not attach much weight to it.

4. The Commissioner now gives his reasons; I cannot say they are conclusive. It appears to me equally probable that if the conditions favorable to the construction or existence of a tank had not been present, these wells would not have been constructed even with the assistance given. And under any circumstances that these wells have benefited by the construction of the tank, is a point about which there is not, so far as I know, the slightest doubt.

5. In Commissioner's para. 32, he has assumed that the Chief Commissioner, in his last year's memorandum, overlooked the order quoted in the margin of that paragraph. I cannot discover the smallest grounds for this assumption. In the discussion on rules regarding the management of new tanks, the order was never lost sight of; indeed new tank rule 27 was a direct consequence of that concession. In recent time the order was alluded to in connection with the proposed Mohamee tank.

6. I am aware that it is not desirable in an annual administration report to allude to any subject not directly connected with the transaction of the year under review. The Commissioner's attention will be again directed to the rule on the subject.

RAJPUTANA PROVINCE.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

No. 1.—General Abstract of Financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1880-81.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

WORKS.	Estimated cost of construction.	CAPITAL OUTLAY IN- CLUSIVE OF INDIRECT CHARGES NOS. 2 AND 5.		RECEIPTS DURING 1880-81.		Working expenses during 1880-81 inclusive of indirect charges Nos. 3 and 5.	NET RESULT EXCLUDING INTEREST.		NET RESULT INCLUDING INTEREST.	
		During 1880-81.	To end of 1880-81.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate.	4,10,561	2,413	4,10,178	147	47,348	47,496	37,282	...	37,282	...
Tanks in Beawar.	1,72,686	...	1,73,247	323	29,528	29,851	22,162	...	22,162	...
" in Todgarh.	1,14,478	4,273	1,11,136	254	12,444	12,698	...	1,462	...	1,462
Bheer Reservoir.	2,03,436	209	2,11,692	1,915	...	1,915	825	...	...	8,267
Bulad "	94,198	14,005	1,02,675	598	...	598	...	...	...	6,262
Jalia "	3,08,606	4,066	2,88,706	215	...	215	...	...	...	15,314
Ladpura "	60,378	440	62,054	545	...	545	...	...	...	2,793
Makrera "	1,47,538	7,157	98,739	24	...	24	...	...	...	3,626
Rajooni "	38,987	...	40,040	1,103	...	1,103	658	...	...	1,074
TOTAL	15,50,928	32,563	14,93,470	5,124	89,320	94,444	60,927	7,118	59,444	38,828
										1.4
										3.6
										1.31
										3.9
										6.13
										6.3
										4.5
										3.9
										2.7

W.M. GOODENOUGH BAYLY,
Deputy Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Rajputana.

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 18th May, 1882.

P R E S E N T :

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.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhānsī Division of the North-Western Provinces.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. He said:—"My Lord, I think I may state briefly why we make this request, and why the passing of this measure has been so long delayed. The Bill has been a long time before the Council. It was first introduced by Mr. Bazett Colvin in 1880; but the measure then brought forward differed very materially from that now presented to the Council. The principal feature in that measure was a system of management under which the Revenue-officers undertook to manage the encumbered estates and to pay off the claims that might be proved against them from the profits. Now, I believe I am right in saying that my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin himself never thoroughly approved of this measure, and that in the Select Committee it did not meet with entire assent. The consequence was that some correspondence ensued between the Legislative Department and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and during that correspondence Mr. Colvin, taking up the lines suggested by the Government of India itself in the letter written to the North-Western Provinces Government in March, 1879, drafted a new Bill, which he submitted to the Local Government. The Local Government approved of this Bill and sent it up here. This was the beginning of the present measure.

"Then, Mr. Colvin did not come to Simla to attend the Council in 1881, and the consequence was that the Legislative Department had no one to whom they could refer for the details regarding the substantial part of the measure; and so the matter drifted on until December of last year, when I took charge of the Bill from the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson with his and Your Excellency's consent. The passing of the Bill has thus been delayed for a considerable time.

"Now, when we consider that one of the essential parts of this measure is to call in claims, to cut down interest and to go behind present compacts and agreements, it will be evident to the Council that any delay in the matter must be very injurious and hurtful. The persons concerned have long known—for the matter has been under discussion for the last six or seven years—that such

a proposal is contemplated; and we have lately received a letter from the North-Western Provinces Government, enclosing a report from the Commissioner of Jhānsī, from which it appears that the money-lenders are pressing their claims and doing their best to anticipate the Bill by selling up the very men whose interests we wish to secure.

"It appears to me that no more need be said to shew the necessity for departing from the usual course and for passing the Bill today."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think that quite sufficient grounds have been advanced for suspending the Rules of Business in this case. There is an additional circumstance which has led to some delay in the matter to which my hon'ble friend did not advert, namely, that it was necessary in the last stage of the Bill to refer it home for the sanction of the Secretary of State. We have now received that sanction by telegram; and, as everything connected with the measure is completed, and all the persons interested appear to be agreed to it in its present form, and as, moreover, it deals with circumstances so exceptional and so difficult, I think we are justified in passing the Bill without delay. I may explain that some of the defects of the Bill as it was originally introduced struck my hon'ble friend now the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjāb when he was a member of Council; and a note of his on the subject led me to look carefully into the matter, when I certainly agreed with the view of it which His Honour then took, namely, that the Bill as introduced into the Council early in 1880 was not framed in a manner which was likely to secure its satisfactory working. My hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin also shared the same opinion. Under these circumstances, the whole of the Bill was recast—an operation which took a considerable time, especially as it involved financial considerations of no small importance. I am very glad, however, that the matter has now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and I have therefore no hesitation in declaring that the Rules are suspended."

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITTE then moved that the final Report be taken into consideration. He said:—

"I need not occupy the time of the Council by discussing the necessity of this measure. For some years past the Government of India has admitted in the plainest manner that the state of the Jhānsī Division was a discredit to the British Government and a blot on the administration. The Bill now before the Council is substantially the same as that drafted by Mr. Bazett Colvin in 1881, and Mr. Colvin followed as closely as possible the suggestions made by the Government of India in the Revenue Department in a letter to the North-Western Provinces Government, No. 152, dated 14th March, 1879.

"I will explain in a few words the character of the measure which I am bringing the Council to pass. The main provisions of the Bill are three—

"The Bill provides, in the first place, for the calling in and investigation of all claims against the embarrassed zamīndārs.

"A special Judge is to be appointed for this duty, and to him are given very large powers in dealing with the claims. In this part of the Bill the provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act have been followed.

"There is no doubt that contracts and agreements of old standing will be interfered with in an arbitrary manner, very much being left to the discretion of the Judge. Speaking for myself, I think that such a measure needs to be supported by very strong reasons. One of the main objects and the best result of a system of law is the education of the people in habits of honest and upright dealing. Nothing can be worse than to give men to understand that whatever engagements or compacts they enter into may be set aside at the will of a Judge—who will relieve them from burdens they have voluntarily undertaken, and save them from the just consequences of their own recklessness. There are, however, conditions in which every Court of equity will interfere, and I think the circumstances of the present case justify the course of action which we contemplate.

"In the first place, it is clear from the reports before us that the parties have never been on equal terms. The Jhānsī peasant is a very ignorant man,

and intellectually far inferior to the Marwari money-lenders with whom he deals; and I am afraid it must be admitted that these latter gentlemen have not always shown a due regard to the interests of their clients, but have been too ready to take advantage of their weakness, ignorance, and need.

"In the next place, the peculiarity of the present case is this: A great part of the embarrassment of the zamīndārs is due to old debts contracted when there was no such thing as property in the soil, and when the money was advanced on purely personal security, and carried therefore a very high rate of interest. Now, it is well known that an Indian money-lender—or, indeed, any money-lender—dealing on such terms seldom calculates on recovering his principal directly, but trusts rather to what he can squeeze out of his debtor in the way of an exorbitant interest year by year. The money-lenders did not care to take ulterior measures. In fact, there were no ulterior measures to take, as, even if under the Native Government they had ousted the raiyat and taken his land, they would have merely gained a right to cultivate at an assessment or rent which left little profit.

"What happened is thus described by Mr. Jenkinson, an officer of high reputation in the North-Western Provinces, who settled the district in 1867. He says:—

"The money-lenders kept the names of their clients on their books, allowing the original loans to increase year by year by the addition of interest and compound interest and by renewing the bonds from time to time. In this way sums which have been originally insignificant have swollen into enormous amounts; and now (that was in 1867) 'the money-lenders, seeing that a settlement has been made on liberal terms, and their property is secure, are eager to get the estates of their debtors into their own hands.'

"I think that statement is sufficient to justify the interference we contemplate.

"Well, having reduced the claims against the zamīndār in this arbitrary but, as I trust you will think, not inequitable manner, the next step is to deal with the residue of them.

"My Lord, the Government has been ready to acknowledge its responsibility in this matter; and it has come forward in a liberal manner to do what is possible for these unfortunate men.

"It has been decided to advance to the zamīndār a sum equal to six times the annual profits from his land, on the security of his rights in the land. If the sum is enough to pay the claims certified against him, they will be paid and the money recovered from the zamīndār with five per cent. interest by instalments extending over ten years.

"If it is not enough, then his rights in the land must be sold. Unless there is a higher bid—a thing very unlikely to happen in Jhānsī—the Government will purchase the property at a sum equal to ten times the annual profit. The zamīndār will then be a tenant of his sir-land, holding under the attached purchaser, whether Government or a private person, at a beneficial rent.

"It may be asked, why does the Government propose to purchase the land, since the position of the zamīndār as an ex-proprietor will be the same whether Government or a private person purchases his rights? This is a question I am bound to answer.

"There are several reasons for the course we have adopted. In the first place, it is evident that, as many estates will be thrown into the market, the value of this kind of property would fall; and the creditors would perhaps get only a portion of their dues. As the Government has determined to deal somewhat arbitrarily with the claims, it is perhaps only fair to take measures to prevent the depreciation of the value of the property which is to satisfy the just debts. That is one reason.

"Another reason is that the Government intends to do much more for such of the zamīndārs as are intelligent and deserving than appears on the face of the Bill. If the property is bought, as we hope in most cases will happen, by the Government, it is intended to use the zamīndār as an agent for the management of such land as may be in the hands of tenants, and for the collection of their rents, and to degrade him as little as possible. He will, in fact, be restored as near as may be to his former position either of

headman and Government agent in the village, or of a raiyat cultivating under Government. His income may be nominally somewhat less than it was before, and he will have no property in the soil which he can sell or mortgage; but he will be free from debt, and will only be responsible for his own rent and so much of the rents of others as he may collect.

"Last, but not least, we have other people to think of besides the zamíndár. There are the tenants or cultivators of the land. There is nothing in the reports to show what proportion of land is cultivated by the zamíndárs themselves, and what proportion by tenants under them. The average area of the properties with which we have to deal is said somewhere in the reports to be about 40 acres. It is not probable, therefore, that the tenantry are a very numerous body, but there will, nevertheless, be perhaps two or three for every zamíndár, and it is necessary and right to look after their interests. Until we took their headmen and interposed them between the cultivators of the soil and Government, the cultivators were the raiyats of Government, paying their rent to Government. There is no doubt that in making landlords out of the village headmen we degraded the raiyats, and subjected them to the demands and caprices of a needy landlord. By purchasing the property it will be possible to restore the raiyats to their old position, to fix their rents for the term of settlement and give them a more secure tenure of their holdings.

"I think, My Lord, these reasons are sufficient to justify the unusual action of Government in coming forward to purchase these properties.

"For my own part, I think it is a course which has a great deal to recommend it. It is a course which I should like to see adopted elsewhere, and on a larger scale, and which I have long advocated as the best method of preventing the evils which too commonly arise in this country from the transfer of land from the old agricultural to the commercial classes.

"I think I have now sufficiently explained the scope of the measure. The Bill, it cannot be denied, is a confession of error. We propose to spend a large sum of money, not to improve the land or open communications or add in any way to the wealth of the country, but merely in order to place these Jhání zamíndárs back in the same position in which we found them when we annexed their country. And in the meantime, during the five and twenty years which have elapsed, have these men of Jhání had a happy time? Have they had cause to bless us? I am afraid not. The interim has been chiefly spent in making them pay revenue when they had not the means, and in harassing them for arrears which they could not pay. It is written in the records of the Board of Revenue.

"But if the Bill is a confession of error, it is also an attempt to repair the mistake and to atone for an unintentional wrong. And that is why I dwell on this matter, because I am afraid that the Bill, if the matter is left to it, will not be successful. I will not enter into a discussion as to the causes which have led to such disastrous results. Such a discussion, although of great practical value, would take a long time, and could hardly be brought to an issue here. But I feel bound to say this much, that, having seen the flourishing state of the Central Provinces, where the same system existed under Native rule, and where we pursued exactly the same course, I cannot admit that those persons are right who attribute the greatest share in the effects which we deplore to what they call 'the fatal gift of proprietary right.' The possession of the proprietary right, no doubt, was a condition which enabled these men to obtain money. But it was not the cause of their requiring it.

"We ought to look to our revenue system and our revenue administration. We must record that after the Mutiny we compelled these men to pay again to us the revenue which had already been collected from them by the rebels. It also appears that, in 1868-69, when there was a severe drought and a scarcity approaching to famine, scant consideration was shown to them; and if this was done under such circumstances, what chance is there that they met with more liberal treatment when suffering under minor and less conspicuous difficulties? It is quite true that, during the last decade, since their state has become known, and their inability to pay has been recognised, the Government has dealt with them in a liberal manner. But it is a fault in our system that such knowledge

comes too late, and that we hardly ever remit revenue or revise an assessment until the mischief has been done.

"The truth is that agriculture in Jhání is a precarious business; and this fact should be recognised. In introducing the Bill, Mr. Bazett Colvin said:—

"In conclusion, I have only to say that the importance of modifying the revenue system of Jhání and of adjusting it for the future in some way to the variations in the annual produce of the harvest has not escaped the attention of the North-Western Provinces Government, and the question, I believe, is now under consideration and discussion. Personally, it seems to me that no scheme for relieving the distress of the proprietors in Jhání can be permanently successful which does not provide for this."

"This was said by Mr. Colvin in February, 1880.

"In conclusion, I have to say exactly what Mr. Colvin said. I believe that, until the revenue-system is altered, there is no security against the recurrence and extension of the Jhání difficulties; and I believe also that the matter is still under the consideration of the Local Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. PLOWDEN said:—"I should experience very unqualified satisfaction in aiding in the passage of this Bill through the Council, were it not for the fact that I cannot but deplore the great delay that has taken place in putting the Bill before the Council. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has stated that, of these two Bills which were brought before the Council, the first was brought forward in 1880; and he has referred also to the fact that the consideration of this measure of relief for the embarrassed zamíndárs in the Jhání Division has been before the Local Government and the Government of India for some six years. In turning to one of the Revenue Administration Reports of the North-Western Provinces for 1876-77, I find that the Deputy Commissioner of Jhání, who was responsible for the administration of the district, remarked, so far back as 1876, that the transfer of property in his district 'was probably checked to some extent by the inquiries which had been made into the indebtedness of the landholders, these inquiries having, it appears, led them to hope that a scheme for the liquidation of their debts was under consideration.'

"In very singular contrast to this is the passage cited by my hon'ble friend, which may be seen in the paper submitted to the Council containing Mr. Kaye's remarks to the Board of Revenue not two months ago. He says:—

"The introduction of an Encumbered Estates Act for Jhání has been discussed for years. It is perfectly well known that such an Act may be passed any day. Similar Acts affecting other parts of the country have been passed, and the money-lending class thoroughly understand how their interests are likely to be affected when the Jhání Act becomes law. Naturally, they are doing all they can to protect themselves beforehand, and are foreclosing mortgages and executing decrees which would otherwise have been allowed to run on. For the same reason they are unwilling to grant fresh loans; and landholders, who at other times would have been able to raise money to stave off pressing claims, are unable to do so. So far, the action taken with reference to the contemplated Bill has had but one result, and that is to ruin a considerable number of the very class it is designed to serve."

"Now, My Lord, I have noticed this matter, because I think that this measure cannot be considered to be a remedial measure: it is simply a measure of relief intended to put the landholders on a footing different from that on which they rest at present, and to place them on somewhat the same footing as they were before they began to borrow money to pay their arrears of revenue. But I think it necessary that some attention should be drawn to the fact that the position of these persons is due more to the pressure to recover the revenue for which they are responsible than to any other cause; and, this being the case, it is within the power of the Local Government to adopt a line of action which shall prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate results which the present Bill is designed to relieve.

"These results have, I believe, occurred simply because, in times of drought and scarcity, the landholders have not been able to pay their revenue, though they have been called upon again and again to 'stump up'; and it is impossible for these men, with the very small resources at their command, to yield to the Government pressure in this matter without at the same time encumbering their estates very largely. If now the Local Government will adopt the line of action of allowing revenue which from scarcity or any other cause the landholders cannot pay to lie over for a short period,

at the same time taking interest while the payment is deferred, they will, I think, assist the landholders to a material extent.

"I shall certainly support the Bill, though, as I have said before, I am sorry for the delay which has occurred in placing it before the Council."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"With respect to the delay that has taken place, I should like to make one or two further remarks. I of course have no personal experience of the delay which took place before the time when I came out here two years ago. At that time the position of the matter was this.

"The Bill as originally brought in—which, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite has explained, was a very different Bill from the present one—was then before the Council. It was under reference to a Select Committee, who went into it very carefully, and, as I have already explained, towards the end of the time when we were at Simla in 1880, Sir Charles Aitchison spoke to me upon the subject, if I mistake not. At all events, he recorded a note in which he expressed doubts as to the propriety of adopting the Bill in the form in which it then stood. As soon as I was able to resume business at Calcutta after my illness, I looked carefully into the matter. It seemed to me that the views put forward by Sir Charles Aitchison were very just, and I conferred with Mr. Bazett Colvin upon the subject at the commencement of last year. He then said that he should himself have preferred a Bill upon the lines of the present Bill rather than upon those on which it was introduced under Lord Lytton's Government, and I then requested him to draw up the Bill in the form which he thought that it should assume. That Bill involved a very important principle, that of advances upon the part of the Government—a principle which it is impossible to adopt all over the country, because of the enormous cost; and it therefore required to be considered with very great care, in order that we might see whether the circumstances of Jhānsī would justify the adoption of such a measure as clearly exceptional in its character. Well, Mr. Colvin prepared his draft, conferred with Sir George Couper on the subject, sent up the draft here, and it was then very carefully considered by the Financial Department. My hon'ble friend Major Baring very handsomely accepted the principle for this particular case, thinking that there were sufficiently exceptional grounds for doing so. The measure was, therefore, in fact, in a condition in which it might have been passed last session at Calcutta, if it had not been necessary, under the orders of the Secretary of State, to refer it home to him before passing it. He lost no time in considering the matter, and in conveying his sanction to it by a telegram; and it is on that telegram that we are now acting. I mention these facts merely to show that the subject is one of a very difficult character, requiring to be treated with very great care; and that, although there has been more delay than would have been desirable, the matter has not been neglected, and that the delay has not been the result of any carelessness on the part of the Government in regard to it, but may truly be said to have arisen from the intrinsic difficulty of dealing with a question of this kind as we propose to deal with it in this Bill. I think the public should understand that that is the position of the case.

"With regard to the question of the alteration of the revenue system, referred to by my hon'ble friends Mr. Crosthwaite and Mr. Plowden, that is a question which I will not attempt to discuss upon the present occasion. I can only say that it is a matter of great importance, and that it is receiving the careful consideration of the Government."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 1st June, 1882.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 18th May, 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd MAY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been general rain throughout the Madras Presidency, indicating the approach of the south-west monsoon. Good rain also fell in the Mysore State, in Coorg, in the Southern Mahratta Country, and parts of the Bombay Deccan. In British Burma and in Orissa the rainfall has been lighter than last week. In the Nizam's Territories very little rain fell, and there was none in Berar. In the Central Provinces slight showers occurred in some districts and heavy rain in Sambalpur. In Assam there was some rain in two districts. In Bengal, in Central India and the Rajputana States, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the Punjab, slight showers fell in a few places. Madras and the Punjab are the only provinces in which harvest operations are still going on. In the Punjab the harvest is confined to the northern districts.

General prospects are favourable on the whole throughout the country. In the Madras Presidency standing crops are in fair condition, and agricultural operations are progressing. In the Mysore State standing crops have much improved, and ploughing here and in Coorg is in active progress. Ploughing is also progressing in the Nizam's Territories and Berar and in the Bombay Presidency. In the Central Provinces and the Punjab sowings for the autumn crops have commenced in parts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sugarcane and indigo are on the whole in good condition. In Bengal and Assam ploughing and sowing are in progress generally, but cultivation is reported to have been impeded in Sylhet by heat and drought.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 24th)		
Bellary ...	1.63 (average of 8 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and sugarcane, yield about average.
Kurnool ...	.79 (average of 8 stations).	Standing sugarcane and indigo crops suffering for want of water; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox in one taluk; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	.99 (average of 13 stations).	Standing crops, paddy, cotton, gingelly and sugarcane, thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent; sporadic cholera in parts; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna ...	1.11 (average of 12 stations).	Fever, small-pox, and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.70 (average of 2 stations).	Standing crops good where water available, withering elsewhere; harvest wet and dry grains, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	2.35 (average of 16 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn wet above average; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	2.32 (average of 12 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, outturn average; few cases of cholera.
Madura ...	1.66 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy, yield good; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	10.93 (average of 14 stations).	First crops seeds wasted away in parts; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	4.81	Ploughing and sowing progressing; fever prevalent. General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(May 24th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight showers in three talukas.	River at Kotri on 22nd, 8 feet 7 inches against 10 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year; cattle-disease in one taluka; fever in seven talukas, and small-pox in Kurrachee, Jati and Ghora-bari talukas; rabi harvesting not quite over; kharif operations commenced; wheat, red rice, and bajri in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 33, in Dadu 32 and 40, in Tatta 24, 44 and 43, and in Shahbandar 20, 56 and 48 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.14	River rising; rabi outturn on an average 12 annas to the rupee; kharif operations general average; slight fever in six talukas; wheat 25, jvari 44, bajri 40, red rice 33, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...		Preparations for next season progressing; slight cholera in Viram-gam taluka; wheat 27 and bajra 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...		Weather hot; health good; bajri 30 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat		Preparation for cultivation continues; <i>juari</i> 36 and <i>nagli</i> 55 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	1.49	Public health good; <i>bajri</i> 41½, wheat 31, and <i>juari</i> 67 lbs. per rupee; heat intense.
Colaba (Bombay)		Temperature normal; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly; distant lightning on 18th.
Poona	Slight showers at Poona.	<i>Bajri</i> 46 and <i>juari</i> 57 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>juari</i> 47½ lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Nagar, '11; Sangamner, '09; Akola, '14.	Water-supply in taluka Parner failing; <i>juari</i> —maximum 96 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 51 lbs. in Newasa; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 45 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur	Sholapur, '58, total 1.11; Sangola, 2.60; Pandharpur, '39; Malsiras, '16; Madha, '09; Karmala, '15.	Cattle-disease in Sangola and Malsiras, slight in Sholapur; cholera 6 cases, 1 fatal in Karmala; <i>juari</i> 72 lbs. 18 tolas; <i>bajri</i> 56 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain throughout district; heavy in Bankapur; above 5.00 in Mandargi and Hangal; above 4.00 in Kalhatgi; nearly 3.00 in Mugad, Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Karajgi, and Ron; above 1.00 in Dharwar, Waragund, Rannibennur and Kod; less than 1.00, maximum, Bankapur 5.13; minimum, Rannibennur .50.	More rain urgently wanted in Dharwar, Navalgund, Gadag, Karajgi, and Kod; ground being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; scarcity of drinking-water still felt in five talukas; cholera in a village of Karajgi taluka, 15 cases, 5 fatal; rice 23 and <i>juari</i> 53 lbs. per rupee; locusts seen in Dharwar almost daily.
Kanara	Kumta, '84; Sirsi, 3.82; Yellapur, '18; Sopu, 1.90; Hallial, '75.	Harvesting second crop completed; preparing ground for monsoon crop; small-pox and cattle-disease subsiding; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee, in district average the same; weather clear.
Rajkot		Weather hot; 20 cholera cases in Navanagar taluka, 10 fatal; it has disappeared from Rajkot and Malia towns but slightly prevails in Jetpur, in other places general health good; <i>bajri</i> 24 and <i>juari</i> 28 lbs.
Bengal—(May 23rd)—		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather hot; rain much wanted; prospects and yield of crops good; cholera very prevalent almost all over district; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Dacca	Nil	<i>Boro</i> paddy being harvested, yield fourteen annas; prospects of crops good.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	Nil	Sowing rapidly progressing on low land, high lands being prepared; prospects of crops fair; prices stationary; public health generally good; isolated cases of cholera reported from Barripur, Bussershant, and Dum-Dum sub-divisions.
Mooredabad	Nil	Prospects of early sown paddy favourable; agricultural operations continue; average prices—rice 23 seers per rupee; cholera prevails mildly in some places.
Rajahmundry	Nil	Prospects fair; more rain wanted; <i>boro</i> rice being harvested; cholera abating.
Bardhaman	Nil; Culna, '45	Prospects fair, but rain wanted; health fair, but cholera reported from Raneegunge sub-division.
Medinipur	40	Weather very hot; prospects of crops favourable; some cholera still reported; prices stationary.
Bangalpur	01	Prospects of crops good; rice 22½ seers per rupee.
Purneah	Nil	Prospects of crops very fair; sowing still going on; health improved; common rice 20 seers per rupee.
Fateh	Nil	Fields being ploughed for paddy; sugarcane promising well; cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Hilsa and Behan thanas, respectively.
Durbhanga	Nil	Indigo and sugarcane continue promising; prices stationary; cholera continues in town and district without change.
Hazribagh	Nil	Weather very hot; ploughing continues; cattle-disease and small-pox reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Cuttack	1.32	Ploughing in progress; sowing commenced; cholera somewhat abated in interior. <i>General Remarks.</i> —More or less rain in some districts; rain still wanted in others, specially in Chittagong and Maldah; prospects of crops good; ploughing and sowing continue; public health generally good; cholera and small-pox continue in some places; cholera bad in Chittagong; cattle-disease still lingers in one or two districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 23rd)	Nil	Weather hot, with strong winds, which for the last four days have been westerly; no agricultural operations are being carried on, except irrigation of sugarcane; health of men and cattle in the district generally good, but there has been some disease among the commissariat cattle; markets well supplied with foodgrains; prices steady.
Cawnpore (" ")	Nil	Extra crops fair; prospects of indigo and sugarcane good up to date; fever continues; prices slightly risen.
Allahabad (" 24th)	Nil	Fruit trees of all kinds suffered greatly from the storm of the 7th, mango yield will be very scanty everywhere; in Phulpur melons utterly destroyed; <i>sawan</i> and <i>china</i> (millets) being cut; cholera decreasing in the interior, 92 cases occurred of which 57 proved fatal, against 115 attacks with 75 deaths in the previous week; city healthy; cattle healthy; prices rising; gram and barley imported from the south.
Gorakhpur (" 23rd)	Some rain on the east of the district.	Weather fine; early rice being planted out; cholera decreasing, sporadic cases only occur now; fever increasing; prices stationary.
Jhansi		No report received.
Agra (May 23rd)	Nil	Indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; fever and small-pox continue in city; general health good; prices rising slightly.
Farukhabad (" ")	Nil	Hot west wind throughout the week; health good; prices still rising.
Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Weather normal; sugarcane and indigo much improved; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox prevalent, especially in Bareilly city.
Meerut (" ")	Nil	Heat increasing, steady west wind; health of man and cattle good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")	Good rain in early part of the week.	Weather hot and seasonable after the rain; small-pox and measles, as well as cattle-disease, still prevalent; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ")	Nil	Weather very warm; wind easterly and westerly; prices of foodgrains stationary; markets well supplied; 6 deaths from cholera reported, 5 in city and 1 in the interior.
Partabgarh (" ")	Nil	Prices rising principally in Kunda tahsil; a little cattle-disease reported; sugarcane and <i>sawan</i> (millet) being irrigated.
Rae Bareilly (" 22nd)	Nil	Weather rather more seasonable; hot west wind blowing for the last four days; general health good; prices slightly rising.
Sitapur (" ")	Nil	Heat great; winds westerly.
Fyzabad (" ")	Nil	No report received.
Punjab—(May 23rd)		
Delhi	No rain	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> commenced; small-pox continues in the city; general health fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	No rain	Weather stormy; <i>rabi</i> harvested; prices stationary; health good.
Una	No rain	Prices steady; health fair.
Jullundur	No rain	Wheat being threshed; prices rising; health good.
Amritsar	30	Wheat being winnowed; health good; prices steady.
Lahore	20	State of crops satisfactory; health good; prices of foodgrains rising.
Ferozepore	40 in district	Crops being harvested; health good; prices steady.
Sialkot	20	Rinderpest increasing in Zaffarwal tahsil; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	2.00	Crops being cut; health good; prices steady.
Mooltan	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> being harvested; <i>kharif</i> being sown; health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> nearly all out; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; health good; prices have a downward tendency.
Peshawar	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops being cut; slight fever; prices stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 24th)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy, frequently with duststorms; fields being ploughed for <i>kharif</i> sowings; small-pox slightly prevalent; prices rising.
Jubbulpore (" 23rd)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy and hot; <i>kharif</i> ploughings continue; cholera and small-pox prevailing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>contd.</i>		
Bilaspur (May 22nd)	24	Weather stormy and close; land under preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices rising.
Seoni („ 23rd)	20	Weather cloudy, with occasional showers; ploughing progressing; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady.
Hoshangabad („ „)		Weather hot, cloudy, and stormy; <i>kharif</i> ploughings begun; wheat 14 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 20th)		Weather cloudy, with storms; land being ploughed for <i>kharif</i> sowings; few cases of cholera; rice 31 and wheat 38 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 18th)	Heavy rain	Weather stormy; <i>kharif</i> preparations going on; cholera abating; rice 54 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 23rd)		Weather hot and cloudy, with duststorms; small-pox prevalent; wheat 17 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy and warm, with slight showers; land under preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings; cholera and small-pox still prevalent; prices generally steady.
British Burma—		
Akyab (May 24th) ...	For week <i>nil</i> ; total 3'73.	One death from small-pox in Akyab town and 3 in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in three townships, severe in one township. Public health good.
Rangoon ...	For week 1'03; total 5'24.	
Bassein ...	For week '52; total 5'50.	One death from cholera in Bassein town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	For week '02; total 2'07.	Two deaths from cholera in Prome town, a few cases in district, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...		Public health in Moulmein district good; cattle-disease prevalent in three townships.
Toungoo ...	For week 1'25; total 3'57.	Eight cases of small-pox, of which 4 fatal in township, otherwise public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —A few cases of cholera in Prome, Bassein, Thayetmyo, and Shwegyeen, slight small-pox in Akyab and Toungoo, otherwise public health satisfactory; cattle-disease severe in Naaf township of Akyab district and prevalent in parts of Amherst; light rainfall over the Province generally.
Assam—(May 24th)—		
Gauhati ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very hot; prospects of crops good; cholera still at Gauhati and in northern parts of district.
Sylhet ...	1'26	Cultivation impeded by heat and drought, earlier in the season it was impeded by excessive rain; cultivation this season hardly successful; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease still reported; tea doing fairly well.
Cachar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather intensely warm; ploughing and sowing <i>dumahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops continue; 2 cases of cholera reported from sadr station; rain much wanted; common rice 24½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	1'20	Weather hot; prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy good; ploughing for <i>sal</i> paddy; cattle-disease still reported; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 24th)—		
Bangalore ...	2'61	<i>Vysakh</i> paddy and sugarcane being harvested; young sugarcane in good condition; public health good; prospects favourable; pasturage and water-supply much improved; prices almost stationary.
Mysore ...	3'75	Standing crops thriving; prospects good; rain abundant in town and district; cholera abating except in <i>Mavali</i> taluk; prices unchanged; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	2'94	Good falls of rain throughout the province; in north Coorg paddy and <i>rugi</i> are being sown, in south Coorg rice fields are being ploughed; small-pox still prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rainfall throughout the Mysore State; ploughing operations in active progress; prospects generally good; condition of standing crops improved; prices slightly fallen in some districts.
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 24th)—		
Amraoti ...		Weather hot and cloudy; fields under preparation; prices of wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...		Ploughing operations progressing.
Hyderabad ...	32	<i>Tabi</i> reaping concluded; preparation of ground for <i>kharif</i> crops continue; scarcity of water still felt in some talukas; fever prevails in two talukas and cattle-disease in one; prices—wheat 16½, rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 23½, yellow <i>juari</i> 27½, and <i>sur</i> 26½ seers per current rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (May 24th)—		
Indore ...		Weather seasonable and somewhat cooler; health good; prices of wheat and other grains are rising.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm and stormy; health good; wheat 18, gram 22, <i>bajra</i> 18, and <i>juar</i> 22 seers per rupee.
Sutna ...		No report received.
Rutlam ...		No report received.
Neemuch ...	56	Cholera has appeared, but is not as yet of a distinctly epidemic type.
Goona ...	04	Crops fair; health good; small-pox prevailing; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	26	Duststorms from south-west frequent; prospects good; small-pox diminishing.
Agar ...		Weather cloudy and warm; health good.
Nowgong ...	22	Weather stormy and unsettled; public health good; cholera and small-pox prevalent in places.
Manpur ...	Slight showers on 19th.	Weather hot; harvesting of wheat and ploughing of land for <i>kharif</i> continue; wheat 15½, gram 17½, <i>juar</i> 19½, and <i>macca</i> 25 seers per rupee.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 24th) ...		Weather seasonable; days hotter, nights cooler; occasional cloud.
Sirohi („ 20th) ...	02	Tanks and wells fair; health good; high wind prevailing.
Marwar („ 19th) ...	13	Plenty of water in tanks and wells; health good; weather cloudy, frequent showers; prices stationary; crops gathered.
Meywar („ 20th) ...	38	Tanks and wells good for time of year; health good; crops harvested; some cases of cholera occurred in districts; none at Oodeypore.
Harowti („ „) ...	Deoli, 28; Kotah, 20; Tonk, 18.	Weather unsettled, with occasional duststorms; some fever in Kotah, otherwise health good; prices risen.
Jhallawar („ 17th) ...	10	Small-pox still continues, otherwise health good.
Ajmere („ 23rd) ...	12	Weather more settled; general health good.
Jessore („ „) ...	60	Weather cloudy, easterly winds; prices stationary; health good.
Bartpore ...		No report received.
Uluur ...		No report received.
Nepal—(May 24th)—		
Katmandu ...	5	A perceptible increase in temperature during the past week.

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



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 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.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1882-83, and of the eleven preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.																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.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.
1871-72 .	92	5.56	1.70	8.18	89	2.13	49	3.51	26	5	11	26	2.93	1.65	1.02	40	3.98	4.48	2.27	9.16	11.43	7.93	19.36	1871-72.	
1872-73 .	96	5.33	2.04	8.33	44	3.05	53	4.02	50	8	37	50	2.94	1.43	1.19	47	4.00	4.82	2.12	10.12	12.24	8.37	20.61	1872-73.	
1873-74 .	85	4.62	1.27	6.74	44	2.46	46	3.36	21	3	12	21	2.56	1.24	92	46	6.31	7.14	2.12	8.49	10.61	9.40	20.01	1873-74.	
1874-75 .	86	5.04	1.26	7.16	50	1.65	50	2.65	23	3	10	23	2.48	98	1.24	67	4.69	5.74	2.10	8.63	10.73	7.53	18.26	1874-75.	
1875-76 .	98	7.18	1.58	9.74	66	2.79	1.10	4.55	59	12	32	59	2.77	1.22	1.24	40	7.12	7.91	2.49	11.73	14.22	11.34	25.56	1875-76.	
1876-77 .	1.06	5.65	63	7.34	55	2.83	17	3.55	10	3	4	17	2.13	62	1.03	40	4.88	5.76	2.67	9.94	12.61	6.34	18.95	1876-77.	
1877-78 .	1.19	5.61	1.13	7.93	92	4.11	20	5.23	24	8	7	39	1.59	21	81	51	4.64	5.67	3.44	11.12	14.56	6.25	20.81	1877-78.	
1878-79 .	1.16	6.43	84	8.43	82	4.27	28	5.37	22	5	4	31	1.90	44	89	65	5.13	6.68	3.67	12.29	15.96	6.73	22.69	1878-79.	
1879-80 .	90	6.13	76	7.79	1.01	3.47	27	4.75	21	4	4	29	1.48	37	71	48	6.74	7.95	3.25	10.83	14.08	8.18	22.26	1879-80.	
1880-81 .	1.27	4.42	50	6.19	97	4.35	29	5.61	51	7	4	62	2.33	92	92	62	5.94	7.08	3.76	10.38	14.14	7.69	21.83	1880-81.	
1881-82 .	1.19	4.60	71	6.50	96	3.78	35	5.09	58	9	6	73	2.04	84	81	73	5.83	7.30	3.86	10.01	13.87	7.79	21.66	1881-82.	
1882-83 .	1.22	*	70	1.32	1.00	—22*	28	1.06	36	1	9	46	81	42	*	2	7.90	8.74	3.79	—19*	3.60	9.39	12.99	1882-83.	

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 1st May 1882.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT ON FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALVES OF MARCH AND APRIL 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 846, 847, 798 AND 799 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29TH APRIL AND 27TH MAY 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																																					
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.										BARLEY.										RICE.										SALT.						
	Best sort.					Common.					Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar, Holse Begium.					Bulrush Millet (Cumboc, Bajra), Pencilaria Spicata.					Gram.					Firewood.											
	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	
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	26 0.26	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.10	0.9	8	9	6	10	8	10	0.83	0.83	0.87	0.20	0.16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23 0.22	8.19	10.35	5.36	10.32	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
	Baghelkhand (Satna)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Sea Salt. † Earth Salt.

T. C. HOPE,
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 30th MAY 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has again been rain throughout the Madras Presidency, but in parts not sufficient as yet for the requirements of the crops. More or less rain has also fallen in the Mysore State and in Coorg; also in the Southern Mahratta Country and other parts of the Bombay Presidency. In Berar, in the Nizam's Territories, and in the Punjab there has been no rain; while slight showers have occurred in two districts of the Central Provinces, in three districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in a few States of Central India and Rajputana. In Assam and British Burma good rain has again fallen; and in Bengal more or less heavy showers have been reported from most districts.

General prospects in the Madras Presidency, in the Mysore State and in Coorg are favourable; sugar-cane and paddy are being harvested in parts, and ploughing and sowing are progressing. Preparations for the *kharif* sowings are also in progress in the Nizam's Territories, in Berar, in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Central Provinces; and, excepting parts of three districts of Bombay and some parts in the Nizam's Territories where scarcity of water is felt, prospects in these Provinces are good on the whole. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest still goes on in the northern districts, while in parts the autumn crops are being sown. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh agricultural operations are, as is usual at this period, almost at a standstill, pending the arrival of the rains. Sugar and indigo, the main crops on the ground, are being irrigated, and are doing well. In Bengal the rainfall of the week has been beneficial for agriculture; ploughing and sowing are progressing favourably, and standing crops are thriving. In Assam also agricultural operations are in active progress, notably in Sylhet, where heavy rain has fallen. In British Burma ploughing in some places has begun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 31st)		
Bellary	1.06 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and sugarcane, yield paddy below average, sugarcane average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool	.26 (average of five stations).	Standing sugarcane and indigo suffering from want of water; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam	.78 (average of eight stations).	Standing wet and dry crops thriving; fever and small-pox prevalent; cholera in parts; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna	.65 (average of four stations).	Fever, small-pox, and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras)	.63 (average of two stations).	Standing crops good where water available, withering elsewhere; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore	1.71 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn wet, below average, dry, average; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts.
Tanjore	1.02 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest cotton, gingelly and chillies, yield average.
Madura	.47 (average of five stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar	1.59 (average of thirteen stations).	Sowing first crop progressing; small-pox, fever, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore	.27	Ploughing and sowing progressing; fever prevalent.
Bombay—(May 31st)		
Kurrachee	Slight showers in four talukas.	River at Kotri on 29th, 8 feet 4 inches against 12 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever in eight talukas; small-pox in Kurrachee, Tatta, and Ghorabari talukas, 4 cases fatal in Tatta and Ghorabari; <i>rabi</i> harvesting not quite over; <i>kharif</i> operations commenced; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 22, 36 and 34, in Sehwan 30, 56 and 48, in Sakro 16, 32 and 44, and in Jati 18, 52 and 44 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		River fallen a little; <i>kharif</i> operations commenced throughout the district; hot winds, with much dust; slight fever continues in five talukas; wheat 25, <i>juari</i> 45, <i>bajri</i> 40, red rice 33, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Preparations for season continue; cholera—in Viramgam 74 cases, 25 deaths, total 133 cases, 59 deaths; wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 29 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Land being prepared for rainy season; health good; <i>bajri</i> 30 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat		Preparation for cultivation continues; <i>juari</i> 30 and <i>nagli</i> 50 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Násik ...	No rain	Great scarcity of water in Yeola and other places; <i>bajri</i> 36 and wheat 28½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...		Temperature normal; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly and strong on 28th; distant lightning on 29th and 30th instant.
Poona ...	70	Thunderstorm on 28th and 29th; slight cattle-disease in taluka Khed; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>juari</i> 56 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, '03	Water-supply in taluka Parner failing; <i>juari</i> —maximum 96 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 54 in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 45 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	Sholapur, '15; total 1'26; Karmala, 12; Pandharpur, '33; Sangola, '08; Malsiras, '11	Cattle-disease slight in Malsiras, Sangola, Madha, and Sholapur; cholera—6 cases, 1 fatal in Karmala; <i>juari</i> 72 lbs. 2 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. 33 tolas.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout district—above 3'00 at head-quarters; above 2'00 in Gadag and Kod; above 1'00 in Navalgund and Kalghatgi; elsewhere less than 1'00; maximum Dharwar, 3'22; minimum Mugad, '07.	More rain wanted in Mugad and Gadag; preparation of ground for <i>kharif</i> sowing going on vigorously; scarcity of drinking-water only in Mugad and Gadag; cholera decreasing, 2 cases fatal, 10 of last week recovered; rice 22 and <i>juari</i> 54 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1'10; Kump-ta, '74; Londore, 1'85; Sirsi, 2'90; Hallial, '71.	Preparing ground for monsoon crop; cattle-disease and small-pox subsiding; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers, in district average 14½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and hot.
Rajkot ...		Weather getting hotter; cholera in Navanagar, Dhrol, Virpur, and Jetpur talukas; <i>bajri</i> 25 and <i>juari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Kharif</i> preparations in progress; good rain in Southern Mahratta Country and Satara, slight in Kurrahee, Poona, and Sholapur; scarcity of drinking-water in two talukas of Dharwar, one of Ahmednagar, and also in parts of Násik; slight fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox continue in some places; cholera in Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and parts of Kattywar.
Bengal—(May 30th)—		
Chittagong ...	3'90; heavy showers on the 29th.	Weather seasonable; transplanting of autumn rice going on; prospects of crops good; prices steady; cholera and small-pox not yet abated.
Dacca ...	5'42	Yield of spring rice about fourteen annas; prospects of autumn and winter rice and jute good.
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	2'67	Ploughing continues; sowing of early rice going on; rain wanted in Basirhat sub-division; prices of common rice stationary; public health generally good; cholera still exists in parts of Barripur sub-division.
Moorsshedabad ...	2'24	Prospects of crops favourable; rain has done much good; harvesting of <i>boro</i> rice commenced; sporadic cases of cholera in Lalbagh; public health otherwise good.
Rajshahye ...	0'82	Prospects fair; more rain wanted; prices stationary; cholera and fever decreasing.
Burdwan ...	1'25	Prospects of crops favourable; cases of cholera reported from various parts of the district.
Rungpore ...	1'84	Prospects of crops favourable; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpur ...	1'39	Ploughing going on; more rain wanted.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects of crops very good; sowing still going on; health improving.
Patna ...	Nil	Rice and autumn crops sowing going on; sugarcane promising well; cholera and small-pox still prevailing in Behar sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	0'16	Weather cloudy and cool; cultivation going on well; indigo good; prices stationary; cholera abating.
Hazáribágh ...	0'10	Weather very hot; fields being prepared everywhere, but more rain much wanted; some small-pox about; general health good; cattle-disease still reported.
Cuttack ...	0'12	Ploughing and sowing in progress; cholera decreasing. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell in most of the districts during the week, which is beneficial for agricultural purposes; ploughing and sowing proceeding favourably, and standing crops are doing well; more rain however wanted in some districts; harvesting of spring rice continues, with good average outturn; cholera much abated; small-pox exists in places in Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Chittagong; cattle-disease reported in some places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 30th) ...	No rain, except a sprinkle which succeeded a strong dust-storm on the evening of the 20th.	No agricultural operations going on, save irrigation of sugarcane; health of men and cattle generally good; one or two isolated cases of cholera reported in the city; the markets well supplied with food-grains; prices steady.
Cawnpore (" ") ...	Nil	Outturn of extra crops fair; prospects of indigo and sugarcane continue good; fever prevalent; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Allahabad (May 31st) ...	Nil	Weather very hot, east wind and cloud; cholera increasing in district chiefly north of Ganges; water in wells and tanks very low in many places; prices rising; wheat and gram exported to east; barley and gram imported from south.
Gorakhpur (" 30th) ...	Nil	Weather hot and fine, east wind; sporadic cholera and small-pox still continue; early rice being planted; prices stationary.
Jhánai (" ") ...	Slight showers of rain	Weather hot, with passing clouds; manuring of fields continues; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox amongst children decreasing; cattle-disease continues, but in a mild form.
Agra (" ") ...	Nil	Sugarcane and indigo irrigation continues; fever and small-pox in city and three other parganas; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad (" ") ...	Nil	Wind chiefly east; health of people good; prices still rising.
Bareilly (" ") ...	Nil	High east wind and dust-storms, without rain.
Meerut (" ") ...	Nil	Heat excessive; wind variable; occasional small dust-storms; health of men and cattle good; supplies still scanty, except in Meerut town, where large imports received from Punjab; prices stationary or rising slightly.
Kumaun (" ") ...		Heavy storm nearly daily; some sickness, small-pox and measles, prevails; crops nearly harvested; <i>kharif</i> preparations going on; cattle-disease reported in three <i>pattis</i> ; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ") ...	Nil	Weather very hot; prices rising; mango crop scanty; irrigation of sugarcane going on; a few cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh (" ") ...	Nil	Prices still continue to rise; sugarcane and <i>sawan</i> being irrigated, one crop of the latter has been cut; cholera still continues.
Rae Bareli (" 29th) ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; heat intense; wind shifting easterly from last Friday; cholera in three tahsils; prices stationary.
Sitapur (" 30th) ...	Nil	Great heat and storm yesterday, now cooler.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	Slight rain yesterday, with high easterly wind and dust.	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in two districts; heat intense; wind variable, but chiefly easterly, with occasional storms; prices rising slightly; cholera is reported from Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh, and is increasing in Allahabad, chiefly north of the Ganges; some small-pox in five districts; cattle-disease in Kumaun, Moradabad, and Jhánai.
Punjab—(May 30th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health fair; small-pox continues in city; prices stationary.
Hissar ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; health good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health fair; prices steady.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Wheat being winnowed; health good; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Grain nearly housed; health good; prices rising.
Lahore ...	No rain	Heat intense; health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Crops being gathered; health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Rinderpest decreasing; health good; prices steady.
Moodtan ...	No rain	Crops cut; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Crops being garnered; <i>kharif</i> sowings still in progress; health good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain reported	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 31st) ...		Weather cloudy and windy; <i>kharif</i> ploughing continues; prices easy.
Jubbulpore (" 30th) ...		Weather hot and clear; <i>kharif</i> ploughings continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent; wheat 19 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor (" 29th) ...	06	Weather cloudy and hot; land for <i>kharif</i> being prepared; prices rising.
Seoni (" 30th) ...	03	Weather hot and cloudy; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent; prices have risen.
Khandwa (" 31st) ...		Weather hot and windy; <i>kharif</i> ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; wheat 14, <i>juari</i> 22½, and rice 11½ seers per rupee; prices rising.
Hoshangabad (" 30th) ...		Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; wheat 14, rice 9, and <i>juari</i> 21 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 27th) ...		Weather cloudy and hot; <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; cholera abating; rice 35 and wheat 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 25th) ...		Weather sultry; <i>kharif</i> lands under preparation; public health good; rice 49 seers per rupee.
British Burma—(May 27th)		
Akyab ...	9'35	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather hot and cloudy, with occasional high winds; <i>kharif</i> ploughings continue; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent; prices on the whole easy.
Rangoon ...	4'23	Total rainfall 19'08; one death from cholera in Akyab town and two from small-pox in district; cattle-disease in five townships, severe in one.
		Total rainfall 9'46; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Bassein ...	4.07	Total rainfall 9.57; public health good; ploughing commenced in some <i>kucins</i> .
Prome ...	2.57	Total rainfall 4.61; a few cases of cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...		Five deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease still prevalent in one township.
Toungoo ...	6.50	Total rainfall 10.07; 11 cases of small-pox, of which 6 fatal in Toungoo town; slight cattle-disease in one township. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Some small-pox still in Toungoo; only a few cases of cholera here and there; public health generally satisfactory; cattle-disease prevalent in Akyab; rain general; ploughing already begun in some places.
Assam—(May 31st)		
Gauhati ...	4.62	Cholera still in places, but has almost left Gauhati and Barpeta; <i>aus</i> rice doing well.
Sylhet ...	8.88	Rain has given an impetus to <i>aman</i> and <i>aus</i> cultivation; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease still reported; tea doing well.
Cachar ...	8.89	Weather very wet; ploughing and sowing of <i>dumahi</i> , <i>murali</i> , and <i>asra</i> continue; common rice 21 ⁵ / ₁₆ seers per rupee; 4 cases of cholera from Sadr and 10 from Lakhimpur reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1.69	Weather showery; prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy good; ploughing for <i>sali</i> paddy; cattle-disease still reported; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 31st)		
Bangalore ...		Young sugarcane crops in good condition; harvesting of <i>nysakh</i> paddy and sugarcane continues; <i>haraka</i> , gingelly, and lamp-oil seeds being sown; prospects favourable; prices unchanged.
Mysore ...	3.49	Standing crops in good condition; <i>kar</i> , <i>ragi</i> , <i>cholam</i> , &c., being sown; prospects good; prices stationary.
Mercara ...	1.65	Sowing of <i>ragi</i> and paddy proceeding in the Naujarajpatna and Yelusavishime taluks; recent showers have caused a late blossom on the coffee estates on Sampaji ghât; small-pox still prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen more or less throughout the Mysore State; crops are in good condition; pasturage is improving; ploughing operations are in active progress; prices are favourable; cholera abating in Mysore town; a few sporadic cases in the Hassan district.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 31st)		
Amraoti ...		Weather hot; ploughing operations continue; wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...		Land being prepared for <i>khari</i> sowings.
Hyderabad ...		<i>Zabi</i> reappings concluded; ground being prepared for coming <i>khari</i> crops; scarcity of water and fodder for cattle is felt in some places; fever and cattle-disease prevail in places; prices—wheat 16, common rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 21½, yellow <i>juari</i> 26½, and <i>tur</i> 26½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 31st)		
Indore ...	.67	Weather clear; no immediate signs of the monsoon; prices steady; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Heat intense; health good.
Sutna ...	.01	Health good.
Neemuch ...		Cholera still continues, but the outbreak is not a severe one; hot winds; prices rising.
Goona ...		Health and prospects good; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...		Weather hot; small-pox diminishing.
Agar ...	Slight showers	Health good.
Nowgong ...		Weather hot and sultry, with dust-storms; health good; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	Slight rain on 26th	Weather cloudy and hot; prices of wheat 15, gram 17½, <i>juar</i> 19½, and <i>mukka</i> 22½ seers per rupee.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 31st) ...		Weather rather warm; high winds; slightly foggy mornings.
Sirohi (" 28th) ...		Tanks and wells fair; health good; high winds.
Marwar (" 26th) ...		Plenty of water in tanks and wells; health good; weather clear; intense heat; winds sharp; clouds disappeared; prices fluctuating, with tendency to rise.
Meywar (" 27th) ...		Tanks and wells fair; health good; ploughing commenced; clouds and high winds.
Harowti (" ") ...	Deoli, 0.7; Kotah, 0.4; Tonk, 0.16; Shahpura, .35	Dust and thunder storms daily, with showers of rain; winds variable; heat great.
Jhallawar (" 24th) ...		Small-pox still continues; weather cloudy and hot; high winds blowing.
Ajmere (" 30th) ...		Weather seasonable; some cases of small-pox still reported.
Jeypore (" ") ...		Weather seasonable; prices stationary; no report received.
Bhurtpore (" ") ...		No report received.
Ulwur (May 31st) ...		Health good; high hot winds; wells low.
Nepal—(May 26th)		
Katmandu ...	No rain	Weather much hotter; rain impending.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 23.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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E. C. BUCK,

to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bairush Millet (Cum- boo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spicata.</i>																				
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.									
Ganjam	14	11	11	13	14	11	...	...	...	17	13	17	13	17	13	19	10	19	10	10	8	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	27	3	
Vizagapatam	5	0	...	...	16	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	13	6	11	5	11	5	15	13	23	3	23	3	25	6	23	13	23	13	27	3	...		
Godavery	9	14	12	10	12	10	...	...	...	15	13	15	13	...	...	18	0	18	0	19	0	23	13	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kistna	14	3	16	3	15	11	...	...	...	16	11	18	5	17	5	17	14	19	0	18	0	18	3	18	11	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nellore	14	6	12	10	12	10	...	...	...	15	13	15	13	14	10	...	...	...	...	16	8	38	6	38	6	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cuddapah	16	3	16	3	14	5	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	11	2	13	11	12	8	...	30	13	30	13	30	13	30	13	30	13	30	13	30	13	30	
Anantapur	14	6	14	6	11	8	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	13	14	16	3	16	3	15	2	33	0	33	0	39	2	18	13	18	13	18	13	18	13	
Bellary	17	5	17	5	18	11	...	...	...	12	5	12	5	12	13	13	8	13	8	14	0	33	0	33	0	41	3	26	5	25	6	37	0	...		
Kurnool	14	10	14	10	12	11	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	13	11	6	11	6	32	3	32	3	35	10	23	11	30	0	33	11	...		
Madras	10	13	10	13	9	2	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	13	11	16	3	16	3	14	14	24	8	24	8	21	10	26	6	26	6	23	13	...		
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	16	8	15	0	17	0	17	0	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
North Arcot	11	6	11	6	11	0	...	...	...	15	14	16	5	17	3	17	5	18	13	17	14	34	10	...	...	23	11	31	5	26	6	31	5	...		
South Arcot	9	6	9	6	9	6	...	...	...	17	0	16	8	15	11	18	6	18	13	16	10	33	10	33	10	25	3	29	5	29	5	26	6	...		
Tanjore	10	5	10	5	11	0	...	...	...	17	13	19	14	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	3	38	3	3	...	34	3	31	14	32	5	...		
Trichinopoly	9	14	9	14	11	3	...	...	...	16	10	16	10	16	10	17	0	17	6	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	30	8	26	11	...		
Madurai	13	5	12	8	12	14	...	...	...	15	8	15	8	15	2	17	5	16	8	15	10	25	14	29	3	27	8	29	6	32	5	28	6	...		
Tinnevely	9	3	9	3	8	14	...	...	...	15	14	15	14	13	14	16	13	16	13	14	6	26	...	26	...	2	27	13	35	0	35	0	...	...		
Coimbatore	14	13	14	13	14	13	...	...	...	15	5	14	13	14	6	15	13	15	13	16	5	26	...	26	...	2	27	13	35	0	35	0	...	...		
Nilgiris	9	14	10	10	9	14	...	...	...	9	10	9	10	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	13	18	8	20	0	18	8	19	10	21	0	17	8	...		
Salem	13	10	11	14	12	13	...	...	...	15	8	15	8	13	2	16	0	16	14	16	8	29	2	29	2	25	8	22	14	22	14	22	14	...		
South Canara	10	5	9	14	10	5	...	...	...	10	11	10	11	8	11	14	11	15	11	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malabar	9	0	9	6	9	6	...	...	...	15	6	15	13	14	13	16	3	16	10	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bombay	10	4	10	15	11	14	18	0	17	7	16	14	7	12	7	7	4	12	10	13	5	10	7	18	4	18	4	21	4	17	3	18	0	19	8	
Ahmedabad	13	0	13	4	16	0	21	0	20	0	32	0	5	8	6	8	8	0	8	0	13	4	19	0	18	8	28	0	15	8	15	0	25	8	...	
Kaira	11	7	12	12	14	14	20	0	21	5	32	0	9	2	9	2	8	14	14	9	15	4	20	0	20	0	29	1	14	0	14	0	20	0	...	
Surat	13	6	13	6	13	10	5	6	6	3	7	7	7	7	7	6	13	8	5	8	5	8	5	15	9	15	9	18	13	11	13	11	13	17	18	
Broach	12	5	12	5	16	0	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	8	14	12	13	12	13	11	6	15	4	15	4	17	12	15	4	15	4	18	0	...		
Tanna (Salsette)	10	5	10	5	11	11	...	...	...	10	0	9	0	6	14	11	4	11	4	11	4	18	10	18	10	15	0	16	6	16	6	18	0	...		
Colaba (Alibag)	10	0	10	0	10	4	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	12	16	0	17	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Khandesh (Dhulia)	16	5	16	12	20	5	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	7	4	10	15	10	15	12	12	25	8	25	8	28	14	21	9	20	11	25	8	...		
Nasik	15	8	15	8	17	0	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	7	5	12	0	12	0	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ahmednagar	14	10	14	6	17	7	...	...	...	9	11	9	11	8	7	13	9	15	0	13	8	27	6	27	6	28	13	26	8	...	...	...	...			
Poona	13	13	13	13	18	13	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	9	13	12	4	12	4	10	4	23	16	23	16	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sholapur	15	3	15	6	18	0	...	...	...	10	15	10	17	12	6	11	5	11	5	18	8	32	5	32	5	30	10	26	8	...	...	...	...	...		
Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	21	0	22	0	21	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	7	0	6	8	9	0	9	8	10	0	38	0	34	0	38	0	31	0	31	0	38	0	...	
Katara (Hubli)	12	1	12	1	14	11	...	...	...	9	11	9	11	9	5	11	7	11	7	11	7	25	5	28	0	26	10	22	0	22	0	24	9	...		
Belgaum	19	0	19	0	18	0	11	8	11	8	11	0	10	8	11	8	11	0	12	0	12	0	25	9	28	0	27	8	25	9	28	0	31	5	...	
Dharwar (Hubli)	21	0	23	0	24	0	...	...	...	10	0	11	0	14	0	12	0	12	0	17	0	23	0	26	1	23	0	23	0	23	0	25	0	24	0	...
Katnigiri	11	3	11	3	11	3	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	9	4	16	15	16	15	14	2	20	13	20	13	20	13	19	10	19	10	15	14	...		
Kanara (Karwar)	12	8	16	0	15	8	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	13	0	15	0	16	0	18	0	20	0	24	0	18	0	16	0	17	2	...		
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12	5	12	5	13	5	...	...	...	11	6	11	6	11	6	15	0	15	0	16	0	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	...		
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	9	5	9	5	8	0	...		
Asirgarh	16	8	16	8	17	2	...	...	...	10	12	11	8	10	0	12	11	13	4	12	0	30	0	31	0	34	0	31	0	32	0	30	4	...		
Nanded	10	14	10	14	12	0	14	5	13	11	22	14	8	9	8	9	8	12	7	11	7	12	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dise	13	11	15	0	16	6	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	11	8	6	8	6	19	0	19	0	24	9	18	0	18	0	15	2	...		
Nimach	17	5	16	0	18	8	19	0	20	0	25	8	8	8	8	8	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	21	0	23	0	19	0	19	0	20	0	...		
Kasirabad	17	0	17	0	17	12	24	0	23	10	23	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	...	
Mejke	12	0	13	0	18	8	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	5	8	11	0	11	0	12	0	14	12	16	0	28	0	12	12	14	6	23	12	...		
Upper Sindh Frontier	15	0	15	0	12	1	26	0	26	0	17	12	11	4	12	5	8	4	22	12	22	12	33	4	32	0	32	0	19	6	...	...	...			
Karachi	12	0	12	0	11	5	21	0	23	0	21	0	10	0	9	8	9	0	15	0	16	0	23	0	23	0	20	18	8	17	0	18	0	...		
Khetarnad (Nakur)	17	0	17	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	18	0	18	0	24	0	24	0	20	23	0	23	0	20	0			

The figures now quoted for the past fortnight are correct.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culina 10 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Baneegunge 13-5 seers.
 In the inter for retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Contal 12 seers, Tumlook 12-12 seers, and Ghatal 14-8 seers.

OF INDIA.
ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1882.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																												PROVINCE.							
Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnu- wa, Nuzlee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.							DISTRICTS.						MADRAS. MADRAS.							
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.				DISTRICTS.										
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.										Corresponding fort- night 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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
35	3	35	3	32	3	26	10	26	10	46	10	215	13	215	13	215	13	15	3	14	10	11	11	14	0	14	0	10	8	Ganjam					
26	5	26	5	28	5	25	11	28	2	37	6	93	5	93	5	87	8	14	10	14	10	12	8	14	10	14	10	12	8	Vizagapatam					
36	6	36	6	37	5	25	5	20	6	46	3	194	6	194	6	160	6	14	10	14	10	13	8	14	10	14	10	12	8	Godavery					
34	8	35	5	39	3	26	8	27	6	30	13	145	13	145	13	145	13	15	6	15	6	13	2	15	3	15	3	12	13	Kistna					
36	6	36	6	29	2	28	5	25	3	26	3	93	5	93	5	93	5	14	13	14	13	13	3	14	13	14	13	12	11	Nellore					
30	0	30	0	33	0	33	8	33	8	34	6	194	6	194	6	194	6	14	6	14	6	14	6	13	14	13	14	13	13	14	Cuddapah				
33	0	33	0	36	14	37	8	40	5	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	13	2	11	14	5	13	2	11	14	11	14	Anantapur				
31	0	29	2	42	11	26	14	29	11	38	2	97	3	97	3	97	3	14	10	14	10	13	6	14	5	14	5	13	2	13	Bellary				
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	30	0	31	8	194	6	163	5	203	10	14	6	14	13	12	8	14	0	14	6	12	2	12	Kurruol				
28	13	28	13	26	0	27	5	27	5	30	6	81	6	81	6	81	6	16	8	16	8	14	6	16	0	16	0	13	14	Madras					
28	13	27	6	26	11	25	0	25	5	30	6	92	5	92	5	77	13	16	5	16	5	14	5	15	14	15	14	13	14	Chingleput					
34	3	35	14	32	8	31	8	33	8	36	6	140	0	140	0	140	0	14	5	14	5	12	11	14	5	14	5	12	5	12	5	North Arcot			
30	3	30	3	29	6	35	11	35	11	30	3	201	11	201	11	201	11	19	5	19	5	15	5	18	14	18	14	14	13	13	14	South do.			
39	5	39	5	34	11	33	3	35	0	31	8	194	6	194	6	194	6	15	10	15	10	13	2	15	3	15	3	13	2	13	2	Tanjore			
34	2	34	2	30	2	38	8	37	0	33	14	97	3	97	3	97	3	17	0	17	0	12	14	16	3	16	3	12	2	12	2	Trichinopoly			
31	11	34	2	34	2	42	11	42	11	35	10	140	14	145	13	145	13	16	2	15	10	13	8	15	14	15	6	13	2	13	2	Madura			
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	6	29	6	27	2	81	10	81	10	76	13	18	11	18	11	14	13	18	5	18	5	14	5	14	5	Tinnevely			
30	8	31	3	34	6	26	2	34	3	47	8	131	3	131	3	131	3	15	2	14	2	12	3	14	10	13	10	11	11	11	11	Coimbatore			
30	8	30	14	20	3	21	10	20	11	26	10	121	8	121	8	121	8	11	0	...	...	9	3	11	0	11	0	9	3	9	3	Nilgiris			
11	10	32	8	29	2	39	6	37	6	39	6	151	10	151	10	151	10	15	6	15	6	14	5	14	5	14	5	13	5	13	5	Salem			
39	6	19	6	20	3	21	3	20	3	23	3	116	10	116	10	109	5	15	3	15	3	14	3	14	3	14	3	13	2	13	2	South Canara			
36	6	23	6	24	13	26	14	26	14	31	0	121	8	121	8	121	8	14	6	14	6	10	13	13	14	13	8	9	14	9	14	Malabar			
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and the various divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampur 13 seers, and Jubbulpore 13-8 seers.

* Sambhur.

† Common.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																	
				Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), Pennisetia 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.	S. Ch.	
Central Districts.																					
Calcutta		14 9	14 9	16 6	26 10	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	7 4	20 0	20 0	18 13	32 0	32 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	
24-Pergunnahs		13 5	13 5	17 4	24 8	22 8	27 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Nuddea		16 0	16 7	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	17 4	22 0	21 5	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jessore		19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	21 5	28 0	29 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moorshedabad		16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	28 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dinapore		14 8	15 9	17 8	17 12	27 8	29 8	26 8	25 8	24 0	30 0	32 6	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajahmudy		15 0	16 0	21 0	48 12	48 12	48 12	16 0	19 11	21 8	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rungpore		17 4	20 10	26 4	...	...	...	18 12	21 0	...	24 0	26 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bogra		15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pubna		18 12	19 14	22 8	...	...	...	15 12	18 0	24 0	28 2	30 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Darjeeling		19 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jalpaiguri		8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern Districts.																					
Dacca		16 0	16 0	14 8	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Furzedpore		22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Backergunge		...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mymensingh		11 8	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tipperah		13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	29 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong		9 0	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nonkhally		...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	17 12	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hill Tipperah		10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	32 0	37 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar.																					
Patna		18 0	19 8	22 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gya		20 0	21 0	21 8	28 0	30 0	38 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shahabad		17 0	15 8	21 0	33 0	35 0	39 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Durbhunga		18 0	17 0	22 0	33 0	35 0	39 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muzafferpore		15 0	15 0	22 0	35 0	28 0	45 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saran		20 0	19 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chumpran		16 8	15 8	20 0	31 0	32 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	33 0	37 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	
Monghyr		19 0	18 8	21 0	45 0	43 0	38 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	31 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhagalpur		20 0	20 0	22 0	36 12	27 12	36 8	15 12	16 12	15 12	20 0	21 0	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		16 6	17 1	17 11	37 14	34 0	40 6	18 15	18 15	18 5	24 0	22 11	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Purneah		18 0	18 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maldah		19 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southal Pergunnahs		14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa.																					
Cuttack		15 12	14 7	23 10	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	15 12	26 4	28 14	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pooree		13 0	13 8	17 1	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	23 10	30 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Balasore		16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																					
Hazaribagh		15 8	16 0	21 0	27 0	24 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lohardugga		20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Singbhoom		24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manbhoom		13 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	28 8	21 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	45 0	...	...	...	...	

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrapore 10 seers, Barrackpore 12-13 seers, Barasat, Basirhat and Satkhira, 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochbea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-8 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers, and Mangung 13-5 seers.

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenida, Magora and Narail 12 seers, Khoulina 11 10 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 10 seers, Jungpore 12-4 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.

Retail price of salt at Raigunge 10-4 seers, and at Nitpore 10 seers.

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurigram 10 seers, Gaibanda 10 seers and Nelpamari 9-11 seers.

In Baragunge retail price of salt is 11-9 seers.

Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division is 12 seers.

In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manikgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Ropgunge 10-8 seers, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jodhunda 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers and Bhangra 16 seers.

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Putunkhal 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.

In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 13-6 seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers and Nitrokhona 12-13 seers.

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunbariah 12-3 seers and Chandpore 18 seers.

Retail price of salt in Kurnia 9 seers and in Cox's Bazar 10 seers.

In the interior retail prices of salt range from 6 to 11 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1892—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraon, Muth- wa, Nagree), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.										Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.		
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.						
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.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	22 13	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	13 5	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	9 11	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 13	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 3	...	28 2	240 0	240 0	3 5 0	3 5 3	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	...	135 0	125 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	135 0	125 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	19 8	18 12	59 0	67 8	67 8	3 4 0	3 2 8	...	10 8	12 0	8 4	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	...	...	...	
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INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1882—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nigles), Pan- cum Miliaceum, &c.									Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.									DISTRICTS.			PROVINCE.					
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.											
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fort- night.			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.	Rs.	A.	per maund.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
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15	0	17	8	17	0	108	0	108	0	108	0	3	4	...	12	0	12	0	8	8	Sylhet											
14	8	16	0	14	8	80	0	80	0	64	0	3	8	...	10	10	9	2	8	10	Cachar											
20	0	16	0	12	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	8	...	10	2	10	2	8	0	Goalpara											
8	0	8	0	6	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	5	6	...	6	6	6	6	5	5	Garo Hills											
14	0	13	0	13	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	8	...	11	8	10	8	8	0	Kamrup											
8	11	9	3	7	9	160	0	160	0	160	0	4	8	...	8	0	8	0	7	0	Darrang											
8	0	8	0	8	0	120	0	120	0	100	0	5	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	Nowgong											
10	0	10	0	8	0	80	0	80	0	120	0	4	8	...	8	8	8	8	6	0	Sibsagar											
11	0	11	0	10	0	120	0	120	0	80	0	5	0	...	8	0	8	0	7	0	Lakhimpur											
10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	7	4	7	4	5	5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills											
2	0	2	0	3	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	15	0	...	2	11	2	11	2	8	Naga Hills											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
24	0	23	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	...	10	8	10	8	9	8	Dehra Dun											
25	3	27	6	21	1	150	8	150	8	129	0	12	6	...	10	12	11	13	10	3	Saharanpur											
23	10	25	5	22	0	132	0	132	0	132	0	12	6	...	9	14	12	2	...	...	Muzaffarnagar											
23	0	23	0	21	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	11	8	...	10	0	11	0	9	8	Meerut											
23	0	24	8	22	0	120	0	120	0	140	0	11	8	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr											
13	0	13	8	12	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	7	0	...	No return received							Aligarh										
9	0	9	0	10	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	8	0	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	Kunau											
22	0	22	8	20	4	135	0	135	0	135	0	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	7	0	Garhwal											
21	14	21	14	19	6	162	8	125	0	125	0	12	11	...	12	8	12	8	10	10	Bijnor											
19	3	21	0	22	12	192	0	192	0	192	0	10	8	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	Moradabad											
20	0	21	4	20	10	125	0	125	0	137	8	11	14	...	11	4	10	10	9	11	Budaun											
21	12	22	4	20	8	200	0	200	0	160	0	11	8	...	13	0	10	0	9	6	Bareilly											
17	8	19	0	19	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	11	0	11	8	9	6	Shahjahanpur											
22	0	23	0	20	0	140	0	140	0	100	0	13	14	...	10	0	12	1	11	0	Turai Pergumna											
21	0	22	0	19	8	100	0	100	0	100	0	13	0	...	10	0	12	8	12	8	Muttra											
22	3	23	14	21	13	158	8	158	8	158	8	11	14	...	12	9	10	8	11	8	Agra											
22	8	23	0	17	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	8	...	10	0	10	0	9	4	Parukhabad											
25	8	26	8	19	8	120	0	120	0	10	8	10	8	...	10	0	9	8	10	0	Mainpuri											
22	0	23	0	20	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	0	...	10	0	10	0	11	0	Etawah											
33	0	33	0	23	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	0	...	11	0	11	0	11	8	Etah											
31	7	31	8	26	9	200	0	200	0	200	0	11	14	...	11	8	11	0	8	8	Jalaun											
34	0	34	0	33	8	180	0	200	0	200	0	12	0	...	11	8	11	8	9	0	Jhansi											
26	8	27	8	23	0	150	0	150	0	165	0	12	8	...	12	12	12	8	10	8	Lakhimpur											
25	4	26	4	21	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	10	...	9	6	9	6	9	4	Cawnpore											
32	8	35	0	23	8	160	0	160	0	155	0	12	0	...	12	0	12	0	10	8	Fatehpur											
28	0	30	4	23	2	140	0	160	0	140	0	12	0	...	11	0	10	0	10	8	Banda											
30	0	28	0	22	8	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	0	...	11	4	11	0	10	6	Allahabad											
26	13	28	4	26	13	169	8	169	8	141	10	9	11	...	9	8	9	15	8	15	Hamirpur											
32	6	32	6	29	9	160	0	160	0	120	0	11	13	...	9	9	9	9	8	6	Jaunpur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received							Gorakhpur										
23	10	23	10	26	9	147	8	147	8	131	8	9	3	...	8	0	9	4	8	2	Basti											
25	0	25	0	21	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	8	8	...	9	0	8	0	7	8	Azamgarh											
24	16	26	0	25	8	120	0	140	0	120	0	11	4	...	9	9	9	9	9	4	Mirzapur											
27	0	23	13	28	15	129	0	103	0	154	8	10	7	...	9	13	9	10	7	12	Bonares											
28	12	27	8	32	8	88	0	88	0	120	0	9	8	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	Ghaziipur											
20	4	23	8	21	1	150	0	150	0	150	0	12	0	...	13	0	11	4	11	4	Balla											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhit										
22	10	23	8	20	8	120	0	117	8	120	0	9	8	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	Lucknow											
26	8	26	0	19	15	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	Onao											
24	0	26	0	23	0	130	0	130	0	120	0	12	0	...	10	0	9	8	9	0	Bara Banki											
23	0	23	0	23	6	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	8	...	10	8	9	0	9	0	Sitapur											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received							Hardui										
20	0	20	0	27	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	8	...	10	0	10	0	11	0	Kheri											
25	12	26	0	23	12	120	0	120	0	120	2	9	8	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	Fyzabad											
27	0	26	0	26	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	9	0	8	4	8	4	Bharaich											
24	14	30	4	28	4	240	0	240	0	200	0	11	4	...	11	0	11	0	9	4	Gonda											
21	8	21	4	17	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	9	0	8	8	8	4	Rai Bareilly											
30	0	30	0	22	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	8	...	10	12	9	12	11	4	Sultanpur											
25	4	26	12	20	4	200	0	200	0	200	0	10	0	...	10	0	9	0	9	0	Partabgarh											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
22	0	22	4	20	8	85	0	85	0	90	0	12	8	...	12	0	12	0	11	8	Delhi											
22	0																															

[d] Price of salt falling ; wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, and gram rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																												
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chotum, Jowar, Zizous Sorghum).			Bairash Millet (Cumboo, Bairr), Pencilaria 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.					
Amritsar [a]	23	8	24	4	21	0	49	0	49	0	31	8	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	11	8	34	433	421	825	825	818	8		
Siakot	23	8	23	0	17	8	39	0	40	0	27	8	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	0	24	028	018	024	023	016	0		
Gurdaspur	32	0	32	0	23	0	38	0	35	0	30	0	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	14	0	28	028	019	014	014	013	0		
Lahore	23	0	23	0	19	0	40	0	39	0	29	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	30	035	023	026	026	016	0		
Ferozepore [b]	21	4	22	0	19	0	38	0	40	0	28	0	...	...	...	11	0	13	0	10	0	37	038	0	36	032	0	...		
Gujranwala [c]	21	4	21	4	18	4	36	0	38	8	32	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	9	0	30	030	020	020	020	016	0		
Rawalpindi	17	12	19	8	13	0	31	0	33	0	23	0	...	...	...	13	0	9	8	6	8	30	026	018	025	023	1215	0		
Jhelum [d]	20	0	19	0	15	4	29	0	28	0	23	0	...	...	...	10	0	8	0	8	0	26	029	018	023	023	017	0		
Gujrat	26	0	23	0	18	4	40	0	39	8	30	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	8	0	21	021	020	029	029	018	0		
Shahpur	20	0	19	0	15	0	32	0	31	8	22	8	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	0	21	022	017	020	020	016	0		
Mooltan [e]	18	0	16	8	13	4	27	0	26	0	21	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	0	24	021	013	024	024	012	10		
Jhang [f]	21	0	19	0	15	8	28	0	30	0	22	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	9	0	16	018	014	016	022	016	0		
Montgomery	23	0	22	0	15	0	30	0	32	0	20	0	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	5	0	30	032	0	24	024	0	...		
Muzaffargarh [g]	19	0	19	0	15	8	28	0	28	0	22	0	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	5	0	20	020	013	020	020	012	0		
Dera Ismail Khan	18	9	18	7	13	8	33	1	32	12	23	10	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	7	8	30	025	515	021	622	1315	1		
Dera Ghazi Khan	18	12	17	8	15	0	26	4	26	4	21	4	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	6	4	22	823	220	025	024	615	0		
Bannu	25	0	23	2	16	4	41	4	47	8	27	8	...	...	...	10	10	10	0	6	4	27	827	815	020	020	015	0		
Peshawar	16	10	13	14	10	0	34	8	37	0	21	8	...	...	...	9	8	9	8	6	0	26	024	414	114	014	0	9		
Kohat	13	11	13	11	10	3	31	14	28	0	22	15	...	...	...	12	12	12	2	7	0	21	1020	614	1019	216	9	...		
Hazara	...	...	...	...	13	0	34	0	32	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	32	030	017	0	...	...	...		
Nagpur	17	4	19	4	22	0	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	9	12	16	0	17	4	16	0	24	1228	1230	0	...	...		
Bhandara	22	0	24	8	25	4	...	...	...	...	11	4	9	12	9	12	21	4	20	8	17	0	24	1223	824	0	...	...		
Chanda	16	0	22	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	16	0	15	8	32	830	034	0	...	...		
Wardha	21	8	21	8	25	4	...	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	9	4	12	12	12	15	4	34	034	029	15	...	...	...		
Balaghat	25	0	26	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	17	8	17	8	15	0	26	0	26	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jubbulpore	19	0	20	0	24	0	26	0	21	0	27	0	11	8	12	0	11	8	18	0	17	0	23	026	040	018	015	827	0	
Seoni	22	8	24	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	31	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	11	0	...	32	0	...	26	032	0	
Damoh	26	8	28	0	36	8	...	...	...	...	39	0	12	12	12	13	4	13	12	13	12	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seoni	24	0	24	0	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	12	8	19	8	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandla	28	8	27	0	38	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	19	0	22	8	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	18	8	18	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	7	0	12	0	10	0	13	0	24	020	040	0	...	...	...	
Chhindwara	22	0	22	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	10	0	10	0	14	0	14	0	28	028	030	0	...	...	...	
Hoshangabad	15	8	18	0	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	4	0	4	6	11	4	11	4	27	024	034	022	1027	027	8	
Narsinghpur	19	0	20	4	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	9	8	11	0	13	8	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nimar	18	0	18	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	12	8	11	4	29	738	1140	025	531	832	1	
Raipur	31	8	38	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	22	4	17	0	38	0	42	0	29	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rambhampur	28	0	27	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	38	0	30	0	52	0	52	0	43	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	54	0	50	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	40	0	30	0	63	0	49	0	56	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan Division.																														
Akyab																														
Northern Arakan																														
Mgonkpyoo																														
Bandowny																														
Fegu Division.																														
Bangpos town and Han-																														
thawaddy																														
Tharrawaddy																														
Promo																														
Irrawaddy Division.																														
Benzada																														
Bassein																														
Thonegya																														
Thayetooyo																														
Tasasserim Division.																														
Moulmein town and																														
Amharat																														
Tavoy																														
Mergol																														
Toun																														
Shwngygin																														
Nalween																														
Secunderabad																														
Belurum																														
Chudderghat																														
Aurtozi																														
Atole																														
Ellichpur.																														
Maldana																														
Ivan																														
Maim																														

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragri, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Muhwa, Nurice), Pansum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.				PROVINCES.																																																
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.			DISTRICTS.																																											
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fort- night.			Past fort- night.				Correspond- ing 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.																																						
...	...	...	...	33	4	33	4	22	8	85	0	85	0	90	0	14	14	14	14	...	14	6	14	6	12	6	Amritsar																																								
...	...	...	...	28	0	26	0	17	12	140	0	140	0	140	0	15	0	14	8	...	14	8	14	0	12	8	Siakot																																								
...	...	...	...	33	0	33	0	22	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	13	4	13	0	...	12	8	12	8	11	0	Gurdaspur																																								
...	...	...	...	31	0	31	0	20	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	15	0	15	0	...	14	0	14	0	11	0	Lahore																																								
...	...	...	...	33	0	33	0	23	0	70	0	70	0	80	0	13	4	13	8	...	13	0	13	8	11	8	Ferozepore																																								
...	...	...	...	27	8	27	8	17	12	95	0	95	0	95	0	15	4	15	4	...	15	0	15	0	12	4	Gujranwala																																								
...	...	...	...	24	4	22	14	15	0	100	0	80	0	40	0	14	8	14	0	...	14	4	13	12	11	4	Rawalpindi																																								
...	...	...	...	25	0	24	0	17	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	16	0	16	0	...	15	8	15	8	13	0	Jhelum																																								
...	...	...	...	26	0	24	8	18	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	12	10	Gujrat																																								
...	...	...	...	23	0	24	0	17	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	17	0	17	0	...	16	0	16	0	14	0	Shahpur																																								
...	...	...	...	23	8	22	0	17	8	90	0	90	0	80	0	13	12	13	8	...	13	8	13	0	12	0	Mooltan																																								
...	...	...	...	21	8	21	0	18	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	14	8	14	8	...	13	12	14	0	12	8	Jhang																																								
...	...	...	...	29	0	28	0	20	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	11	4	11	4	...	10	4	10	4	10	8	Montgomery																																								
...	...	...	...	21	0	20	0	15	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	12	0	11	8	Muzaffargarh																																								
...	...	...	...	25	8	23	13	20	6	100	0	100	0	100	0	55	0	56	4	...	53	0	54	0	48	5	Dera Ismail Khan																																								
...	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	10	0	100	0	100	0	125	0	27	8	25	0	...	25	0	22	8	25	0	Dera Ghazi Khan																																								
...	...	...	...	28	7	29	1	26	14	80	0	80	0	80	0	100	0	100	0	...	80	0	80	0	80	0	Bannu																																								
...	...	...	...	19	0	17	0	15	6	91	0	91	0	61	0	55	4	57	3	...	53	0	54	8	39	8	Peshawar																																								
...	...	...	...	14	15	18	8	15	4	76	8	102	0	76	8	97	0	97	0	...	86	0	86	0	74	0	Kohat																																								
...	...	...	...	18	0	...	...	10	8	140	0	140	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	11	0	9	0	Hazara																																								
...	...	...	...	23	8	24	12	25	0	150	0	150	0	120	0	11	4	11	4	10	8	11	0	11	0	10	4	Nagpur																																							
...	...	...	...	31	4	31	4	29	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	10	0	10	8	10	8	9	12	10	0	Bhandara																																							
...	...	...	...	27	8	36	0	23	0	360	0	360	0	360	0	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	9	0	0	0	Chanda																																						
...	...	...	...	22	12	22	12	23	4	135	0	135	0	135	0	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	8	10	8	10	8	0	0	Wardha																																					
...	...	...	...	35	0	35	0	34	0	275	0	275	0	275	0	10	0	10	8	...	10	0	10	0	9	8	9	8	0	0	Balaghat																																				
...	...	...	...	30	0	35	0	33	0	120	0	130	0	140	0	11	4	10	0	...	11	0	9	8	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	Jubbulpore																																			
...	...	...	...	29	0	30	0	39	0	180	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	8	8	...	8	12	8	4	7	12	8	4	7	12	8	Saugor																																			
...	...	...	...	39	0	38	0	46	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	8	8	...	7	4	8	12	8	4	7	0	4	7	0	Damoh																																			
...	...	...	...	30	0	29	0	35	0	220	0	220	0	200	0	9	0	7	0	...	5	0	8	8	6	8	4	12	3	6	8	Seoni																																			
...	...	...	...	50	0	57	8	55	0	256	0	258	0	268	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	7	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	Mandla																																		
...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	32	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Betul																																	
...	...	...	...	37	0	28	0	30	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	Chhindwara																																	
...	...	...	...	23	4	27	0	32	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	7	14	8	2	...	7	0	7	0	7	0	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	Hoshangabad																																
...	...	...	...	31	0	35	0	44	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	8	12	...	6	8	8	8	8	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	Narsinghpur																																
...	...	...	...	22	6	23	15	26	8	160	0	160	0	120	0	13	8	13	8	...	9	8	13	0	13	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Nimar																																
...	...	...	...	32	0	39	0	44	0	70	0	80	0	60	0	9	0	9	4	...	8	12	8	12	9	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	Raipur																																
...	...	...	...	28	0	27	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	220	0	9	0	9	0	...	8	0	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Sambalpur																																
...	...	...	...	125	0	200	0	170	0	48	0	56	0	56	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Bilaspur																														
																												Arakan Division.																																							
																												Akyab																																							
																												Northern Arakan																																							
																												Kyaukpyoo																																							
																												Sandoway																																							
																												Pegu Division.																																							
																												Rangoon town and Han-																																							
																												thawaddy																																							
																												Tharawaddy																																							
																												Frome																																							
																												Irrawaddy Division.																																							
																												Benzada																																							
																												Bassein																																							
																												Thonegwa																																							
																												Thayetnyo																																							
																												Tanasserim Division.																																							
																												Moulmein town and																																							
																												Amherst																																							
																												Tavoy																																							
																												Mergui																																							
																												Toungoo																																							
																												Shwaygyin																																							
																												Salween																																							

[a] Price of wheat, barley, jowar, gram and salt falling.

[b] Price of wheat and gram falling, barley, bajra, jowar and retail price of salt rising.

[c] Price of gram and salt falling.

* Salt not sold wholesale.

[d] Price of wheat and gram rising, jowar falling.
[e] Price of wheat, barley, rice and

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar, Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Panicularia Spicata.								
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			
MYSORE.	Bangalore	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Kolar	12 2	11 15	13 7	13 12	14 5	15 2	10 2	10 0	9 13	11 3	11 11	11 5	24 3	26 11	25 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tumkur	14 0	14 0	15 8	11 2	11 7	9 4	12 14	12 14	11 4	15 7	15 7	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mysore	11 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan	10 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 8	10 8	11 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	14 11	12 0	13 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 4	15 4	16 13	10 8	10 8	13 10	12 10	12 10	16 13	27 5	27 5	48 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 0	32 0	36 0	60 0	28 0	31 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	COORG.	Coorg	9 0	9 8	8 5	9 12	10 8	9 6	11 8	11 3	13 4	13 10	14 11	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jeypore	16 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 4	9 0	9 8	21 0	20 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengurh		16 12	16 12	17 0	22 12	26 0	27 8	9 0	6 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	8 20	8 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kerrowlee		17 8	18 0	*	21 8	21 8	*	13 8	13 8	*	15 0	15 0	*	21 8	21 0	...	18 8	13 8	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ulwur		18 0	18 11	18 4	22 5	23 10	23 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 15	24 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	0 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhurspore (City)		18 0	17 8	17 12	24 8	25 8	23 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	24 8	20 8	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ajmere		15 8	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deoli Cantonment		17 10	17 3	19 7	22 12	23 2	26 9	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	22 6	23 13	29 15	17 6	19 0	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
RAJPUTANA.		Erinpara	18 14	18 14	17 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	25 0	25 0	24 0	26 6	6 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sirohee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abu	15 12	16 4	16 12	24 0	24 0	29 8	6 8	6 0	5 9	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	17 8	18 4	4 20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anadra	18 0	18 0	19 4	28 0	28 0	38 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	0 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 8	23 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	46 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 0	15 10	15 10	21 7	21 7	22 10	10 15	11 11	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Partabgarh ("	17 5	19 11	20 10	...	...	...	10 15	9 1	7 8	13 7	14 6	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaner	10 0	12 15	9 11	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	2 14	6 12	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	6 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Boondie	19 8	20 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	9 8	10 0	7 8	10 8	11 0	9 8	28 8	27 0	36 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotah	19 12	19 4	26 0	23 0	22 0	32 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	23 8	24 8	38 8	0 15	0 16	0 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tonk	16 6	16 13	19 2	20 15	23 1	30 1	6 12	7 0	7 0	9 11	10 0	9 0	22 12	23 6	29 10	10 21	10 21	0 17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhalawar	15 13	17 0	23 0	23 14	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	8 14	8 13	7 12	18 9	18 9	30 1	14 10	14 10	10 18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahpoora	19 4	17 12	18 0	23 8	22 4	25 4	10 9	10 4	9 8	16 8	15 0	13 4	21 0	21 8	25 4	20 0	20 0	0 20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dholpur	18 1	18 1	16 15	24 14	25 6	20 0	10 2	10 2	7 14	13 6	12 6	12 6	22 12	23 8	29 8	21 1	122 0	0 19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gwalior	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Geona	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragis, &c. (Kavara, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), Pannicum 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.			Wholesale.			Retail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.		Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	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.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	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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.	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.	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.	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.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XVIII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAY 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 7TH MAY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 6TH MAY 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th May 1882	Guaranteed.												
	Eastern Bengal	176	62,493	355	172	68,864	400	3,15,788	339	3,62,865	410	47,077	...
6th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	97,852	179	547	1,23,583	226	5,81,851	201	5,98,853	213	17,002	...
6th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,71,576	254	676	1,65,782	245	10,11,519	283	10,17,701	293	6,182	...
6th ditto	Madras	858	1,02,905	120	858	1,38,748	162	6,10,266	134	7,16,559	162	1,06,293	...
6th ditto	South Indian	655	83,856	128	655	85,444	130	4,00,165	116	4,02,471	120	2,306	...
6th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,89,043	476	1,447	9,24,470	639	41,68,937	545	50,64,743	681	8,95,806	...
6th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	2,89,458	652	461	2,77,789	603	14,79,775	631	14,12,419	596	...	67,356
	TOTAL	4,804	14,97,183	812	4,816	17,84,680	371	85,68,301	337	95,75,611	386	10,09,310	...
13th May 1882	State.												
	East Indian	1,507	8,82,168	585	1,507	8,78,637	583	44,32,960	556	46,89,613	605	2,56,653	...
6th May 1882	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,435	87	28	2,463	88	15,472	104	15,560	108	88	...
13th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,163	43	27	1,431	53	6,305	44	7,111	51	806	...
6th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	29,595	128	233	34,060	146	151,528	124	1,88,520	157	36,992	...
13th ditto	Tirhoot	82	12,511	153	85	14,785	174	61,790	150	72,447	166	7,657	...
13th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,451	148	57	8,638	152	55,194	183	56,969	195	1,775	...
13th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,354	81	29	2,446	84	13,001	85	14,129	95	1,128	...
13th ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	5,346	62	86	6,865	80	26,982	60	35,175	80	8,193	...
6th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,227	102	12	1,470	122	5,169	81	5,737	93	568	...
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,76,096	174	1,117	2,39,988	215	9,35,567	174	12,10,070	211	2,74,503	...
6th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,120	180	45	12,188	270	47,114	198	72,549	314	25,435	...
6th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	9,345	142	98	26,433	270	85,990	103	1,20,590	239	84,600	...
6th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	36,816	226	161	39,594	246	2,03,481	239	2,23,473	271	19,992	...
13th ditto	Sindhia	70	4,523	65	75	5,833	78	23,812	64	33,870	87	10,058	...
13th ditto	Punjab Northern	363	53,674	148	397	51,803	130	3,98,193	207	3,46,819	176	...	51,374
13th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	97,190	147	660	65,989	100	5,77,638	166	3,44,302	101	...	2,33,336
13th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	1,165	51	...	...	5,893	50	5,893	...
	TOTAL	2,933	4,49,246	153	3,133	5,15,101	164	25,60,236	165	27,53,214	172	1,92,978	...
6th May 1882	Native States.												
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	19,742	103	194	31,089	160	1,15,257	113	1,55,910	156	40,653	...
6th ditto	Nizam's	121	17,039	141	121	16,983	140	91,683	143	89,946	145	...	1,787
22nd April 1882	Mysore	58	2,438	42	...	(a)...	...	(b)7,301	38	(c)16,763	62	9,462	...
	TOTAL	371	39,219	106	315	48,072	152	2,14,241	109	2,62,619	127	48,378	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,615	28,67,816	298	9,771	32,26,490	330	1,57,75,738	310	1,72,81,057	342	15,05,319	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,14,597	146	82,94,907	164	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,61,141	164	89,86,150	178	6,25,009	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st to 23rd April 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st to 22nd April 1882.

No. XIX of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH MAY 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 14TH MAY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 13TH MAY 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th May 1882	Guaranteed.												
	Eastern Bengal	176	57,855	329	172	66,687	388	3,73,643	337	4,29,552	407	55,909	...
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	99,439	182	547	1,19,957	219	6,81,291	198	7,23,625	216	42,334	...
13th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,50,214	370	676	1,81,301	268	12,61,733	297	12,05,726	290	...	56,007
13th ditto	Madras	858	1,28,297	150	858	1,38,540	161	7,38,563	137	8,64,025	164	1,25,462	...
13th ditto	South Indian	655	86,663	132	655	74,114	113	4,86,828	118	4,76,725	118	...	10,103
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	7,79,146	538	1,447	9,13,939	632	49,48,083	544	59,63,607	671	10,15,912	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	3,00,477	677	461	2,92,349	634	17,80,252	638	17,12,185	605	...	68,067
	TOTAL	4,804	17,02,091	354	4,816	17,86,887	371	1,02,70,393	340	1,13,75,833	384	11,05,440	...
20th May 1882	State.												
	East Indian	1,507	8,66,075	575	1,507	8,68,459	576	52,99,034	559	55,14,603	596	2,15,569	...
20th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,385	85	28	1,978	71	17,857	101	17,626	102	...	231
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,231	46	27	1,470	54	7,536	45	8,403	50	867	...
20th ditto	Northern Bengal	231	23,904	103	233	39,430	169	1,75,432	121	2,29,598	160	54,166	...
20th ditto	Tirhoot	82	14,421	176	85	15,708	180	70,371	153	84,915	162	...	...
13th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,655	152	57	8,888	156	63,849	178	65,693	188	1,844	...
20th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,363	81	29	2,548	88	15,864	84	16,677	94	1,313	...
20th ditto	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	5,490	64	86	6,812	79	32,472	60	41,988	80	9,516	...
13th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,053	88	12	1,214	101	6,222	83	6,878	93	656	...
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,86,273	183	1,117	2,14,910	192	11,21,840	176	14,37,245	209	3,15,405	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,882	175	45	13,654	303	54,996	195	86,203	311	31,207	...
13th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	9,208	140	98	24,567	251	45,198	109	1,43,359	238	98,161	...
20th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	34,512	214	161	34,646	215	2,37,993	235	2,56,788	260	18,790	...
20th ditto	Sindhia	70	15,245	218	75	6,027	80	39,057	89	39,445	85	388	...
20th ditto	Punjab Northern	363	56,029	154	412	57,337	139	4,54,222	199	4,08,077	172	...	51,145
20th ditto	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,46,827	222	660	62,661	95	7,24,465	174	4,12,978	103	...	3,11,467
13th ditto	Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	23	1,193	52	...	...	7,078	30	...	...
	TOTAL	2,933	5,15,478	176	3,148	4,89,133	155	30,75,714	167	32,57,946	170	1,82,232	...
13th May 1882	Native States.												
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	25,652	184	194	30,308	145	1,40,909	117	1,86,328	156	45,419	...
13th ditto	Nizam's	121	16,467	136	121	18,008	149	1,08,150	142	1,07,954	145	...	196
22nd Apl. 1882	Mysore	58	2,984	51	...	(a)...	...	(b)7,301	38	(c)16,763	62	9,462	...
	TOTAL	371	45,103	122	315	46,094	146	2,56,360	110	3,11,045	126	54,685	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,615	31,28,747	325	9,786	31,90,573	326	1,89,01,501	318	2,04,59,427	333	15,57,926	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,83,705	147	98,20,525	163	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,17,796	166	1,06,38,902	176	...	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st to 23rd April 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st to 22nd April 1882.

D

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 31st May, 1882.

P R E S E N T :

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.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major-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 C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

PANJÁB UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, moved for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjáb. He said:—

“As the principles of this Bill have been long under consideration, and as its provisions will have to be carefully considered in Select Committee, I think it will suffice if, on the present occasion, I state very shortly the circumstances which have led to its introduction and the main objects at which it aims.

“It appears that, in the year 1869, the Governor General in Council sanctioned the establishment at Lahore of an institution, which was at first styled the Lahore University College, but which subsequently took the name of the Panjáb University College. This sanction was stated to have been given in accordance with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the chiefs, nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb. The special objects of the Lahore University College were stated in its original Statutes to be—

“(1) to promote the diffusion of European science, *as far as possible*, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjáb; and the improvement and extension of vernacular literature generally;

“(2) to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of Eastern classical languages and literature; and

“(3) to associate the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education.”

* “I am reading now from the *Panjáb Government Gazette* of the 23rd of December, 1869—

“The above are the special objects of the institution; but at the same time, every encouragement will be afforded to the study of the English language and literature, and in all subjects which cannot be completely taught in the vernacular, the English language will be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction.”

“The College was to have the power of conferring, after examination, certificates of proficiency in literature and science, but was not to be a University, and was not to have the power—and has not the power—of granting degrees of the same kind as those granted by the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. However, expectations were held out by the Government that, if the institution met with due success, it might hereafter be raised to the status of a University.

"Well, the institution grew and prospered. It received, from time to time, very large sums of money from the nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb, and it has increased in numbers and in the efficiency of its education. Under these circumstances, the Government have come to the conclusion that the institution has attained that degree of success which would warrant effect being given to the expectations held out at the time of its establishment; and it is determined, in accordance with what appears to be the almost universal wish of those natives of the Panjáb who are interested in education, to constitute a University for the Panjáb. That is the object of the Bill which I am now asking leave to introduce.

"The Bill establishes the University, and confers upon it the powers of a body corporate. It provides for the transfer to the University of all the property at present held by or in trust for the University College. It deals with the constitution of the University, and provides that the Governor General, for the time being, shall stand to it in the relation either of a patron or visitor—the exact term is not yet settled; that there shall be a Chancellor, who is to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the time being, a Vice-Chancellor and a body of Fellows. These Fellows are to be of three classes—first, the holders, for the time being, of certain offices, who are to be *ex officio* Fellows; secondly, persons appointed by the Chancellor as being eminent benefactors of the Panjáb University, original promoters of the movements in favour of the Panjáb University College, or persons distinguished for attainments in literature, science or art, or by zeal in the cause of education; and, thirdly, the representatives for the time being with the Government of the Panjáb of such independent Native Chiefs as the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the Gazette, specify. The Schedule to the Bill contains a list of the persons who are to be deemed to be the first Fellows appointed under the Act. Then there are provisions as to the Senate and matters connected with it. There is a power given to the Senate to appoint and remove all examiners, officers and servants of the University. The Bill empowers the Senate to confer certain degrees; but it restricts the exercise of the power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine and Master of Civil Engineering until the Governor General has given his assent to the exercise of the power. Then there is a further temporary provision enabling the Senate to confer like degrees in the case of persons who may have passed during the month of May in this year such examinations of the Panjáb University College as may correspond to the degree examinations of the Panjáb University. Finally, there is a power to the Senate to levy fees, a power to confer honorary degrees in certain cases, and a power to make bye-laws generally in all matters regarding the University.

"This is an outline of the Bill which I ask leave to introduce."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to exempt certain vessels from the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section 38.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to modify temporarily certain provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1881. He said:—

"This is a temporary and provisional measure, the object of which is to meet certain unexpected difficulties which have suddenly arisen in connection with the provisions of the Petroleum Act, VIII of 1881. That Act regulates the conveyance, transport and storage of petroleum and other inflammable oils, and it draws a distinction between two kinds of petroleum—one kind which is called 'dangerous petroleum,' and another kind which I may call 'ordinary petroleum.' Then petroleum is defined in the Act as including various kinds of liquids, such as rock-oil, Rangoon-oil, kerosine, and so on; but it does not include any oil used for lubricating purposes, and having its flashing point at or above 250° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. And then follows an explanation as to what is meant by the flashing point of petroleum. The

flashing point means 'the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the schedule' of the Act, and that schedule describes elaborately the test to be applied and the mode of applying it. Then comes the definition of 'dangerous petroleum.' It is defined as meaning 'petroleum having its flashing point below 73° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.'

"Now the difficulty which has arisen is this. It appears that communications received by the Government of India by telegraph within the last two or three weeks afford ground for apprehending that petroleum which, when tested in America and elsewhere in the manner prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, flashes at a point above 73° Fahrenheit may, when tested in the same manner on its arrival here, flash at a point below 73° Fahrenheit, and consequently have to be placed under the restrictions to which 'dangerous petroleum' is subject. These restrictions are of course much more stringent than those which apply to 'ordinary petroleum.' It has been suggested that this is probably due, not to any want of care on the part of those applying the test in either country, but to the difference of climate. Steps have been taken with a view to having the matter fully inquired into; but as this will take some time, and as it is but fair that importers should in the meanwhile be relieved from the hardship to which they are exposed, it is proposed for the present to exclude from the class of dangerous petroleum all petroleum covered by a certificate granted at the place of export and of such a description that, in the opinion of the Governor General, it may be accepted as proving that the petroleum it refers to, if tested at the place of export according to our method, would be found to have a flashing point above 73° Fahrenheit.

"Well, the object of the Bill is to provide temporarily, if this should be found necessary, for the admission of petroleum of this particular kind under the direction of the Governor General, pending the prosecution of further experiments as to what is the best test to apply; and as the Bill is short, I will ask the Secretary to read it to the Council."

MR. FITZPATRICK, the Secretary, having read the Bill,

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill. He said:—

"Perhaps I may take this opportunity of stating that the Bill is introduced to the Council at the special request of the Secretary of State. It may be necessary that it should become law within a short space of time; but I do not propose on the present occasion to apply for a suspension of the Rules of Business in order to carry the Bill through the Council now. The introduction of the Bill will place it at such a stage as will enable us to pass it into law at the earliest opportunity, should the necessity for doing so arise."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think that the course which my hon'ble friend proposes to adopt is the correct one. Some representations in respect to this Bill have been made to the Government of India only quite recently—in the course of yesterday; and, although the Bill is introduced at the request of the Secretary of State, I think the circumstances are not such as to justify its being passed with the extreme rapidity which would result from the suspension of the Standing Orders of the Council. The introduction of the Bill will have brought it to such a stage as will admit of its passing, if necessary, at the next sitting of the Council. That I think will be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the case, and will give the public and the Government a somewhat longer time to consider the nature of the arrangements to be made under it."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Bill be taken into consideration, and the Motion that the Bill be passed.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th June, 1882.

SIMLA;

The 31st May, 1882.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS OF SUGAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 505A., dated 30th May 1882.

Read the following:—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 37 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 20th March 1879, transmitting a letter from Messrs. Travers and Sons, wholesale dealers in colonial produce in London, and also an extract from the *Produce Markets Review* which contains an article on the growth of sugar in India, and requesting to be furnished with a corrected and complete statement of the present State of sugar cultivation in this country.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 27, dated the 5th October 1880, explaining the delay in furnishing the required information.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 865, dated 23rd July 1880, and enclosures.
Endorsement from the Government of Bombay, No. 1033-I., dated 10th December 1881, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 160, dated 27th July 1880, and enclosures.
" " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 419, dated 6th March 1880, and enclosure.
" " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 768, dated 8th May 1880, and enclosure.
" " " the Punjab, No. 1332, dated 12th December 1879, and enclosure.
" " Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2824-144, dated 7th July 1879, and enclosure.
" " " the Central Provinces, No. 3003, dated 10th November 1879, and enclosure.
" " " British Burma, No. 3384-391, dated 8th November 1879, and enclosure.
" " " Mysore, No. 369-6, dated 17th April 1880, and enclosure.
" " " Coorg, No. 682-14, dated 2nd October 1879, and enclosure.
" " Secretary for Berar to Resident at Hyderabad, No. 88, dated 20th September 1879, and enclosure.
" " Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, No. 921, dated 2nd November 1879, and enclosure.

Circular of Officiating Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 8A., dated 7th July 1880, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

The papers read in the preamble contain the replies furnished by the Local Governments to the requisition of the Government of India for statistics of sugar cultivation in the territories subordinate to them. The information thus received has been summarised in an appended statement, which exhibits the area under sugar in British India and Burma, with the average yield per acre, and the estimated value of the crop.

2. The area under sugarcane is returned at 1,922,283 acres. In addition to this, 168,262 acres are under the date palm, 14,100 acres under the palmyra palm, and 2,930 under the cocoa palm, all of which yield sugar.

3. A comparison of the returns now submitted with the figures given in an extract from the *Produce Markets Review*, to which the Secretary of State drew the attention of the Government of India in 1879, shows that in the latter the area under sugar cultivation in British India is somewhat understated. Excluding Bengal, and omitting the area under the date palm and other sugar-yielding trees, the returns furnished give 1,737,925 acres of sugarcane in British India against 1,603,383 acres shown in the *Produce Markets Review*. For

Bengal, however, the conjectural estimate of 1,400,000 acres, which that journal puts forward, is seven times in excess of the 184,258 acres at which the Government of Bengal returns the area under sugarcane. Nor is the assumption on which the estimate is based a correct one. The area of Bengal is, it is true, double that of the North-Western Provinces; but a large portion of the Province is unfitted for the production of the sugarcane, or is better fitted for the cultivation of rice, jute, and other valuable staples. The tabular statement furnished by the Local Government shows that in the great Province of Orissa less than 4,000 acres are under sugar, and in several other divisions the cultivation is equally limited. Nearly half the entire area of 184,258 acres appertains to the Patna Division, a tract which adjoins and which resembles in climatic and other conditions the North-Western Provinces.

5. No accurate statistics are available for the Native States of India; but the information before the Government of India is to the effect that very little sugarcane is grown in their territories. Rajputana and Central India are known to draw their supplies of sugar from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. In some parts of the Hyderabad State sugarcane is one of the staple crops, but the produce is probably not more than enough for the requirements of the population. For Mysore the returns furnished by the Chief Commissioner for 1878-79, when the Province was still under British administration, show an area of 12,694 acres under sugarcane and 29,093 acres under date palm.

6. The acreage returns for British India may be taken as approximately accurate, with the exception of those for Bengal. The absence of agricultural statistics for that Province of a reliable character has been frequently brought to notice, and is prominently mentioned in the Report of the Famine Commission. How this defect may best be remedied is a question into which His Excellency the Governor General in Council does not propose to enter into in this Resolution. It is, however, very probable that the sugar cultivation of Bengal is understated in the present returns. The estimate made by the* Famine Commissioners on the best available evidence was over one million acres, and though the data on which this estimate was framed are not given, the Commissioners had exceptional opportunities for arriving at a correct conclusion.

7. In regard to outturn less reliance is to be placed on the figures now submitted. They are avowedly estimates of average yield; and the yield depends so greatly, not only on soil and climate, but on the character and thoroughness of the cultivation, that any attempt to arrive at an average by any method short of actual appraisement of the gross outturn of a province must be open to distrust. The estimates furnished by the several Local Governments are of this imperfect nature. This partly explains the discrepancies which they exhibit. In the North-Western Provinces, where considerable attention has been paid to agricultural statistics, the estimated yield in the several districts is variously returned between 15 and 22 cwts. of sugar per acre: for the Punjab a single estimate of 19 cwts. 1 qr. is furnished. In Bengal the average, where estimated in molasses, varies from 6 cwts. to 32 cwts., and from 2 cwts. to 28 cwts. when computed in sugar. For the Bombay Presidency the average is given at 19 cwts. of sugar, though the district returns are as conflicting as those of Bengal. An average of 4½ cwts. per acre is given for the Central Provinces; but in all probability this is much below the mark. The figures supplied by the other provinces are of the same character; and they are in many cases accompanied by explanatory notes, which show that these statistics of produce should be accepted with caution. The notes attached to the Bombay returns are especially instructive, as they furnish strong evidence that the statistics of produce supplied by the village officers are much under the real truth. In the case of sugar cultivation, satisfactory estimates are exceptionally difficult to obtain, owing to the various ways in which the raw produce is disposed of. The usual process is to extract the juice by means of a simple stone or wooden mill. It is then boiled until it becomes crude or undrained sugar. If the process is carried further, the ultimate result is a small proportion of refined sugar and a large proportion of molasses. But this

greater portion of the sugar produced in India never goes beyond the unrefined stage; and in estimating the average produce it is usual to refer to sugar of this class. In some of the returns, however, where the estimate is extremely low, it is probable that the outturn in refined sugar is taken.

8. Imperfect as the information is, it is sufficient to establish the broad fact that an acre of sugar-land in India yields on an average considerably more than the 8 cwts. of unrefined sugar, at which the *Produce Markets Review* estimates the outturn. A careful memorandum has been prepared on the subject of sugar cultivation in Bengal by the firm of Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, Mylne and Company. This firm are large landowners in the district of Shahabad, and have devoted much care to improving the indigenous methods of sugar cultivation and manufacture. The Behea sugar-mill invented by them has undoubtedly proved a great success, and is gradually taking the place of the Native implement. In the memorandum alluded to $1\frac{1}{10}$ or $1\frac{1}{5}$ tons of crude sugar is stated to be the average yield of an acre of carefully cultivated land. This corresponds closely with the average of 22 cwts. given for many districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Government of India is inclined to think that it is as close an estimate as can be made. Though considerably less than the 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons which a sugar plantation in the West Indies is said to yield, it does not evidence such extreme inferiority in the sugarcane cultivation of this country as the *Produce Markets Review* would seem to imply. On the contrary, the cane is cultivated with considerable skill and great industry, and the profits are very considerable. Exceptional intelligence and capital are, however, engaged in the industry in the West Indian Colonies; and, apart from this, the climatic conditions of India are probably less favourable to the cane.

9. The mode of manufacture practised in India is sufficiently described in the note on the subject prepared by the Department of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces, and in the memorandum of Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, Mylne and Company above alluded to. The Native methods of expressing the juice and manufacturing sugar are of extreme rudeness and simplicity, and in many respects inefficient and wasteful. Some improvement has, however, been effected in respect to sugar-mills; and the establishment of large sugar refineries in various parts of the country will gradually tend to better methods of manufacture. But the profits of the Native sugar-grower and manufacturer are large as it is; and crude Indian sugar, though unsaleable in the London market, finds a ready sale among the Native community. The price has risen rapidly within the last decade, as Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, Mylne and Company's memorandum shows; and in the markets of Northern India at the present date the wholesale price of undrained sugar or *gur* is Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 5 the cwt. In the returns for Bengal much higher prices than the above are shown against many districts; but in these cases, as already noticed, the produce has been returned in refined sugar, and the price of that description of sugar is given.

10. It is very difficult to arrive at the total annual production of sugar in British India. Accepting the returns of area under cane, and assuming the average yield to be somewhat under $1\frac{1}{10}$ tons of crude sugar the acre, the country has a gross production of about 2,000,000 tons. To this must be added the produce of 168,262 acres of palm trees, which may be set down at 150,000 tons. The foreign trade returns show that the supply is not equal to the demand. The quantity of Indian sugar exported to England, Ceylon, and elsewhere has

1876-77	...	...	925,196	years,	as the figures marginally noted,
1877-78	...	...	745,851	which give the value of the total sugar	
1878-79	...	...	204,360	exports from Indian ports for the years	
1879-80	...	...	205,871	1876-81, will show. On the other hand,	
1880-81	...	...	311,760		

the sugar imports have risen from £403,556 in 1876-77 to £1,611,157 in 1880-81. The greater part of this sugar comes from Mauritius, and its consumption appears to be confined to the Bombay Presidency, where comparatively little cane is as yet grown.

11. The gross export of sugar in 1880-81 was 534,174 cwts., and the gross imports 986,321 cwts. The net import was therefore about 23,000 tons.

But as the export was confined to raw sugar, while the imports are refined sugars, the excess of the imports over the exports is greater than appears from these figures. In explanation of the dependence of India on other sugar-growing countries, it would appear that many parts of India are unfitted for the cultivation of the cane. The Bombay Presidency has to supply itself from Mauritius; and Rajputana and Central India consume the surplus produce of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The increasing import and the decreasing export do not indicate the decadence of the industry in India. The area under cane has largely increased in Upper India through the development of canal irrigation, and is reported to be extending from the same causes in Bombay. More sugar is produced in India than formerly; but the demand is much greater. Not only has the increasing prosperity of the people increased the average consumption, but sugar is now borne by rail into tracts where the cane is not cultivated, and which were formerly very scantily supplied. The profitableness of the industry is seen in the high price which the Indian cultivator can obtain for his produce; and all the evidence before the Government of India leads it to the belief that the capital invested in sugar cultivation in India is steadily increasing.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution read above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

APPENDIX I.

Abstract of statistics furnished in the paper read in the preamble.

Provinces.	AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION.				Average yield of coarse sugar per acre.	Total actual produce of coarse sugar (<i>gur</i>).	Average price per cwt. of coarse sugar.	Total value in rupees.	Remarks.
	Sugarcane.	Date palm.	Palmyra.	Cocoanut.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	cwts. qrs. lbs.	tons.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	11,898	2,847	2,446	...	14 0 0	9,382	16 0 0	30,02,340 0 0	Sugar.
					8 1 0				
					1 2 0				
					23 (a) 0 0				
Bombay	22,484	692	11,652	2,930	66 (b) 0 0	73,618	6 0 0	88,34,180 0 0	Jaggery.
					18 (c) 0 0				
					59 (d) 0 0				
					18 0 0				
Bombay	89,065	1,001	...	...	18 0 0	76,865	9 0 0	1,38,35,700 0 0	
Bengal	184,268	130,725	...	...	...	(a) 150,783	(a) 12 2 0	3,65,64,877 8 0	(a) Sugar.
						(b) 21,044	(b) 6 8 0	27,35,720 0 0	(b) Molasses.
North-Western Provinces.	920,626	...	...	...	19 2 0	871,470	5 7 5	9,63,26,263 2 0	
Oudh	145,829	...	...	...	20 3 0	142,119	4 6 10	1,25,63,453 2 0	
Punjab	412,859	...	...	...	19 1 4	398,123	6 0 0	4,77,75,960 0 0	
Central Provinces	96,627	...	...	...	4 2 0	19,959	8 14 4	85,51,036 12 0	
Assam	19,795	...	...	...	9 0 0	12,225	12 6 0	22,97,937 8 0	
British Burma	4,200	2,704	...	...	13 1 12	2,779	10 10 0	5,30,537 8 0	
Mysore	12,094	20,098	...	...	28 0 12	11,126	(c) 20 1 10 (d) 7 14 3	31,15,840 0 0	(c) Sugar. (d) Jaggery.
Coorg	11	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	12 3 6		
Bevar	2,200	...	...	...	12 3 6	...	13 5 0		
Ajmere	1,582	...	...	...	7 0 0	575	8 0 0	92,000 0 0	
TOTAL	1,922,268	168,262	14,100	2,930	...	1,791,180	...	23,12,05,717 8 0	

(a) Sugarcane.
(b) Palmyra.
(c) Date trees.
(d) Cocoa trees.

APPENDIX II.

Sugar production in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The area under sugar-cane in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the annual outturn of raw sugar.

The smallness of the outturn on the acreage as compared with that obtained in the West Indies and Mauritius.

Comparison between the East Indian and West Indian outturn.

The Shahjahanpur district taken as a type of the sugar-producing area in these provinces.

The outturn of dry sugar obtained in Shahjahanpur, and the proportion it bears to the cane-juice.

Comparison with that obtained in the West Indies and Mauritius.

The two leading shortcomings in the extraction of the juice and its boiling as practised in these provinces.

The loss which these provinces sustain from imperfect manufacture.

The imperfect crushing of the cane and only partial extraction of the juice.

The total area under sugarcane in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh amounts to about 1,067,000 acres, the average outturn from which is not above 25 maunds of undrained sugar (*gur* or *rab*) per acre, worth about Rs. 4-8 per maund. The total value of the annual produce is therefore about 12 crores of rupees. It is believed that this is less than half what might be obtained if the pressing out of the cane-juice and its boiling were conducted on the same principles as in the English colonies of Mauritius or the West India Islands. In proof of this belief, comparison may be made between a very careful estimate of the average outturn of sugar in the Shahjahanpur district and a very low estimate of the average outturn in West Indian and Mauritius plantations; and it must be noted that, since Shahjahanpur is one of the best sugar-producing districts in these provinces, the outturn given for it is considerably in excess of the average for the whole of the provinces, while it is believed that the figures shown for West India sugar production are considerably below the average. The comparison is therefore to the advantage of these provinces, yet it is noticeable how enormous is the loss of produce and money it points to.

2. The average outturn of sugar in the Shahjahanpur district was estimated by Mr. G. Butt, Settlement Officer, in the year 1872, as follows:—

		PER ACRE.		
		Percentage on—		
	Maunds.	Cane.	Juice.	Undrained Sugar (<i>rab</i>).
Cane	518	...	...	...
Juice	259	50	...	...
Undrained sugar (<i>rab</i>)	55	10.6	21.2	...
or				
Compost (<i>gur</i>)	50	9.6	19.2	...
Dry sugar (<i>khand</i>)	15	2.9	5.8	27.2
Molasses (<i>shira</i>)	33½	6.4	12.8	61

Now, leaving out of account the fact that the average produce of cane in Mauritius or the West Indies is nearer 810 maunds per acre than 518 maunds, and assuming the outturn of cane to be the same as that in Shahjahanpur, we have the following outturn of sugar obtained from the cane by European colonists:—

		PER ACRE.	
		Percentage on—	
	Maunds.	Cane.	Juice.
Cane	518	...	...
Juice	336	65 (instead of 50)	...
Dry sugar (answering to <i>khand</i>)	81	6 (instead of 2.9)	0.2 (instead of 5.8)
Molasses (answering to <i>shira</i>)	10	2 (instead of 6.4)	2.9 (instead of 12.8)

The two striking points of difference are—

- The much larger amount of juice extracted from the cane in the West Indies than in India, which is 65 per cent. on the weight of cane instead of 50.
- The fact that the weight of dry sugar obtained is three times the weight of the molasses, while in India the molasses amount to more than twice the dry sugar. The outturn of dry sugar per acre is 16 maunds more than in these provinces, while the outturn of molasses is 23½ maunds less. Taking Rs. 10* per maund as the price of dry sugar and Rs. 1-8 per maund as the price of molasses, the loss which these provinces experience each year may be estimated at Rs. 124-12-0 per acre, or over 13 crores of rupees on the whole area under sugarcane.

3. Taking first into consideration the loss which results from pressing the cane insufficiently and extracting less than the full quantity of juice, it is doubtful whether much improvement can be looked for, except from the introduction of expensive crushing machinery in which the canes are pressed by steam or water power instead of by human or bullock labor as at present. Up to a comparatively recent date (50 or 60 years ago) the quantity of juice expressed in the West Indies was not much above half the weight of the cane, or 50 per cent. instead of from 70 to 85 per cent. as is the case now. The improved machinery which has effected this change is costly and complicated, and requires a larger capital to work than is at the disposal of the cultivators or sugar-boilers of this country. The iron roller mill patented

* This is the price taken by Mr. Butt, but is an extremely low one.

by Messrs. Mylne and Thompson of Bihea (more particular mention of which will be made further on) does not seem to give much improvement in this direction, and the juice expressed by it has been proved in experiment not to exceed in quantity that expressed by a good native mill, although it is vastly superior in quality. Until, indeed, very powerful and costly machinery be used, it appears that from 50 to 55 per cent. of juice is the most that can be expected, and this amount is as a rule now extracted from the cane.

4. It is with regard to the loss which results from obtaining so little dry sugar as compared with molasses that most improvement may be looked for. It is certain that were the process of sugar-boiling absolutely perfect there would be no molasses at all, but the whole produce would be in dry crystallised sugar. In other words, instead of the return per acre being—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Dry sugar, 15 maunds, worth	...	150	0	0
Molasses, 33½ " "	...	50	4	0
Total	...	200	4	0
it would be—				
Dry sugar, 40 maunds, worth	...	400	0	0

It is important to remember that the loss of Rs. 200 which results from molasses being formed instead of sugar is entirely due to imperfections in the boiling process. In the Mauritius and West Indies some of those imperfections have been removed by recent discoveries: others are still unremoved and hence some molasses are invariably formed, though their quantity only amounts to 2 per cent. on the cane juice instead of the 12.8 per cent. to which it amounts in these provinces. This is of itself sufficient to show how far native Indian sugar-boilers are behind European colonists.

5. The notes which follow this abstract deal with the remedies of a simple nature which may be employed in this country to increase the yield of dry sugar as compared with that of molasses. It must be remembered that the good results obtained in the West Indian colonies are due in great measure to the use of expensive machinery and refining processes, and that, until these are adopted in this country, the same degree of success cannot be looked for. At the same time, it is the opinion of many men practically acquainted with the subject that a great deal of the loss in Indian sugar-boiling results from errors in the process followed which can very easily be altered, and it is with alterations of a simple and inexpensive nature that the following notes are concerned. They have no pretence to being exhaustive, and are published with the object of stimulating experiment quite as much as of affording instruction.

6. The two causes which appear to contribute most in native sugar-boiling towards the formation of molasses at the expense of crystallised sugar appear to be—

- the acidification of the cane-juice before it is boiled;
- the overboiling of the cane-juice.

7. (i) *The acidification of the cane-juice.*—Cane-juice rapidly acidifies if exposed to the air and the warmer the air is, the more difficult it is to prevent this. Hence it is that so poor an outturn of sugar is obtained from juice which is expressed and boiled late in the season. It is important, therefore, that the raw juice should be exposed to the air as little as possible, and should be transferred to the boiling-pan with the smallest possible delay. Cutting up the cane into small pieces before pressing it (as is necessary in working with the native *kolhu*) promotes acidification, since the juice contained in each few inches of cane is more or less exposed to the air through the open ends of the pieces. By the Bihea iron roller mill the canes are pressed whole, and one cause of acidification is therefore done away with. Another cause which hastens acidification is the presence in the juice of vegetable acids, which are due in great part to the grinding process to which the canes are subjected in the *kolhu* instead of the clean *nip* which is sufficient to expel the cane-juice. By the trituration of the *kolhu* substances other than the cane-juice are pressed out in large quantities, while the even pressure of the roller mill drives out a much less proportion of them. Hence the juice which is expressed by the Bihea roller mill is invariably cleaner and better coloured than that expressed by the *kolhu*. But in any case it is most important that the juice should be strained through a linen cloth as soon after being pressed out as possible, and it is much recommended that the vessel into which the juice runs from the mill should be fumigated before each use by being held inverted over a burning sulphur match. This is said to give excellent results.

8. The acidification which results from exposure to the air, or the admixture of foreign substances, may to some extent be corrected by the use of alkalis, such as lime and carbonate of soda, or by clearing the juice by letting fine earth sink through it. Lime is generally employed by European sugar-boilers in the proportion of ¼ per cent. on the weight of juice. The juice should be warmed after the lime has been added, but in no case heated to boiling point and the crust which rises to the surface should be removed. The action of the carbonate of soda (*sajji-matti*) which is sometimes used by native sugar-boilers is somewhat similar, but it is not to be recommended so much as lime. Cane-juice is purified by earth, by adding sifted earth to it before boiling and allowing the earth to sink through it. The juice may then be drawn off through holes in the side of the vessel, so as to avoid disturbing the earth when it has once settled.

9. (ii) *Overboiling of the cane-juice.*—This is probably the chief source of the uncrystallized molasses, and is the danger most difficult to guard against. It is more or less

Imperfect processes of manufacture resulting in the production of molasses instead of crystallised sugar.

The remedies of a simple character, which are advocated.

The two chief causes which contribute to the formation of molasses.

(i) The acidification of the cane-juice.

Causes of acidification, and remedies for them.

(ii) Over-boiling of the cane-juice.

avoided in European factories by the use of machinery through which the cane-juice is boiled in a vacuum and the water evaporated and sugar crystals formed at a much lower temperature than is possible if the boiling-pan is exposed to the air. In default of the vacuum-pan various suggestions are made in the appended notes which are not always in unison. For instance, the use of a *deep* pan is recommended by one person of experience, while another ascribes the superior quality of Bihia sugar to the *shallow* pans which are in general use there. The best of all systems appears to be that adopted in some parts of these provinces by the wealthier sugar-boilers, in which five pans instead of one are used. The pans are arranged in a row over a long furnace, each pan being on a little lower level than the one to the right of it, and the pans decreasing from right to left in size, as well as in the heat which is applied to them. The juice is first of all poured into the largest pan, heated but slightly, and then transferred by a ladle from pan to pan down the series till it is finally concentrated in the smallest and hottest pan. This is the system still followed in some West Indian plantations, and although far inferior to the processes which have resulted from recent discoveries, is still much superior to the single boiling-pan, whether it be deep or shallow, which is used over so large a portion of these provinces.

Synopsis of the reforms proposed.

10. The modifications in the process of extracting and boiling the juice which appear therefore to be most recommended are—

- the substitution of a roller mill (such as the Bihia) for the *kolhu*, and crushing the canes in whole lengths instead of in pieces;
- greater cleanliness in all the vessels used for receiving the juice from the mill;
- fumigating with sulphur the vessel into which the juice runs from the mill;
- straining the juice;
- mixing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of lime with it before boiling, heating it slightly, and removing the crust which forms;
- boiling the juice in five pans instead of one.

The Bihia roller mill.

11. The Bihia mill is the most effective roller mill of all which have as yet been experimented with by this Department. Its high price (Rs. 90 to Rs. 100) has been the chief bar to its adoption hitherto, although in districts where the stone *kolhu* (costing Rs. 60) is used the difference in price is not so very great, and will be more than repaid by the saving in labor and better quality of outturn which the Bihia mill affords. The saving in labor may be put at 8 annas a day, since two men and one bullock can easily take the place of the three men, two boys, and two bullocks required to work the *kolhu*. If the mill be worked steadily for three months in the year, a saving of 8 annas a day represents a total annual saving of Rs. 45, which would in two years pay the price of the Bihia mill. The difference in the quality of produce from juice expressed by the Bihia mill and *kolhu* is so great that in the Shahabad district of Bihar (in which the Bihia mill has been bought by thousands) compost (*gur*) made from the Bihia mill juice sells in the market at from 10 to 12 per cent. more than compost made from *kolhu* juice. That these advantages are gradually becoming appreciated may be judged of from the fact that the total number of these mills now working in Upper India is considerably over 9,000.

Its advantages in saving labor.

and in giving sugar of a better quality.

Results of experiment with the Bihia mill.

12. Numerous experiments have been made to compare the working of the Bihia mill with that of the *kolhu*. The results vary very much, since the form of *kolhu* used differs a great deal in different parts of the provinces. Thus, the Bihia mill is found to work rather slower than the large *kolhu* used in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, while it can easily beat the small wooden *kolhu* of the Allahabad division or the stone *kolhu* of Benares and Bihar. I subjoin the record of an experiment made by a native gentleman, Pundit Ajudhiya Parsad, of Indalpur, in the Shahjahanpur district, which is the most complete that has been received by this department:—

Description of mill.	Quantity of cane pressed.	Time taken.	Weight of waste and juice.	Refuse eliminated by straining.	Scum removed during boiling.	Quantity of un-drained sugar (<i>rab</i>) which was produced.
	Mds. s. c.	Hrs.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Bihia roller mill	9 22 8	11	5 27 8	0 2 0	0 4 8	1 2 0
Kolhu	9 22 8	8	5 18 0	0 4 8	0 8 0	0 38 0

The results of this experiment show that the Bihia roller mill as compared with the powerful wooden *kolhu* used in the Shahjahanpur district—

- takes 37 per cent. more time to crush cane;
- expresses 4 per cent. more juice;
- gives juice containing 55 per cent. less refuse and yielding 43 per cent. less scum in boiling;
- gives 10 per cent. more sugar.

If we may apply the result of this experiment to the total production of sugar in these provinces, it follows that by the substitution of the Bihea roller mills for the *kolhu* now used, the total annual produce would be increased by the value of nearly a crore and quarter of rupees.

June 10th, 1880.

J. B. FULLER,
Asst. Director, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce.

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum on Sugar Cultivation.

Compared with Mauritius and West Indies, the cane cultivation here is of a very primitive kind, and leaves much room for improvement. Excepting in Lower Bengal, air and light is excluded from the growing canes by the gradual growth of the leaves which are allowed to remain, as they wither and dry, thus forming a dense mass into which little sun, light, or air can penetrate. In addition to this, the soil is freely and frequently irrigated, and never dug or loosened round the roots after the cane reaches a height of about three feet.

On this side of India it is the universal custom to plant or lay the cane cuttings in plough furrows about 18 inches apart, within a few inches of the surface, and hence the dense mass of leaves referred to.

In Mauritius, where cane cultivation is conducted with the greatest care and on the best known principles, the custom is the reverse of that which obtains in India. The climate of the island is more moist, and showers more frequent than in India; yet the cane-cuttings are laid deeper in the ground, and greater care taken to protect them from heat and drought. The method is as follows:—

The surface of the field is cleaned of grass and weeds with the hoe; the weeds laid, in lines four feet apart; lines of holes are dug between the rows; each hole is about 15 inches long and 9 or 10 inches deep and wide. A 2-inch space of earth is left between each hole. These holes are carefully made of a rectangular form with perpendicular sides, the earth being laid on the rows of grass and weeds.

Three cane-cuttings are laid in each hole and covered with about two inches of finely prepared earth, mixed, if necessary, with manure. This filling is repeated as the cane grows, till a ridge is formed round the cane roots leaving the ground hollow in the spaces between the ridges. All weeds and dry leaves are carefully removed or disposed of in such a way as to admit as much light and air into the field as possible. The earth round the roots is kept clean and loose. The number of cane-cuttings planted per acre in the usual native way is 16,000 and by the Mauritius 16,500, so that a better style of cultivation is secured with no loss of space.

In Lower Bengal we have observed that the dry leaves are utilised to tie round the standing canes in small lots, thus giving support to them, and access of air and light through the field.

A small experiment on the Mauritius method has been made by us at Bihea during the past year. Though on poor sandy soil, and though we were not able in this instance to give the attention needful to secure its being carried out to our satisfaction, the improvement in the appearance of the cane is so marked that the cultivators who have seen it will not believe that it is the common "mangoo" or small cane of the country, and contend that it must be some other large jât (or species). This cane is not yet ready for crushing, and comparisons as to weight of cane, weight and quantity of gur per acre, have yet to be made. There seems to be little doubt that, if a more rational method of cane cultivation were to take the place of the primitive and careless custom which obtains so generally, a very great improvement in quality and quantity would be secured.

The sugar industry of India is domestic in all its stages. Each cultivator, who has a bit of land suitable for growing sugarcane in rotation with other crops, cultivates a little plot varying from half an acre to three acres year by year, expressing the juice and converting into gur (concrete sugar) on or near the field, and selling on the spot or in the nearest bazars, much as in England and other places each small farmer threshes his own corn for market. For the gur there is a ready sale at prices which leave a handsome profit to the cultivator, and with which no central factory could compete.

Improvements in manufacture, when suggested to the people in a suitable form, do not seem to be hopeless. The Bihea Cane Mill has been gradually introduced into their confidence and has entirely superseded the native mill in this district. Its recommendations are simplicity of construction, efficiency, portability small cost in proportion to the greater quantity and better quality of the work done, and its suitability to their domestic method of manufacture. By it the canes are passed whole between vertical rollers, while for the native mill they have to be cut into lengths varying from quarter of an inch to 18 inches. The surfaces thus exposed become at once areas of fermentation, which quickly increases with exposure to the air, and the heat of the evaporating pan causing progressive destruction of the granulating quality in the juice, the quality and appearance of the gur being also much deteriorated. The introduction and adoption of the Bihea Mill by the people of this and neighbouring districts may be taken as a practical recognition by them of the loss sustained in quality by cutting the cane into small pieces, and of the gain as regard time and cost of crushing effected by the new machine. It may also be considered a first step in the direction of substantial improvement in these particulars. This is also recognized in the bazars by the higher price given for the mill gur over that from the *kolhu* or native machine. Marwarée

merchants from the Bombay side seem to have already become aware of the commercial value of the improvement, as they have during the last three years come in considerable numbers to this district to purchase mill gur direct from the cultivators who produce it. As a machine by which the small farmer may convert the juice of his cane into a marketable concrete sugar, the shallow open pan in use in this district is much more satisfactory, and produces a far better article than the deeper pans of the North-West Provinces and those districts in Lower Bengal where concrete is made. It is saucer-shaped and very shallow, so that the evaporation of the juice is effected with a minimum risk of over-boiling or burning. The next essential step in improvement is cleanliness. For this purpose the appliances already in the hands of the people are sufficient. We have recently paid considerable attention to this very necessary matter, and have induced some of our tenants to adopt the following method:—

- 1st.—To wash out carefully after each filling the “churwees” or earthen vessels which receive the juice as it runs from the mill.
- 2nd.—To invert them over sulphur fumes for a few minutes before again using them, thus removing the germs of fermentation.
- 3rd.—To strain the juice as it falls into these vessels.
- 4th.—To defecate the contents of the evaporating pans by adding a little castor-oil, bruised castor seeds or other substance to the boiling liquor to coagulate and bring the scum to the surface, when it is carefully removed. The result of this simple and easy addition to their usual process is everywhere a surprise to the people themselves, who seem to have no idea of the deleterious effect of dirty vessels, and consequently of a constant state of active fermentation of the contents. The improvement is so considerable as to change the appearance and greatly improve the quality of the gur.

The people now begin to see that improvement is possible by means well within their reach without in any way interfering with their domestic system of manufacture or religious prejudices, and say they are ready to supply any demand which may be made for the clarified gur thus produced.

The district of Shahabad, where these improvements are in progress, is a very small portion of the cane-growing area of India with its 250,000,000 of cultivators as estimated in the paper from the *Produce Market Review*. What is being done here indicates that, without any such revolution as would be required to supplant the domestic manufacture, very great improvement may be effected. This having been established to the acknowledged benefit of the cultivators themselves in these districts, it remains only to extend similar tuition and assistance to other cane-growing districts to bring about similar results.

With improved machinery on a small scale, if the experiment does not prove successful, it will not involve very much loss or disappointment. We have for several years been trying whether cane can be profitably purchased and worked off at a central factory. Though cane has been plentiful, the distance for carriage limited, and the cultivators our own tenants, yet the price demanded by the growers, and which they can realize by making it into gur, does not encourage a continuance of the experiment.

The Rosa Sugar Works at Shahjahanpur, though situated in a cane-growing country, have not found it advisable to make arrangements for crushing cane and making refined sugar direct from the juice. They are now buying gur in this district, some three hundred miles from their works.

In our efforts in the direction of improvement, we have endeavoured to avoid the bias of foregone conclusions, and, as far as possible, to meet an unrecognised and unexpressed want in the domestic system which we found universally prevalent around us. The progress made has therefore been necessarily tentative and slow, and the area influenced comparatively limited. But it is sufficient to show that the cultivators are ready to receive suggestions of improvement, if of such nature as to be within their means combined with the instructions and assistance needful to enable the people to carry them out. We need only mention in proof of this that, during the last seven years, the cultivators have voluntarily applied for and purchased upwards of 9,000 Bihea cane mills, their total outlay for which has amounted to not less than Rs. 6,30,000.

To ensure the successful introduction of this machine, it has been necessary to teach the purchasers how to manage and use it, and to inspire them with confidence and give assurance that repairs and renewals needed, as well as accidental breakages, would be promptly dealt with.

From the traffic returns of the East Indian Railway, we find that since 1872, when the introduction of this machine commenced, the quantity of gur exported by rail from the district of Shahabad has increased from 51,400 to 4,63,000 maunds (i.e. from 34,000 to 3,04,000 cwts.), or nine times as much, the average yearly increase being 1,61,000 maunds or 107,000 cwts. The price of gur from 1872 to 1876 averaged Rs. 2-15-0 per maund, the increase being an addition to the income of the cane cultivators of Rs. 4,73,000 yearly, or for the last five years Rs. 23,65,000, and during the last three years the price has advanced to an average of

Rs. 3-9-0 per maund, giving a yearly increase of Rs. 5,73,562, or during the three years a sum of Rs. 17,20,000, making a total of Rs. 40,80,000 added to the earnings of the cultivators of this district during the last eight years.

The export by rail in 1872 being 51,407 maunds and produce per acre 39 maunds (= 28½ cwt.), the area under cane for this would be 1,80½ acres; the average exports by rail for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879 being 4,18,103 maunds, the same rate of produce gives 14,477 acres, and adding for local consumption and export other than by rail quarter more, the total is 18,100 acres under cane, or about 32 square miles.

As cane cannot be grown in Shahabad without irrigation, the bulk of this very considerable increase of area under cane is, as far as cultivation is concerned, doubtless due to the canals. But from a manufacturing point of view, the Bihea Cane Mill claims the credit of having enabled the increase to be worked off within the time available in each season for getting the crop ready for the market, and of having at the same time greatly improved the quality and thus attracting purchasers from Bombay and other distant markets.

The cane cultivators all confess that they could not have thus extended their cane patches had they been obliged to depend on the old native machine for working off the crops. As similar increase in rate of production may not be desirable or possible in all the cane-growing districts of India, it is needless to offer any statement as to what might be the comparative results from such increase.

A like improvement in quality is, however, quite possible without in the least interfering with the domestic methods of manufacture, and affecting, as it does, the welfare and comfort of many millions of families depending on, and devoted to, agriculture; the fact of the possibility of such an improvement merits the careful consideration of Government, as well as of private individuals interested in the welfare of the ryots.

From 1864 to 1871 the average price of gur in this district was Rs. 2-8-6 per maund. The average from 1872 to 1876 was Rs. 2-15-0 per maund. From 1877 to 1879 Rs. 3-9-0 per maund, the last being an increase of Re. 1 over the first period and Rs. 10 over the second. During the present season 1879-80 the price to date is about Rs. 4 per maund, being Rs. 1-8 increase over the first period ending in 1871.

It might, therefore, be safe to assume that a permanent rise of Rs. 1-4 per maund has been obtained. Suppose the average yearly export by rail does not exceed 4,20,000 maunds, and allowing a fourth more for local consumption and exports other than by rail, the total will be 5,25,000 maunds, and Rs. 6,56,000 yearly added to the agricultural wealth of the district by improvement in manufacture only.

"Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal" gives the area of Shahabad at 4,385 square miles; measured by area the yearly increase is Rs. 149 per square mile. "Chambers' Encyclopedia" gives the area of British India with Oudh and Berar as 8,63,035 square miles. If over the area a proportionate increase of earnings were marked out by improvement only, the sum gained would be Rs. 12,95,92,000.

The 32 square miles under cane (18,100 acres) is only .73 of the area of the district.

We also enclose a sheet of comparative results, with notes of reference, which may be interesting and useful.

REMARKS ON THE FIGURES OF THE COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ANNEXED.

2. *Outturn of actual sugarcane per acre without leaves and succulent tops.*—The average in the best sugar-producing countries would appear to be from 25 to 30 tons per acre. In Shahabad, and probably other of the cane districts of India, the yield at present might be said to range at from 15 to 20 tons in really good seasons, and the latter return would be looked upon as very unusual.

N.B.—The Jugdispore estate outturn of cane from 9 acres of thoroughly and richly manured land (see Abstract) gave something short of 17 tons per acre; owing to the absence of canal water in June and July, and the difficulty of well irrigation, a portion of the area under cane was very inferior. However, even with thorough irrigation it is not likely that the yield would have attained 20 tons per acre.

3. The available data do not suggest any remark, save that it appears that the yellow cane grown in North Peru was originally imported from India, and that, whereas in India 22 to 24 lbs. of this cane will give one gallon of juice only, 11 lbs. of the same cane (presumably acclimatised) will produce a like quantity of juice in North Peru; but the gallon of juice got from the 22 lbs. gives 2 to 2½ lbs. raw sugar, while the gallon obtained from 11 lbs. cane in Peru only yields 1.35 or 1½ lbs. sugar. This luxuriance is doubtless owing to richness of soil and cheapness of guano manure.

4. *Outturn of raw sugar per acre.*—In noted sugar-producing countries = 2½ to 3 tons per acre.

In Straits of Singapore = 3 tons per acre.

In vicinity of Calcutta = 2 tons per acre.

In Sindh (N. W. India) $1\frac{1}{10}$ tons per acre.

In Shahabad (Jugdispore estate experiments) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1\frac{1}{5} \\ 1\frac{1}{10} \end{array} \right\}$ tons per acre.

Deductions from data 2 (outturn of actual canes) and 4 (outturn of raw sugar) per acre.

It appears from the foregoing that Shahabad (and probably all India) yields half the weight of canes per acre, and half the weight of extract or product per acre of that produce in noted sugar countries; amongst the reasons for this are doubtless the following:—

(a) Absence of natural moisture or thorough and continuous artificial irrigation to produce luxuriant plants.

(b) Absence of very high cultivation, thorough manuring, and scientific rotation to produce rich saccharine juice in luxuriant crops.

5. *Description of outturn.*—This invariably means the crude product, containing the true or actual sugar, as well as molasses.

6. *Tons of cane per ton of outturn.*—Shahabad compares very favourably with some other countries, of which the data were available, e.g.—

Barbadoes	...	...	8 tons cane per ton of extract.
Antigua	...	...	10 " "
Martinique	...	...	13 " "
Australian	...	...	15 " "
Shahabad	...	...	11 " "

Deduction.—The quality of the Shahabad cane-juice, i.e., its sugar-producing power, is very fair.

7. *Pounds of actual canes per gallon of juice.*—The available data are—

			lbs.
Porto Rico (Spanish colony)	...	...	= 10.67
Peru (North)	...	...	= 11.00
Shahabad (Jugdispore estate) (1)	...	...	= 124.00
Do. do. (2)	...	...	= 22.75
Do. do. (3)	...	...	= 22.50

Deduction.—The Shahabad canes are much drier than the others; that is, they contain less water. Hence, supposing a gallon of juice to be equally rich in all cases, double the weight of cane (entailing presumably double the labor) would have to be squeezed in Shahabad to give an outturn equivalent to that of Porto Rico or Peruvian canes. It will, however, be seen below that a gallon of Shahabad juice gives 25 to 50 lbs. more extract than that of some other countries.

8. *Raw sugar or extract per gallon of juice.*—The tabulated available data are—

			lbs. per gallon.
Jamaica	...	...	1.00
Antigua	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.00 \\ 1.82 \\ 2.00 \end{array} \right\}$
Demerara	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.40 \\ 2.19 \end{array} \right\}$
Porto Rico	...	...	1.60
North Peru	...	...	1.35
Natal	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.82 \\ 1.92 \end{array} \right\}$
Queensland	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.12 \\ 1.50 \end{array} \right\}$
Shahabad	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.00 \\ 2.25 \end{array} \right\}$
			Average = 1.50
			= 2.12

Deductions.—The Shahabad juice gives at least 50 lbs. more of extract or raw sugar than the average of seven other countries.

9. *Extract of cane per 100 lbs. of cane-juice.*—The data collected show—

Barbadoes	...	...	lbs. 18 to 21 per 800 lbs. of cane-juice.
Shahabad	...	...	" 19 to 22 " " "

Deductions.—The above figures confirm the richness of the Shahabad juice.

10. *Raw sugar or extract per 100 lbs. of plant canes.*—

			lbs. extract per 100 lbs. canes.
Barbadoes	...	...	13
Martinique	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
Porto Rico	...	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
Egypt	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
Queensland	...	...	8 to 9 " " " "
Shahabad	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "

The above also confirm the fair quality of the Shahabad cane-juice.

11. *Gallons of cane-juice per acre.*—Unfortunately the data are scanty, otherwise there would probably be additional proof that Shahabad sugarcane needs more moisture than it gets in order to prove luxuriant.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The outturn of canes per acre is half that of other countries. This can only be increased by higher cultivation, rotations, manuring and irrigation. But so long as there is an abundance of cane land which will yield an average crop, giving an amount of crude sugar or gur, returning handsome profits to the cultivator of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per beegha for an outlay of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, which is equal to Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per acre for an outlay of Rs. 32 to Rs. 38, so long will the Indian cultivator rest content with the present outturn. What makes him additionally contented is the fact that, though the outturn per acre may have remained stationary, yet the cash returns per acre, owing to rise of prices, have been increased 35 to 50 per cent. within the last ten years. Besides the cultivator, others participate in the present profit from cane cultivation as it exists, viz., the landowner, who gets a higher land rent for cane crops than for other staple products; the itinerant broker or "bepari," who makes a comfortable swing by buying gur on the cultivator's field and selling it at a small profit at neighbouring bazars; and the "chini" manufacturer or refiner who supplies, with handsome profits to himself, pure refined sugars to wealthy natives, who would not touch English manufactured sugars because refined with blood and bone charcoal.

To the majority of these classes, cultivators, landowners, brokers, and refiners, the return from cane cultivation and sugar manufacture, as it now exists, is handsome enough to satisfy them and prevent them from, if they were individually capable, attempting any improvements: they are confirmed in their conservatism and mistakes because of the rapid rise in prices.

6. The richness of Shahabad cane-juice is confirmed by the figures. What is wanted is an increase of crop per acre, with no diminution of the richness of the juice. If there be a heavier crop, but a poorer juice, there can be no gain, but probably loss; for more work and wage is entailed in cutting, carting, squeezing, and evaporating watery cane than firm, concentrated cane. The drier the cane and more concentrated the juice, the less labor and expense in extracting.

7-8. The yellow Indian cane exported from India to Peru, compared with existing Shahabad cane, gives better results at less expenditure of cane in Peru, e.g.,—

	Yellow Indian cane in Peru.	Shahabad cane.
Cane per gallon of juice, lbs.	11.00	22 to 24
Extracts " " "	1.35	2.0 to 2.25

22 lbs. of cane would give 2.70 lbs. in Peru, whereas in Shahabad that gives 2.25 only.

The conclusion appears to be that the natural dryness of the Shahabad climate affects the yield of juice per pound of cane.

But this same cause concentrates the juice to such an appreciable extent, that while in Peru one gallon of juice will give of extract only 1.35 lbs. in Shahabad the yield as per data is 2.00 to 2.25; therefore excess extract per gallon of Shahabad juice = .65 to .90, so that it appears that while there is a very great initial saving in Peru in the weight of cane, and labor for carting or carrying and squeezing it (the cane yielding more juice than in Shahabad), yet in evaporation and concentration and saving of fuel Shahabad would seem to have a great advantage.

9. The concentration of the Shahabad juice and its greater density are confirmed by the figures in column 9 of the tabulated data.

10. Equal weights of Shahabad cane give nearly as much extract as any in the "table," except Barbadoes, which yields 4 per cent. more extracts.

Yield of cane per acre would not be increased without a more forcing system of cultivation, that is by plenty of manure and a method of irrigation which will force the plant upwards instead of as at present (with a uniform flow irrigation by submersion) tending to close in the root and keep the canes down.

The question of imported manure could not be entertained for a moment owing to its great cost. Not for many years, if ever, would it pay the Bengal cultivator to import costly manures. The manurial substances which exist ready to hand are very limited in quantity.

The question of manure might be solved by growing a luxuriant green crop on the cane fields, cutting it down and allowing it to rot and decompose on the land. The delay necessary for decomposition would probably be an objection.

In lieu of manuring, the Indian ryot knows very well the advantage of an open fallow, whereby the soil is turned up and allowed to "weather," that is, to absorb nutritious ingredients from the atmosphere. But save in rare cases, where the ryot is strong, has a number of relations or assistants, and three or four pairs of plough-bullocks, to cultivate thoroughly, he seldom finds time to take advantage of suitable opportunities for turning over the soil thoroughly.

The Indian ryot knows that sugarcane and paddy seedlings put down in lands that have been "weathered" always give much heavier and healthier crops. Irrigation also might be improved; that is by small parallel channels skirting the roots instead of a general flow of water completely submerging the field as at present.

The 28th February 1880.

L. H. MYLNE.

Available data regarding Sugarcane in various countries and the manufactured products from it collected from various sources.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
LOCALITY.	Cane per acre.	Kind of cane.	Outturn per acre.	Description of outturn.	Tons of cane per ton of outturn.	Cane per gallon of juice.	Raw sugar or extract per gallon of juice.	Extract per 100 lbs. of juice.	Extract per 100 lbs. of cane.	Gallons of juice per acre.
	T. cwt. qr.		T. cwt. qr. lbs.			lbs.	lbs.			
Barbadoes ...	30 0 0		4 16 1 16	Muscovado	8½			18	16-30	
Ditto ...	30 0 0		3 15 2 11	Ditto	8½			18	17-00	
Ditto ...	30 0 0		1 11 1 0	Ditto	20			10	5-0	
Ditto ...	30 0 0		3 5 0 0	Ditto	9			21	10-00	
Ditto ...	36 0 0		2 10 0 0	Dry sugar						
Trinidad ...			3 17 0 0	Muscovado						
.....			2 0 0 0	Dry sugar						
Jamaica ...		Plant canes	2 10 0 0	Muscovado						
Antigua ...	12 15 0		1 5 0 25	Ditto			1			
.....				Concrete	10		1-62			1,550
Dominica ...	{ 35 0 0 to 40 0 0 }	Plant canes					2-0			
Martinique ...					10½		1-40			
Ditto and Guadeloupe	28 0 0		2 5 0 0		{ 13 10 }		2-19			
Porto Rico ...	35 0 0	Plant canes	2 10 0 0	and 200 gal-	10-07	1-60			7-75	
Ditto ...		Battoons	3 0 0 0	lons molas-					9-21	
.....		Yellow cane	4 0 0 0	see.						
North Peru ...			2 5 0 0		11-0	1-35				
Watal { 1876-77						1-75				
{ 1877-78						1-87				
.....						1-72				2,920
Louisiana, Missisipi, and Texas.	{ 30 0 0 to 35 0 0 }	Plant canes								
Dominica ...	13 0 0		0 15 1 13					3-01 to 6-24		
Egypt (Upper) ...	22 0 0		1 3 2 18						8-45	
Ditto ...	36 0 0		3 10 0 0	Sugar mo-			1-13		7-02	
.....			1 0 0 0	lasses			1-21		to	
Cape Verde ...	{ 35 0 0 to 30 0 0 }		{ 3 10 0 0 3 6 0 0 }	Dry sugar			1-32		9-24	
.....				molasses.						
Australian ...		Virgin cane	3 0 0 0		15		1-50		7-30	
Singapore (Straits of) ...			3 4 1 5	Undrained			1-12			
Calcutta (vicinity of) ...			2 11 3 4	sugar.			1-62			
North-Western Provinces* ...			1 3 1 1	Dry sugar			1-75			
.....			0 17 3 25	khaur mo-						
.....			3 2 10 0	lasses.						
Madras, Kurrachee Collector-ship.			1 2 0 0							
.....			0 14 2 0							
.....			1 2 0 0							
Judispore Estate, Shahabad, 1877-78.	14 1 1	Plant canes	1 4 2 11	Gur, jag-	11½	24	1-75	18-75 to 20-50	8-80	{ 1,380† 1,380† }
Judispore Estate, Shahabad, 1878-79.	18 10 4		1 6 1 5	Ditto	10½	22½	2-00			
Judispore Estate, Shahabad, 1879-80.	16 16 0		1 6 0 0	Rab	11½	22½	2-25 to 2-00	23-50 to 19-00	9-70 to 8-35	{ 1,675† 1,675† }

* Figures not reliable.

† From 11 acres ryots' plant taken in 87 different places. From ryots' cane about 2 ½ acres taken from rich opium land.

The 10th February 1880.

L. H. MYLNE.

**REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th JUNE 1882.**

GENERAL REMARKS.—More or less rain has continued to fall throughout the Madras Presidency, though still insufficient in one or two places. In Coorg the rain has been too heavy for agricultural purposes. From the Mysore State also good rain is reported.

There has also been rain in the Berars and throughout the Bombay Presidency proper, and in several districts the fall has been very heavy. Indications of the monsoon are also reported from the Central Provinces, where slight rain has occurred in some districts. British Burma has continued to receive rain in almost all districts. In Assam there has been too much rain in some parts. In Bengal good rain has fallen in all districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh good rain has occurred in two districts, and smaller quantities fell in most other places. In the Central India and Rajputana States showers are reported from several places. In the Punjab a little rain has occurred in three districts.

Excepting one or two limited tracts, where either more rain is required or too much has fallen at once, agricultural prospects seem on the whole to be favourable throughout the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, as well as in Mysore, in Coorg, and in Berar; and ploughing and sowing are progressing. Ploughing has also commenced in the Nizam's Territories and in the Central Provinces. In Assam ploughing and sowing continue, and in one district (Sylhet) a sudden rise of the rivers is endangering the late sown rice on the lowlands. In Bengal prospects are favourable in all districts; early rice and jute have already been sown; sugarcane and indigo are doing well; and ploughing and sowing for *kharif* crops are progressing rapidly. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sugarcane is being irrigated in parts, and preparation of land for the *kharif* has begun in a few districts. In the Punjab the outturn of the late *rabi* crops is being garnered in some districts, and in others *kharif* operations have begun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 7th)		
Bellary ...	1.05 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and sugarcane, outturn paddy below average, sugarcane average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool ...	.51 (average of ten stations).	Standing sugarcane and indigo suffering from want of water in parts; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	.56 (average of two stations).	Standing wet and dry crops thriving; small-pox, fever, and cholera prevalent; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna ...	.99 (average of eleven stations).	Fever, small-pox, and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease continues.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.70 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good where water available, withering elsewhere; harvest paddy, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; cholera and small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.78 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good, but <i>cholera</i> attacked by insects in parts; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield paddy below average, rest average; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	.46 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest chillies, outturn average.
Madura ...	.79 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	2.82 (average of fourteen stations).	Sowing first crop nearly over in parts; small-pox, cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	2.29	Ploughing and sowing progressing; fever prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 5th, 8 feet 11 inches against 10½ feet on corresponding date last year; small-pox in Kurrachee town; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 36, in Dadu 32 and 40, in Tatta 24, 46 and 48, and in Jati 20, 52 and 44 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...		River rising; <i>kharif</i> operations general throughout the district; hot winds with much dust still continue; nights cool; slight fever in three talukas; wheat 24, <i>juari</i> 45, <i>bajri</i> 40, red rice 34, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	1.46	Cholera—in Viramgaum 203 cases, 106 deaths, total 336 cases, 165 deaths; slight cholera in Sanand and Daskrohi; wheat 26 and <i>bajri</i> 29 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.87	Health good; <i>bajri</i> 30 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	3.90	Preparation for cultivation continues; cholera in Surat, 1 death; <i>juari</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Heavy rain in all talukas—average fall, 4.61; maximum Igat-puri, 9.64; minimum Kalwan, 1.64.	Small-pox at Trimbak; <i>bajri</i> 33½ and wheat 28½ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day, except on 1st; heavy from 2nd to 4th; rainfall of week, 18.47.	Total rainfall to date 18.61, being 16.29 above average; average abnormal temperature <i>nil</i> on 31st and 1st, 7° cool from 2nd to 4th, and 3° cool on 5th and 6th; vapour in air normal, except on 6th when it was excessive; storms on evening of 31st and from morning of 1st to morning of 4th; abnormal wind very strong from south-east from morning of 1st to morning of 3rd; wind normal on 5th and 6th; lightning on 31st, thunder and lightning on 3rd and 4th, and continued thunderstorm on the night of the 5th. <i>Bajri</i> 41½ and <i>juari</i> 55½ lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 36½ and <i>juari</i> 43½ lbs. per rupee.
Poona ...	Rain throughout district—maximum at Junar, 6.53; minimum at Purandhar, 2.19.	A flight of locusts passed through Nagar and Parner talukas; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. in Jhankhed, minimum 45 in Kopergaon; <i>juari</i> —maximum 84 in Jhankhed and minimum 54 in Kopergaon. Slight cattle-disease in Sholapur, Sangola, and Malsiras; cholera, 4 cases, 1 fatal in Karmala; damage by locusts to <i>bagayet</i> crops except in Borhi and Karmala; <i>juari</i> 72 lbs. 8 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. 23 tolas per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	3.00 to 4.00; rain fell in most parts of district.	More rain wanted in Kod and break desired in Dharwar and Bankapur talukas; sowing of <i>kharif</i> crops commenced; scarcity of drinking-water still felt in Kod; cholera and locusts disappeared; public health good; rice 22 and <i>juari</i> 54 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur ...	Slight rain throughout district; .45 in Sholapur; total rainfall 1.71.	Preparing ground and sowing monsoon crop on coast and above Ghât; sugarcane thriving; small-pox slight at Bhatkal, but continues at Sidapur and in some villages of Sirsi, 4 cases in Kumpta; fever slight in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12 seers, in district average 13½ seers per rupee; weather rainy and squally.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas—maximum at headquarters, 5.32; minimum at Hangal, .48.	Weather cloudy and oppressive; cholera in Navanagar, Gondal, Kotdasanjani, Vadia, and Jedpur; <i>bajri</i> 25 and <i>juari</i> 29 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 13.64; total, 14.74; Kumpta, 3.57; Sirsi, .64; Hallial, 1.84; rain fallen throughout district.	<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Kharif</i> preparations in general progress; rain throughout presidency proper, heavy in several districts, ranging from 12 to 22 inches in the Konkan; scarcity of drinking-water in one taluka of Dharwar; slight cattle-disease, fever, and small-pox continue in some places; locusts in Sholapur; cholera in Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, and parts of Kathiawar.
Rajkot ...	Thunderstorm with little rain on 1st and 2nd.	
Bengal—(June 6th)—		
Chittagong ...	5.61; heavy showers throughout the district.	Weather hot; transplanting of autumn rice going on; prospects of crops good; prices steady; cholera and small-pox continue.
Dacca ...	4.90	Jute, rice, and sugarcane growing fast; fields wet.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	1.05	Lands being prepared for autumn and winter crops; sowing of early rice and jute progressing; prices of common rice stationary; public health generally good; cholera abating in Barripur subdivision.
Moorsheadabad ...	2.11	Rain done much good; autumn crops promise well; harvesting of spring rice still going on; sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Rajshahye ...	1.44	Prospects of rice and jute promising; spring rice being harvested, outturn fair; cutting of <i>sesamum</i> begun; a few cases of cholera and fever reported.
Burdwan ...	0.83; rain heavy at Kálná and Kátwá, and slight at Ráni-ganj.	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera increasing.
Rungpore ...	6.90	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagalpur ...	0.78	Ploughing going on; prospects much improved by rain; cholera abated.
Purneah ...	2.50	Prospects favourable; sowing of autumn crops progressing; public health better.
Patna ...	0.92	Sowing of rice and autumn crops going on; cholera still prevalent in Barrh and Behar subdivisions, and small-pox in the latter.
Darbhanga ...	2.28	Prospects of crops very good; cholera abating in some and increasing in other places, bad near railway.
Hazáribágh ...	2.20	Weather hot and cloudy; late rain has done much good in aiding ploughing operations; general health good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in the interior.
Cuttack ...	1.03	Ploughing and sowing in progress; cholera prevalent.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain in all the districts during the week; prospects favourable; ploughing and sowing progressing rapidly; early rice and jute were already sown, and sugarcane, <i>china</i> , and indigo doing well; <i>china</i> ready for harvest; harvesting of spring rice continues, with fair average outturn; public health improved; cholera and small-pox generally much abated.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 6th) ...	0.8 in Chandansi; 0.6 in Benares.	Heavy duststorm followed by rain on the 1st, causing considerable damage to trees and houses, weather since cloudy and close; rain appears to be imminent; sugarcane being irrigated; health of man and cattle generally good; few cases of cholera reported in the city and in pargana Narwan; markets well supplied with food-grains; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Cawnpore (June 6th) ...	Average rainfall over 0.6.	Rain beneficial to sugarcane and indigo; outturn of extra crops good; fever continues; prices slightly risen.
Allahabad („ 7th) ...	Showers in five tahsils during the week; to-day monsoon apparently broken; heavy rain since 5 A.M., with thunder.	Great heat; clouds gathering during the last three days, which culminated in to-day's rain; cholera increasing, chiefly north of Ganges; city healthy; cattle in good health; prices rising.
Gorakhpur („ 6th) ...	0.8; storm and rain on the night of the 4th.	Weather sultry; cholera slightly increased; field operations progressing; prices steady.
Jhānsi („ 5th) ...	Occasional light showers.	Heat excessive; thunderstorm at Sadr on the 4th; prices rising; small-pox in pargana Jhānsi, health otherwise good; cattle-disease is reported from pargana Mau.
Agra („ 6th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Fever and small-pox continue in city and three parganas; general health good; indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „) ...	High east wind last night with a little rain.	Very sultry; health of man and cattle good; prices still rising.
Bareilly („ „) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sky cloudy and rain threatening; people and cattle in good condition.
Meerut („ „) ...	Slight rain on 3rd, with duststorm.	Weather hot, wind changing almost daily from east to west; health of man and cattle good; supplies sufficient; exports from Ghaziabad to Delhi and Sardhana to Cawnpore; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „) ...	Good rain last evening.	Weather cool; measles in some places; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „) ...	0.4 at Sadr; slight shower at Maliabad.	Wind easterly, with occasional storms; prices rising; cholera is reported from the city and the interior, a fatal case occurred in the cantonment.
Rae Bareli („ 5th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Heat great, wind variable—one day east, another west; heavy clouds; cholera and cattle-disease reported from three tahsils; prices rising.
Partabgarh („ 6th) ...	Rain fell on 1st and again on the 5th.	Field being manured for <i>kharif</i> sowings; weather cool; prices steady; cholera increasing.
Sitapur („ „) ...	1.2; rain on the night of the 5th; 0.2 at Biswan.	
Fyzabad („ „) ...	Slight rain on Sunday at Sadr.	Sugarcane being irrigated; fields for <i>kharif</i> crops under preparation; cholera reported in the interior.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain in Allahabad and Kumaun, smaller quantities fell in most other districts, which have benefited indigo and sugarcane; wind variable, with occasional storms; <i>kharif</i> sowings have commenced; prices rising in Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhānsi, and Farukhabad, elsewhere stationary; cholera is reported from Benares, Fyzabad, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli and is increasing in Gorakhpur, Allahabad, and Partabgarh; some small-pox in Agra and Moradabad, and cattle-disease in Kumaun and Jhānsi.		
Punjab—(June 6th)		
Delhi ...	.70	Health fair; small-pox continues in city; slight rise in prices of wheat and gram.
Hissar ...	No rain	Heat intense; sporadic small-pox at Hansi; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.40	Health fair; prices of food-grains rising, especially wheat and gram.
Jullundur ...	.10	Health good; sugarcane sown; prices rising.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; grain nearly housed; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Health good; rinderpest abating; prices falling.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Health good; crops being garnered; prices rising.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; crops being harvested; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> crops being housed; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops cut and removed; health good; prices fluctuating.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Umballa, and Jullundur districts; health of the province generally good; prices of food-grains fluctuating.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (June 7th) ...	Some rain	Weather cool and cloudy; ground being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings.
Jubbulpore ...		Weather cloudy and oppressive, <i>kharif</i> ploughings continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent; wheat 19 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor (June 5th) ...	*	Weather hot, cloudy, and stormy; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> ; prices rising; health good.
Seoni ...	.23	Weather cloudy; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent; prices slightly risen.
Khandwa (June 6th) ...	.29	Weather close and cloudy; <i>kharif</i> preparations in progress; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary; wheat 14, <i>juari</i> 22½, and rice 11½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	Sharp shower on 5th	Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; rice 9, wheat 14½, and <i>juari</i> 22 seers per rupee.
Raipur (June 3rd) ...	.70	Weather cloudy, with occasional duststorms; rice sowings progressing; health good; rice 35½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>contd.</i>		
Sambalpur (June 1st)	45	Weather sultry, with thunderstorms; <i>khari</i> lands being prepared; public health good; rice 52 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in most districts; weather cloudy, with indications of approaching monsoon; <i>khari</i> ploughing general; public health improving; cholera and small-pox still prevalent in few districts; prices easy.
British Burma— (June 3rd)		
Akyab ...	1.67	Total rainfall 14.75; four fresh cases of small-pox in Akyab town; cattle-disease severe in Naaf.
Rangoon ...	2.73	Total rainfall 12.19; public health good.
Bassein ...	2.26	Total rainfall 11.83; one death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	0.70	Total rainfall 5.34; one death from cholera in Prome town and a few cases in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...		One case of cholera in Gyaing Salween, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease continues in three townships; ploughing commenced.
Toungoo ...	2.58	Total rainfall 12.65; small-pox in town and district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Small-pox in Toungoo; cholera in Thayetmyo, some scattered cases in a few other districts, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in Akyab and Amherst.
Assam—(June 7th)		
Gauhati ...	1.98	Weather very hot; prospects of crops good; cholera abating.
Sylhet ...	8.50	Sudden rise of rivers jeopardises the late sown <i>amun</i> in low lands; cultivation proceeding rapidly; tea doing well; cattle-disease, cholera, and small-pox about.
Cachar ...	7.46	Weather changeable; incessant rainfall except on 5th and 6th, when the heat was very great; sowing of crops continues; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; 5 cases of cholera from Silchar, 3 from Lakhimpur, 6 from Halakhandi, and 2 from Kotgora reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1.15	Weather hot; prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy good; ploughing for <i>sali</i> paddy; cattle-disease still reported; public health good, except a few cases of small-pox in the North Lakhimpur subdivision.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 7th)		
Bangalore ...	23	High winds prevailing and weather monsoonish; crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health good; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...		Monsoon apparently broken very quietly; standing crops in good condition; prospects fair; prices unaltered.
Mercara ...	10.90	Monsoon set in on 2nd instant; rain in the week too heavy for agricultural operations; prospects are good; public health is good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen more or less throughout the Mysore State; crops are in good condition and agricultural operations are progressing; prices are favourable; public health good; cholera decreasing in Mysore town.
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 7th)		
Amráoti ...	1.20	Ploughing operations continue; wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...		Weather warm and cloudy; land under preparation.
Hyderabad (June 7th) ...		Ground being prepared for coming <i>khari</i> crops; scarcity of water and fodder is still felt in places; guinea-worm, fever, and cattle-disease prevail in a few talukas; prices of wheat 16, rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 21½, yellow <i>juari</i> 26½, and <i>tur</i> 26½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 7th)		
Indore ...	1.46	A good shower has fallen; health good; prices easy.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Heat intense; health good; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	21	Sky cloudy; health good.
Rutlam ...		No report received.
Neemuch ...	15	Cholera has disappeared; weather hot and high winds; prices rising.
Goona ...	No rain	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	42	Weather hot; health good.
Agar ...		Weather cloudy and hot; health good.
Nowgong ...	38	Weather hot; public health good; small-pox prevalent.
Manpur ...		Weather cloudy and hot, with occasional high wind; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 7th)	0.46	Close and sultry weather; slightly foggy.
Sirohi (" 4th)		Tanks and wells fail; health good; high wind prevails.
Marwar (" 2nd)		Plenty water in tanks and wells; health good; weather very hot; wind variable; clear sky; prices rising slowly; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested.
Meywar (" 3rd)	Slight shower	Tanks and wells fair; health good; ploughing commenced; cholera in district; weather sultry.
Haroti (" ")	Deoli, '09; Kotah, '05	Some deaths from vomiting and purging among workpeople at Panwar near Deoli, but disease stated not to be cholera; weather stormy, and wind generally westerly; water low; prices still rising.
Jhallawar (May 31st)	0.04	Small-pox still lingering; weather sultry; tanks and wells low.
Ajmere (June 6th)	0.12	Heat increasing; fever and diarrhoea.
Jeypore ...		No report received.
Bhustpore ...		No report received.
Ulwur (June 6th)		Health good; prices stationary; weather cooler.
Nepal—(June 2nd)		
Katmandu ...	4.58	Weather cool and cloudy; rain intermittent.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BESTOWAL OF HONORARY RANK OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER ON SELECTED CIVIL UPPER SUBORDINATES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 782-800G., dated 1st June 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of improving the social status of deserving Civil Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department, by conferring on them some distinction similar to that enjoyed by Military Upper Subordinates. Deserving men of this latter class are rewarded by having Honorary Commissions conferred on them, but there is no corresponding distinction given to Civil Upper Subordinates. Applications, which have from time to time been received from local authorities, have led the Governor General in Council to believe that the bestowal of the Honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on deserving Civil Upper Subordinates will be highly appreciated by those on whom it is conferred; also that the hope of attaining to the position will have a good effect on the Upper Subordinate class generally. In this view it has been decided to confer the Honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on selected Civil Upper Subordinates under the following rules:—

- i.—The proportion of Civil Upper Subordinates on whom the distinction of Honorary Assistant Engineer is conferred may be 6 per cent. of their total number on each list with an addition of one for any fraction. The promotions will be made by Local Governments and Administrations, but in the Military Works and Railway Branches, by the Government of India, in the Military Department on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Military Works, and in the Public Works Department on the recommendation of the Director General of Railways.
- ii.—The selections for the Honorary distinction must be confined to the grades of Sub-Engineers.
- iii.—The subordinates promoted as above will be borne as substantive on the list of Upper Subordinates, and in India on the list of Engineers of the grade to which they are appointed, with the words "Honorary rank" in the column of remarks. The promotion being

purely Honorary, and given solely with the view of improving the social status of the recipient, the pay and other allowances of Honorary Assistant Engineers will be those of their substantive Departmental rank.

The honorary promotion need not necessarily be accompanied by any change of duty.

2. Similarly, the same proportion of Civil Accountants may be selected from the 1st and 2nd grades for honorary promotion to Assistant Examiners. These promotions will be made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Accountant General, except in Madras and Bombay, where those Governments may make the promotions.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, 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, Rajputana, and Beluchistan.

* The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The Director General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information and guidance.

Also to the Military Department, for communication to Inspector General of Military Works.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 24.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 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.

for the following reasons: It will be remembered that under the Act of 1881 the dangerous quality of petroleum is ascertained by a certain chemical test, which is described in the schedule to the Act, and is commonly known as Abel's test. Now, Professor Abel has recently advised the Secretary of State that conditions of climate make the test provided by the Act of 1881—his own test be it remembered—so uncertain as to be inapplicable in India. That is a very serious statement, and it is one which appears to shake the scientific foundations on which the Act of 1881 rests; and, if it is to be accepted as sound, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Act of 1881 is unsuitable, and ought to be amended as soon as possible. Under these circumstances, and in order to meet certain cases which, as it was alleged, involved considerable hardship under the existing law, the Secretary of State suggested the expediency of passing forthwith a short temporary measure admitting petroleum on certificates granted at the port of departure. In deference to this suggestion, and to the opinion of the eminent scientific authority on which it was based, we prepared and introduced the present measure.

"It will be observed that this measure is temporary, provisional, and, above all things, permissive. It is temporary, as it is contemplated that it shall, after passing, continue in force only until the first day of January, 1883, or until such later date as the Governor General in Council may by notification direct. It is, on the face of it, provisional, as it is only intended to make provision for what is to be done pending certain further scientific inquiries considered necessary. Finally, it is permissive, as it does not come into operation of its own force, but merely enables the Governor General in Council to accept certain tests other than those provided by the Act of 1881, if on inquiry he is satisfied that they are sufficient.

"Further than that we were not prepared to go. We thought that we might with safety go so far, not intending to bring the Act into operation at once, but merely to take power to modify the Act in such a way as should be found suitable if on enquiry it was considered expedient to do so. Notwithstanding the passing of the Act, we should still have had to decide in our executive capacity what effect should be given to it. However, various representations have been made to us; we are instituting further inquiry, and, on the whole, we think it expedient not to proceed, even legislatively, with the measure in such a way as to produce the appearance of undue hurry; and in particular we are anxious to consult and obtain the opinion of such bodies as the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. I shall, therefore, only move that the Bill be taken into consideration, and I do not propose to move that the rules for the conduct of business be in any way suspended.

"The Bill will be published in the ordinary course."

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said:—"I merely wish to say that I entirely approve of the postponement of this measure. It deals with a question which is new to myself, and possibly to other Members of Council. I think that, before it is passed into law, both this Council and the public should have some further time to consider its provisions."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Bill be passed.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th June, 1882.

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

SIMLA;
The 7th June, 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th JUNE 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon has been progressing rapidly up the western coast, and most of the provinces which usually benefit thereby have received rain: thus the Bombay Presidency, part of the Nizam's Territories, the Berars, part of the Central Provinces, and the Central India and Rajputana States record more or less heavy rainfalls. From the Bay of Bengal the monsoon is now gaining strength, and more or less rain has fallen in all parts of Orissa and the Central Provinces districts bordering thereon, as well as in all parts of Bengal proper and Behar (excepting the Patna district and Durbhunga). British Burma, too, has received heavy rain. In Southern India the rains have continued heavy in Coorg, on the Malabar Coast, and in Travancore, and fair in the greater part of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State. In the Mulnad portion of Mysore, however, the fall has been heavy.

In Assam the southern districts continue to receive heavy rainfall, and other parts comparatively less. In the North-Western Provinces slight rain has again fallen in nearly every district; and in the Punjab four districts have had rain.

General prospects are favourable throughout the country; crops where on the ground are doing well; and ploughing and sowing almost everywhere are progressing satisfactorily. These operations are, however, retarded somewhat in parts of the Mysore State and in some of the southern districts of Bombay by too much rain. In the Madras Presidency two districts need more rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 14th)		
Bellary ...	67 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and sugarcane, yield of paddy below average, of sugarcane average; small-pox and fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	42 (average of six stations).	Standing sugarcane and indigo suffering from want of water in parts; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	87 (average of ten stations).	Standing (wet and dry) crops thriving; small-pox, fever, and cholera prevalent; cattle-disease exists.
Kistna ...	81 (average of nine stations).	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	38 (average of two stations).	Standing crops good where water available; agricultural operations progressing; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	84 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good, but cholera slightly attacked by insects in parts; harvest cholera and gingelly, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	27 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest gingelly and chillies, outturn average.
Madura ...	56 (average of five stations).	Standing crops fair; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	20.82 (average of fourteen stations).	Sowing of first crops nearly over in parts; small-pox, cholera, and fever in parts.
Travancore ...	7.26	Ploughing and sowing nearly over; fever slightly prevalent. General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 14th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	Weather cloudy and sultry; river at Kotri on 12th 13½ feet, same as on corresponding date last year; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in Ghorabari; rice planting going on in Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions; water much wanted in Mirpur Botoro and Sujawal talukas; some damage to crops in Khathatappa by crabs and turtles; wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 40 and 30, in Sehwan 28, 48 and 48, in Ghorabari 16, 48 and 48, and in Sujawal 18, 48 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain on 8th at Tandabago, 1.10.	River rising steadily; kharif operations general; hot winds still continue; wheat 24, jvari 44, bajri 41, red rice 34, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	(Vide remark column, which apparently includes rainfall of the week under report.)	Total rainfall 6.56; cholera—in Viramgaum 192 cases, 83 deaths, in Sanand 7 cases, 2 deaths, in Dhakroi 58 cases, 17 deaths; ploughing commenced; wheat 26 and bajri 29 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	3.57	Total rainfall 4.44; sowings of rice commenced in Nausari; slight cholera in parts of Kari division; bajri 29 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	4.26	Total rainfall 8.16; sowing commenced in places; 3 cholera deaths in Surat; jvari 35 and nagli 32 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Average rainfall, 3.09; Nasik, 4.85; Igatpuri, 12.65; minimum in Yeola, 2.55.	Weather wet and windy; small-pox in Trimbak; bajri 33 and wheat 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day except on 9th; heavy on 11th; total of week 5.74.	Total rainfall to date 24.35, being 16.27 above average; abnormal temperature 2° cool from 7th to 10th, 5° cool on the 11th and 12th, and 3° cool on 13th; vapour in air in excess of normal on 7th, afterwards normal; gale on 11th and 12th; wind normal on 7th and 8th; abnormal wind strong from south-east on 9th and 10th, and from south-west from 11th to 13th; lightning and thunder on 11th.
Poona ...	Rain throughout district; maximum 4.36 at Indapur; minimum 1.05 at Purandhar.	Sowing operations progressing; <i>bajri</i> 41½ and <i>juari</i> 55½ lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 36½ and <i>juari</i> 43½ lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain throughout the Collectorate—maximum at Jhamkhed, 6.09; minimum at Rahuri, 1.55.	Sowing of rain crops commenced in Nagar, Shrigonda, Sangamner, and Akola; large flight of locusts visited Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Parner; slight cattle-disease in Nagar and Newasa; cholera in Parner, 10 attacks, 2 deaths; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 45 in Kopergaon; <i>juari</i> —maximum 84 in Jhamkhed, minimum 44 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	Maximum rain in Sholapur, 11.40; minimum in Mal-siras, 3.50; good rain throughout.	No fresh cholera cases; <i>juari</i> 72 lbs. 9 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 53 lbs. 33 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas—maximum in Hangal, 6.40; minimum in Rannibennur, 1.45.	Break desired in Dharwar, Bankapur, Hangal, Kalghatgi, and Kod, where sowing is retarded; public health good; rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...		No report received.
Rajkot ...	.65	Weather cloudy; cholera in Nawanagar, Gondal, Dhrol, Kotdasangam, Jetpur, Bagura and Junagad; <i>bajri</i> 25 and <i>juari</i> 28 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain throughout Presidency proper, heavy in the south, retarding sowing operations; slight fever and cattle-disease continue in a few districts; flights of locusts in Ahmednagar and Satara; cholera in Belgaum, Kaladgi, Satara, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, and parts of Kathiawar; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(June 14th)—		
Chittagong ...	Rain all over the district, 3.63.	Weather seasonable; transplanting progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; cattle-disease prevalent in some localities; prices somewhat higher.
Dacca ...	0.95; rain commenced on 12th.	Weather stormy; crops progressing as before; spring rice harvest estimated at 14 annas.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	5.34	Lands being prepared for early and winter rice and other crops; sowing in low lands progressing; late rain has done much good; prices of common rice stationary; health good.
Moorshedabad ...	1.30	Prospects of crops favourable; early rice still being sown in some places; elsewhere young plants flourishing; lands being prepared for winter sowings; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1.06	Weather cloudy and showery; prospects of paddy and jute favourable; <i>sesamum</i> being cut; cholera and fever still reported; weather virulent.
Burdwan ...	1.05; general rain	Cultivation going on well; prospects favourable; health fair.
Rungpore ...	0.67	Prospects of crops favourable; sowing of winter rice going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	1.01	Prospects good; paddy being sown; lands being prepared for sowing autumn crops; general health good, though many cases of cholera reported from Uinulpur.
Purneah ...	0.40	Crops improved by rain, especially indigo; weather, mixed sunshine and cloud, favourable; weeding and sowing of winter rice proceeding; health improved; cattle-disease reported towards south-east; rivers rising.
Patna ...	Nil	Clouds threatening; rice and other autumn crops sowing proceeding; <i>china</i> and sugarcane doing well; cholera prevalent in Behar and Barrh sub-divisions and small-pox in Behar.
Durbhunga ...	Nil	Weather cool, east wind with clouds; crop prospects good; cholera abating fast in many places, but still bad in Tajpur.
Hazáribágh ...	2.60	Weather cloudy and showery for last three days; ploughing and sowing continue; a few small-pox cases still reported, health otherwise good; cattle-disease reported.
Cuttack ...	4.65	Rain proved beneficial; sowing still progressing; rivers in flood; cholera disappearing. <i>General Remarks.</i> —More or less rain in all parts of the province during the week except in Patna and Durbhunga; prospects everywhere very favourable; early rice, jute, and other autumn crops being sown; early sowings doing well; sowing of winter rice also commenced in some districts; sugarcane, indigo, and other crops in the ground progressing; spring rice harvest almost finished, general outturn good; cholera much diminished; sporadic cases of small-pox and cattle-disease still reported from a few districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 13th) ...	Benares, .20; Chandauli, .40; no rain in Gungapur.	Weather burning; week hot, with heavy clouds; no agricultural operations in progress save irrigation of sugarcane; health of men and cattle generally good, though isolated cases of cholera are reported in city and in mauza Salempur and tahsil Chandauli; bazars well supplied with food-grains; prices rising slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Cawnpore		No report received.
Allahabad (June 14th)	Rain has fallen all over district.	Sky cloudy, heavy rain evidently impending; cholera decreasing in district, city continues healthy; a little cattle-disease, but not serious; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur (" 13th)		Great heat prevails; weather cloudy, but little rain; cholera continues; ploughing in progress; prices slightly risen.
Jhānsi (" 12th)	16 rain fell last night, and more is expected.	Ploughing commenced; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox amongst children is reported in pargana Jhānsi, otherwise public health is good; a few cases of cattle-disease in three parganas.
Agra (" 13th)	Rain in all parganas, from 10 to 3.60.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced; fever and small-pox continue in city and three parganas; general health good; prices rising.
Bareilly (" ")	Rain set in on 11th, with general fall of 2.00.	Weather now clearing up; sowings have begun.
Meerut (" ")	Meerut, .50; Ludhiana, .70; Ghaziabad, .70; Mowana, .80; Bagpat, .90; Hapur, .90.	Weather excessively sultry till Saturday, when a violent storm at night cooled the air, sky again clear, with west winds; health good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")	Some rain	Weather cloudy; some measles and small-pox of mild type; cattle-disease continues; prices rising slightly.
Lucknow (" ")	A few showers	Wind easterly; weather cloudy and close; markets well supplied; prices rising; cholera increasing in city.
Partabgarh (" ")	Rain fell at Khunda on 7th and 11th; the rains appear to have regularly set in.	Prices steady; ploughing commenced; cholera continues about the same.
Sitapur (" ")	No rain beyond slight sprinkles.	Weather often cloudy; winds generally easterly but variable.
Fyzabad (" ")	.80	Sugarcane being irrigated; sowing of <i>dhan</i> and <i>khoda</i> commenced; cholera decreasing.
Rae Bareilly (" 12th)		Weather cloudy and sultry, wind shift, mostly from the east; cholera in two tahsils; prices slightly rising.
Farukhabad (" 13th)	Slight showers in four tahsils.	Sky still cloudy; health of men and cattle good; prices fallen slightly.
General Remarks. —Some rain fell in nearly every district, varying from slight showers to 8.40; <i>kharif</i> ploughing and sowing begun; markets well supplied, but prices rising slightly; cholera continues in Behares, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareilly and Partabgarh, has increased in Lucknow, and decreased in Allahabad and Fyzabad; cattle-disease prevalent in Kumaun, a few cases reported from Allahabad and Jhānsi.		
Punjab—(June 18th)		
Delhi	1.4	Health fair; prices stationary.
Hissar	Rain required	Weather stormy; small-pox continues at Hansi; prices stationary.
Umballa	No rain	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; health fair; prices gradually rising.
Jullundur	About 1.6	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar	No rain	Grain garnered; health fair; prices steady.
Sialkot	Slight rain	Health good; prices falling.
Lahore	No rain	Weather cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	No rain	<i>Eabi</i> crops harvested; health good; prices of grain and barley gradually rising.
Mooltan	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> sowings still in progress; health good; slight rise in the price of barley.
Rawalpindi	4.3	Crops being garnered; health generally good; prices slightly fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Peshawar	No rain	Health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur	4.41	High winds; <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	6.19	Weather cloudy and cool; cholera and small-pox prevalent; rice 12 and wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Baugor (June 12th)	Slight rain	Weather close; land for <i>kharif</i> still under preparation; prices rising; health good.
Khandwa (" 14th)	6.03	Weather cloudy and stormy; <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary; wheat 14 and <i>juari</i> 22½ seers per rupee.
Seconi	5.12	Cholera and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease abating; prices risen; rice 13 and wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Mechinagar (June 18th)	3.94	<i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced; small-pox prevalent; rice 9, wheat 14, and <i>juari</i> 24 seers per rupee.
Bilaspur (" 10th)	4.95	Rice sowings carried on briskly; health good; prices stationary; rice 35½ and wheat 30 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—<i>contd.</i>		
Sambalpur (June 8th)	60	Weather cloudy and showery; rice-fields under preparation; health good; rice 49 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy and pleasant, with heavy rain in most districts; preparations for <i>kharij</i> sowings continue; cholera and small-pox abating; prices easy.
British Burma— (June 10th)		
Akyab	10.94	Total rainfall 25.69; 2 deaths from small-pox in town, disease still slightly prevalent in one township, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease severe in two townships.
Rangoon	2.63	Total rainfall 14.82; 1 death from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein	11.87	Total rainfall 23.70; public health good; a few deaths from cattle-disease in two townships.
Prome	2.61	Total rainfall 7.95; no deaths from cholera in Prome town, but a few deaths in district.
Amherst (Moulmein)	16.19	Total rainfall 39.75; public health good; cattle-disease has abated in one township, continues in another.
Toungoo	2.29	Total rainfall 14.94; seven deaths from small-pox in town, but no fresh cases, otherwise public health good; twelve deaths from cattle-disease in one township. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Small-pox is slightly prevalent in Akyab and Toungoo, and cholera more or less in a few places; public health is, generally good; cattle-disease is severe in Akyab; prevalent in Amherst and a few other districts; ploughing has become general.
Assam—(June 14th)		
Gauhati	34	Weather very hot, but has cooled down during the last two days; more rain wanted; prospects of crops continue favourable; cholera abated.
Sylhet	6.64	Cultivation proceeding; <i>amun</i> pretty well sown; <i>murali</i> nearly all sown; <i>aus</i> a little sown; <i>sali</i> nurseries mostly ready; cholera still reported; tea doing well.
Cachar	8.92	Days hot and sultry, nights rainy; more than half of <i>dumali</i> and <i>murali</i> crops sown; 2 cases of cholera reported from Lakhimpur; common rice 26½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh	0.47	Weather hot; prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy good; ploughing for <i>sali</i> paddy in progress; cattle-disease still reported; public health good, except a few cases of small-pox in the North Lakhimpur sub-division and a few cases of cholera in the Sadr sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 14th)		
Bangalore	42	Drizzling rain at intervals; young sugarcane in good condition; <i>ponji</i> ready; <i>karka</i> , gingelly, and lamp-oil seeds and ground-nuts sown in places; prospects favourable; no material change in prices.
Mysore	1.50	Light monsoon, with high winds; standing crops in good condition; prices fair.
Mercara	29.29	Rain heavy and continuous during the week; the Canvery, with its tributaries, in full flood; vacancies in coffee estates being filled up by transplantation; prospects of season good; health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen throughout the Mysore State; agricultural operations retarded in the Malnad owing to excessive rainfall; 4.54 inches at Hassan, above 3.39 inches at Chickmagalur; crops in good condition; prospects good; prices satisfactory; public health generally good; cholera continues slightly in the Yedattore and Ashtagram taluks of Mysore district.
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 14th)		
Amraoti	2.91	Cotton sowing commenced; prices—wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola	1.03	Weather warm; cotton sowing begun.
Hyderabad	1.82	Total rainfall from 1st January 5 inches; ground for coming <i>kharij</i> crop being still prepared; tanks have received small quantity of water; high south-west winds prevail; health in general improving; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24½, yellow <i>juari</i> 29, and <i>tur</i> 28½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 14th)		
Indore	8.04	The monsoon has regularly set in; health good and prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)	70	Health good.
Batna	32	Public health good.
Batlam		No report received.
Neemuch	15	Public health good.
Goona	1.29	Weather cloudy; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Bhopal	1.06	Storms from south-west; ploughing for <i>kharij</i> active; health good.
Agar		More rain required for sowing; health good.
Nowgong	1.11	Severe thunderstorm on 3rd; health good.
Manpur	6.75	Sowing of <i>wheat</i> commenced; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 14th)	2.02	Weather close, sultry, cloudy, and foggy.
Sirohi (" 11th)	20	Tanks and wells fair; health good; great storm on 7th.
Marwar		No report received.
Meywar (June 10th)	1.41	Tanks, wells, and health good; ploughing commenced; monsoon burst on 3rd; thunderstorms daily.
Harowti (" ")	Deoli, 10; Kotah, 1.24; Shahpura, 88.	Weather cloudy, close; heat great; health good, but indifferent in some villages about Deoli; some cholera cases reported.
Jhallawar (" 7th)	52	Small-pox still continues.
Ajmere (" 13th)	12	Sickness about.—2 cases of cholera in Ajmere and cases reported in villages around.
Jeypore (" ")	57	Weather cloudy; easterly winds; few sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in districts, otherwise health good.
Bhurlpore		No report received.
Ulwur (June 14th)	Good rain on 11th	<i>Kharij</i> sowings commenced; health good.
Nepal—(June 9th)		
Katmandu	90	Weather hot and close.

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



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 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.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.		ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
		WEST.								EAST.									
		VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA BANGCOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.	
		No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.			Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent		2,228	9,308 6	80	246 8	80	143 6	4,456	18,738 4	16	33 15	688	1,085 7	147	409 13	362	549 4	1,669	3,576 11
Received		3,884	14,158 13	109	855 11	45	166 6	3,001	11,963 13	9	19 13	646	1,932 3	220	638 2	...	...	1,616	3,155 5
TOTAL		5,110	23,467 8	189	601 14	75	309 11	7,457	28,702 1	24	53 12	1,332	3,017 10	367	1,047 15	362	549 4	3,285	6,732 0
TRANSIT.																			
From East to West—																			
Received {	Via Madras	157	539 4	1	4 6	5	18 6	3,652	14,823 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,815	15,385 11
	" Bangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Paumben	53	205 5	...	...	1	3 12	442	1,234 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,443 4
From West to East—																			
Sent {	Via Madras	1,461	5,870 12	43	151 2	4	12 7	2,239	8,953 14	12	25 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,759	15,013 5
	" Bangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Paumben	228	803 8	6	16 1	1	3 8	168	643 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,466 13
From West to East—																			
Via Bombay and Karachi.		...	...	...	...	1	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 0
Via Karachi and Bombay.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From East to West—																			
Via Paumben		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	260 6	5	14 0	...	...	...	73
" Madras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	253 6	58
TOTAL		1,899	7,418 13	49	171 11	12	41 1	6,502	25,671 9	12	25 2	68	260 6	5	14 0	...	...	58	253 6
GRAND TOTAL																		26,796	95,337 8

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

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBERS.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { Via Teheran	2,884	2,226	5,110	47.76	32.77	39.83
" Turkey	109	80	189	1.80	1.18	1.47
" Persian Gulf via Karachi	45	30	75	0.75	0.44	0.58
RED SEA Via Suez	3,001	4,456	7,457	49.69	65.61	58.12
TOTAL	6,039	6,792	12,831	100.00	100.00	100.00

OF INDIA.
ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1882.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Miller (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Eleusine Sorghum</i> .						Bulrush Miller (Jowar), <i>Pennisetum Spicata</i> .					
		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.		
MADRAS.	Ganjam	11	13	14	11	14	11	...	...	...	17	13	17	13	17	13	19	10	19	10	19	8	23	13	23	3	25	6	22	13	23	13	29	11			
	Vizagapatam	11	0	5	0	17	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	15	11	11	5	11	3	16	14	23	13	23	3	25	6	22	13	23	13	29	11			
	Godavary	10	13	9	14	11	11	...	...	...	14	13	15	13	13	14	18	0	18	0	18	0	29	13	23	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kistna	14	11	14	3	15	2	...	...	...	17	5	16	11	17	8	17	14	17	14	17	14	18	11	18	3	27	0	...	...	...	...	...				
	Nellore	14	6	14	6	12	10	...	...	...	15	13	15	13	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	33	10	38	6	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Cuddapah	14	11	16	3	15	6	...	...	...	12	6	12	0	11	8	14	2	13	11	12	14	30	0	30	13	30	0	30	6	31	14	33	5			
	Anantapur	14	6	14	6	11	8	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	13	14	16	3	16	3	15	2	33	0	33	0	39	2	18	13	18	13	18	13			
	Bellary	18	3	17	5	18	3	...	...	...	12	5	12	5	13	6	13	8	13	8	14	10	33	0	33	0	31	26	5	26	5	33	14				
	Hunnool	15	3	14	10	12	11	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	13	11	13	11	6	32	3	32	3	35	10	27	8	28	11	33	11			
	Madrass	10	11	10	13	9	2	...	...	...	14	3	14	10	13	11	15	13	16	3	14	14	24	8	24	8	21	10	26	6	26	6	23	6			
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	North Arcot	11	14	11	6	11	0	...	...	...	17	3	15	14	16	13	18	13	17	5	18	13	34	10	34	10	23	11	30	8	31	...	5	30			
	South Arcot	10	2	9	6	9	6	...	...	...	16	2	17	0	15	11	18	6	18	6	17	2	33	10	33	10	26	14	27	11	29	5	30	8			
	Tanjore	11	0	10	5	11	0	...	...	...	17	13	17	13	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	3	38	3	31	13	31	14	34	3	32	5			
	Trichinopoly	9	10	9	14	11	3	...	...	...	16	10	16	10	16	10	17	0	17	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Madura	13	5	13	5	13	10	...	...	...	15	8	15	8	14	11	16	8	17	6	15	3	29	3	29	14	25	14	32	5	29	6	27	3			
	Tinnevely	0	3	0	3	8	14	...	...	...	15	14	15	14	13	14	16	13	16	13	14	6	24	6	26	2	29	10	35	0	35	0	35	3			
Coimbatore	13	2	14	13	15	10	...	...	...	14	13	15	5	16	3	15	6	15	13	17	3	24	6	26	2	29	10	35	0	35	0	35	3				
Nilgiris	*	9	14	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	*	9	10	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	26	2	29	10	35	0	35	0	35	3				
Salem	13	10	13	10	12	13	...	...	...	15	0	15	8	14	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	27	5	29	2	25	8	22	14	22	14	21	10				
South Canara	10	5	10	5	10	5	...	...	...	9	11	10	11	8	11	13	11	14	11	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Malabar	7	3	9	0	10	2	...	...	...	15	3	15	6	15	13	15	13	16	3	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10	7	10	4	11	4	16	14	18	0	19	2	7	10	7	11	7	4	12	2	12	10	11	7	17	13	18	4	21	4	14	10	17	3	19	8
	Ahmednabad	12	8	13	0	16	4	...	...	21	0	33	0	6	8	5	8	4	8	0	8	0	13	4	17	0	19	0	32	0	14	8	15	8	26	0	
	Kaira	11	7	11	7	13	5	20	0	20	0	29	1	9	2	9	2	8	14	14	9	14	9	13	5	16	0	20	0	22	14	14	0	14	0	20	0
	Surat	13	6	13	6	13	10	5	6	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	13	8	5	8	5	15	9	15	9	18	13	11	13	11	13	17	13	18		
	Broach	12	5	12	5	16	0	...	...	...	9	6	10	10	8	14	12	9	12	13	11	6	15	4	18	10	18	10	15	0	16	6	16	0	0		
	Tanna (Salsette)	10	5	10	5	11	11	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	6	14	11	4	11	4	11	4	18	10	18	10	15	0	16	6	16	0	0	0			
	Colaba (Alibag)	10	0	10	0	12	0	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	6	12	15	8	16	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Khandesh (Dhulin)	14	9	16	5	20	5	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	7	4	10	15	10	15	12	12	24	10	25	8	23	14	20	4	21	9	25	8			
	Nasik	15	8	15	8	17	0	...	...	...	9	11	9	11	8	13	6	13	9	10	8	26	4	27	6	34	8	23	4	23	4	23	1	27	4		
	Ahmednagar	12	10	19	13	13	13	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	9	13	12	4	13	4	13	4	32	15	23	15	26	2	18	6	19	11	20	11			
	Poona	13	2	15	3	18	2	...	...	...	11	6	10	15	13	2	12	1	11	5	14	7	32	12	32	5	36	4	23	3	26	3	31	4			
	Sholapur	13	2	15	3	18	2	...	...	...	8	8	7	0	8	12	9	12	9	8	10	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	31	0	31	0	36	0	0		
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	21	0	21	0	19	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	8	8	7	0	8	12	9	12	9	25	5	25	5	26	1	22	0	22	0	24	2			
	Satara	12	1	12	1	14	11	...	...	...	9	11	9	11	9	5	11	7	11	7	11	7	25	5	25	5	26	1	22	0	22	0	24	2			
	Belgaum	19	0	19	0	18	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	10	8	11	8	11	8	12	0	25	0	25	0	26	9	27	8	24	0	25	5	31	0		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	21	0	21	0	24	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	14	0	11	0	12	0	17	0	23	0	23	0	24	0	23	0	23	0	24	0	0		
	Ratnagiri	10	9	11	3	11	3	...	...	...	8	9	10	9	9	4	14	2	16	15	14	2	20	13	20	13	21	14	11	19	10	15	14	14			
	Kanara (Karwar)	12	8	12	8	13	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	21	13	18	0	18	0	19	7			
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11	6	12	5	13	5	...	...	...	11	6	11	6	11	6	15	0	15	0	16	0	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	10	0		
	Aden	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	6	3	6	3	6	3	7	0	7	0	7	0	11	3	11	3	8	9	5	9	5	9	5	8	0		
	Asirgarh	14	6	16	8	17	0	...	...	...	11	0	10	12	10	0	12	6	12	11	12	0	24	13	30	0	34	0	25	5	31	0	30	0	0		
	Baroda	10	7	10	14	11	11	13	13	14	5	22	14	8	12	8	8	7	11	10	11	7	12	0	16	16	0	22	14	14	14	14	14	14	0		
	Dia	13	1	13	11	15	12	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	11	8	11	8	6	18	8	19	0	25	4	17	8	18	0	22	0	0		
	Nimach	13	0	15	7	19	4	16	8	19	0	25	8	8	8	8	5	8	10	0	10	8	17	0	18	0	23	8	18	0	19	0	21	0	0		
	Nasirabad	16	15	17	0	17	13	22	13	24	0	23	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	27	0	27	0	26	0	18	0	18	0	18	0		
	Rajkot	12	0	12	0	17	12	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	5	8	11	9	11	0	11	12	14	12	17	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
Upper Sindhi Frontier	15	0	15	0	12	1	26	0	26	0	17	4	11	4	8	5	22	12	12	12	5	32	0	32	0	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Kutchi	12	2	12	0	11	10	21	0	21	0	21	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	15	0	12	0	23	0	23	0	20	0	15	8	18	0	18	0			
Junagadh (Nakur)	17	0	17	0	13	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	12	0	12	0	20	0	18	0	14	0	26	0	26	0	20	0	15	8	18	0	18	0			
Shikarpur	13	5	13	2	12	8	26	9																													

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Grain.									Firewood.									Salt.									DISTRICTS.									PROVINCE.
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.			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.					
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.				
25 3	35 3	32 3	23 5	26 10	46 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	11 14	Ganjam																					
25 3	26 5	32 5	24 10	25 11	36 3	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	...	11 11	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatnam																					
34 10	36 6	36 6	27 5	28 5	42 0	194 6	194 6	160 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery																					
35 5	34 8	37 11	27 6	26 8	28 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	16 5	15 6	13 2	15 11	15 3	12 13	Kistna																					
36 6	36 6	33 14	28 5	28 5	26 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	13 3	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore																					
31 8	30 0	33 0	33 8	33 8	35 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	14 6	14 6	16 3	13 14	13 14	Cuddapah																					
31 0	33 0	36 14	35 13	37 8	40 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur																					
31 0	31 0	38 13	38 0	26 14	38 2	97 3	97 3	97 3	15 8	14 0	13 6	14 0	14 0	13 2	Bellary																					
29 6	28 13	26 0	27 0	27 5	30 6	202 3	194 6	201 11	14 6	14 6	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 2	Kurnool																					
28 13	28 13	26 11	25 0	25 0	28 14	81 6	81 6	81 6	16 8	16 8	14 6	16 0	16 0	13 14	Madras																					
34 3	34 3	33 5	29 8	31 8	37 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	14 5	12 11	14 13	14 5	12 5	Chingleput																					
29 13	30 3	29 6	33 13	35 11	30 3	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	15 5	18 14	18 14	14 13	North Arcot																					
39 5	39 5	33 10	32 6	33 3	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	13 5	15 10	15 3	13 2	Tanjore																					
32 11	34 2	30 2	35 6	38 8	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	12 14	16 3	16 3	12 2	Trichinopoly																					
32 8	28 11	32 8	42 11	42 11	35 10	145 13	140 14	145 13	17 8	16 2	13 8	17 5	15 14	13 2	Madura																					
29 8	29 8	34 6	30 6	36 2	47 8	131 3	131 3	131 3	18 11	18 11	14 13	18 5	18 5	14 5	Tinnevely																					
20 3	20 3	21 0	21 10	27 6	...	151 10	151 10	151 10	15 2	15 2	12 3	14 10	14 10	11 11	Coimbatore																					
80 13	31 10	30 13	39 6	39 6	39 6	116 10	116 10	109 5	16 6	15 6	14 5	15 6	14 5	13 5	Nilgiris																					
19 6	19 6	20 3	21 3	21 3	23 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 3	15 3	12 6	14 3	14 3	11 5	Salem																					
20 6	23 6	28 6	26 0	26 14	31 0	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 18	13 8	13 14	9 14	South Canara																					
14 1	24 8	14 1	16 9	16 14	18 12	61 7	61 7	61 6	14 5	14 5	12 9	14 5	14 5	12 9	Bombay																					
...	...	...	20 0	22 8	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 4	Ahmedabad																					
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 13	Kaira																					
...	...	...	14 14	14 14	17 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	11 7	13 10	13 10	11 7	Surat																					
...	...	...	16 0	15 4	20 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 4	15 4	12 12	15 4	15 4	12 12	Broach																					
28 0	28 0	15 4	14 1	14 1	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	10 2	13 4	13 4	10 2	Tanna (S'ette)																					
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Colaba (Alibag)																					
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	128 0	128 0	115 0	14 6	14 6	13 0	14 2	14 2	12 14	Khandesh (Dhulia)																					
...	...	...	18 0	19 8	24 8	91 5	91 5	106 4	15 2	15 0	12 12	15 0	14 14	12 10	Nasik																					
30 0	30 0	27 4	20 9	20 11	26 8	76 0	76 0	76 0	13 10	14 11	12 8	13 6	14 7	12 4	Ahmednagar																					
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	20 11	98 0	98 0	91 6	13 12	13 12	11 8	13 8	13 8	11 4	Poona																					
...	...	...	21 14	23 12	29 10	110 0	110 0	112 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Sholapur																					
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	137 1	137 1	137 15	13 13	13 13	13 1	13 2	13 2	11 10	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)																					
...	...	...	15 10	15 10	16 14	110 0	110 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Satara																					
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 0	8 0	Belgaum																					
35 0	35 0	35 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 13	14 6	11 0	11 10	14 4	11 0	Dharwar (Hubli)																					
28 0	28 0	49 0	13 0	15 0	16 13	150 0	150 0	165 0	13 4	13 4	10 13	12 8	12 8	10 5	Ratnagiri																					
31 2	28 8	18 13	14 0	15 6	16 13	213 5	213 5	213 5	16 0	16 0	...	15 4	15 4	11 6	Kanara (Karwar)																					
32 0	22 0	23 7	13 0	13 0	14 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	32 0	12 0	32 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)																					
23 0	23 0	50 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	12 14	13 0	10 0	12 14	13 0	10 0	Aden																					
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	15 6	14 5	12 9	15 24	14 5	12 9	Asirgarh																					
...	...	...	20 2	22 4	28 15	85 0	85 0	86 0	13 8	13 8	9 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	Baroda																					
...	...	...	16 8	18 8	20 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Disa																					
...	...	...	17 8	17 5	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Nimach																					
...	...	...	23 3	24 10	23 12	86 9	90 0	90 0	+16 6	+16 6	...	+16 0	+16 0	+13 0	Nasirabad																					
...	...	...	15 12	16 4	27 4	80 0	80 0	85 0	+50 0	+50 0	...	+48 0	+48 0	...	Rajkot																					
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	47 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	+12 4	+12 4	...	+12 4	+12 4	...	Upper Sindh Frontier																					
40 0	40 0	...	17 0	18 8	21 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Karachi																					
18 0	13 0	9 8	16 0	10 0	11 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)																					
...	...	...	19 1	20 4	20 0	285 0	280 0	250 0	13 2	13 5	11 6	13 0	13 2	11 4	*Bikarpur																					
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 11	10 11	9 10	10 11	10 11	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Unarkot)																					
Prices per md. of 40 seers.																		Western Districts.																		
Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.																		Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.																		
2 12 0 2 11 0 ...																		13 12 13 8 10 0																		
3 2 0 3 2 0 ...																		13 0 9 0																		
3 3 6 3 3 6 ...																		12 0 12 0 9 0																		
3 0 0 3 0 0 ...																		13 8 13 0 9 0																		
2 14 0 2 12 0 ...																		13 0 13 0 9 0																		
2 14 0 2 14 0 4 0 0 13																																				

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Raneegunge 14 seers.
b In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12-8 to 16 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

* Not received.

* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampur 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers,

† Sambhur.

Common.

§ In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Borygam.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Cumbo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetum Spicata.</i>		
	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 9	14 9	16 6	26 10	26 10	32 0	10 0	10 0	7 4	20 0	20 0	18 13	29 0	32 0	26 10	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	12 4	13 5	16 0	24 0	24 8	29 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	17 8	18 0	21 4	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	15 4	16 0	16 13	29 0	32 0	32 0	18 13	20 0	17 4	21 5	22 0	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	16 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	21 8	27 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	18 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	13 0	14 8	17 0	16 0	17 12	26 8	24 0	26 8	25 8	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	...	22 8	48 12	48 12	18 12	16 0	...	21 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	...	24 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	15 12	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	24 0	28 2	28 2	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	20 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 4	25 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	16 0	16 0	14 4	40 0	40 0	35 8	25 0	22 8	22 0	32 0	26 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	37 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	22 0	7 0	23 0	26 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	18 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	13 4	16 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	17 12	17 12	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	32 0	34 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	18 0	18 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	18 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	28 0	39 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	17 0	17 0	21 0	30 0	33 0	37 0	21 0	20 0	...	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhunga	18 0	15 0	21 8	35 0	35 0	45 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozafferpore	18 0	15 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	16 8	16 8	19 0	32 0	31 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumpran	18 0	19 0	21 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 12	31 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	18 1	20 0	23 1	31 8	33 12	45 8	16 12	15 12	16 12	19 15	20 0	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	15 2	16 6	17 11	25 5	37 14	44 7	20 8	18 15	17 11	22 11	24 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	40 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	17 8	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	14 7	15 12	25 5	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	26 4	26 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	13 0	13 0	18 6	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	16 0	15 8	21 0	24 0	27 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	19 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	22 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	13 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	40 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	33 0	36 0	33 0	...	...	45 0	...	...	...

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset 13 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Satkhira, 10-10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Baripore 10 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers and Dum Dum 12 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koothea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Choondanga 12 seers, Ranaghat 14-3 seers, and Hongong 13-5 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenida 12 seers, Magora 12 seers, Narali 12 seers, Khoolna 11-10 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 10 seers, Jungpore 11-5 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.

j Retail price of salt at Raingunge 10-4 seers and at Nitpore 10 seers.

k In Natter retail price of salt is 12 seers.

l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Kurigram 12 seers, Gaibanda 12 seers, and Bagdogra 12 seers.

m In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 13-13 seers.

n In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Farakka 10 seers, Alipore sub-division is 10 seers.

o Retail price of salt at Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshagunge 10-10 seers, Roopgunge 10-8 seers, Jafforgunge 10 seers, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goatundo 13 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Bhanga 15 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Buola 10 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 13-5 seers, Attea 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11 seers.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunbariah 12-5 seers, Chandpore 13 seers.

t Retail price of salt at Hatazere 12 seers, and Cox Bazar 10 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Kagi, &c. (Kharu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murh- wa, Nagree), <i>Pennisetum</i> <i>Miliaceum</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.			
									Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.	
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.	
...	...	...	22 14	24 10	22 13	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	Central Districts.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	14 8	13 5	9 8	Calcutta
...	...	...	22 14	26 0	26 10	...	...	...	2 14 1	3 0 0	...	12 13	12 13	9 11	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Nuddea
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Jessore
...	...	...	17 0	17 12	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	Moorshedabad
...	...	...	22 8	26 4	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 5 3	3 5 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Dinapore
...	...	...	24 6	28 2	24 0	135 0	135 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	Rajshahye
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	67 8	59 0	67 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	10 8	8 4	Rungpore
...	...	...	15 0	15 12	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 5	13 5	9 6	Bogra
...	...	...	21 4	22 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	Pubna
8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Darjeeling
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	91 4	91 4	106 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	10 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	3 1 3	3 5 4	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	Dacca
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	Furzedpore
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 12	12 8	9 0	Backergunge
...	...	...	18 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 6 0	...	12 12	11 0	9 8	Mymensingh
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 14 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	Tipperah
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 4 0	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	Noakholly
...	...	...	15 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts
...	...	...	34 0	36 0	35 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	11 0	...	Hill Tipperah
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Behar.
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Patna
35 0	40 0	30 0	27 0	27 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	...	11 14	11 0	9 0	Gya
32 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	30 0	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 8	Shahabad
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	Durbhunga
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Mozafferpore
...	...	...	35 10	36 12	34 10	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	...	12 14	12 0	8 6	Saran
...	...	...	31 8	32 3	31 9	138 5	138 14	139 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	12 10	12 10	9 6	Chumpran
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	Monghyr
...	...	...	28 0	27 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	12 0	10 0	9 0	Bhagalpur
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Purneah
15 12	15 12	19 11	22 5	23 10	24 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Maldah
...	...	...	14 0	17 8	19 0	100 0	102 0	100 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	4 6 0	13 0	11 0	9 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	160 0	160 0	146 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	13 0	13 0	9 4	Orissa.
35 0	36 0	48 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	3 7 3	3 7 3	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Cuttack
38 0	36 0	48 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	Pooree
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	4 7 0	4 6 9	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore
...	...	64 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	12 0	8 8	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazaribagu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lohardugga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbhoom

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1882—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS																								
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bairah Millot (Omomo, Baira). Pennisetum Spontaneum.								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night 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.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 13	17 12	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocher	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	16 0	26 10	19 0	21 5	30 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gokipara	26 11	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	20 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dun	19 0	19 8	19 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Saharanpur	20 15	20 15	9 6	30 2	30 2	28 0	10 12	10 12	8 10	12 14	12 14	11 14	25 13	25 13	13 21	9 26	13 25	13 19	6 19	6 19	6 19	6 19	6 19	6 19
	Muzaffarnagar	19 0	19 4	21 8	30 12	33 0	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	13 4	23 6	23 6	11 23	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22
	Meerut	8 0	18 8	21 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	27 0	0 20	0 24	0 22	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16
	Bulandshahr	18 4	19 12	22 8	22 8	23 12	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 10	10 11	12 5	24	0 25	0 21	0 27	0 22	0 20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Aligarh	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanunau	15 0	15 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gariwal	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	17 2	18 0	20 4	25 5	27 2	23 11	11 4	11 8	11 4	12 15	13 8	13 8	25 10	27 8	12 19	0 20	4 20	4 16	4 16	4 16	4 16	4 16	4 16	4 16
	Moradabad	18 11	19 6	21 4	25 10	26 14	23 12	9 6	8 2	7 13	14 6	14 6	13 12	25 10	27 8	12 19	0 20	4 20	4 16	4 16	4 16	4 16	4 16	4 16	4 16
	Budaun	17 9	19 14	21 14	21 9	27 0	29 6	9 9	9 9	6 0	15 2	15 13	13 12	22 8	23 12	25 0	0 16	14 17	8 23	8 23	8 23	8 23	8 23	8 23	8 23
	Bareilly	17 3	19 1	20 0	25 0	25 10	23 12	8 2	8 2	7 8	15 0	15 0	14 6	22 8	23 12	25 0	0 16	14 17	8 23	8 23	8 23	8 23	8 23	8 23	8 23
	Shahjahanpur	19 4	20 14	22 4	26 0	27 12	30 0	9 4	9 4	7 8	16 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarai Pergannahs	20 0	21 12	22 0	31 4	35 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 12	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	16 12	18 8	18 12	21 8	22 8	23 8	...	...	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	0 21	0 18	0 20	0 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agra	17 0	17 4	18 8	21 8	22 0	22 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	23 13	13 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farakhabad	17 12	19 2	20 7	23 1	25 9	27 11	8 3	8 3	6 3	14 6	15 4	14 4	23 8	23 13	13 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	18 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	25 0	24 4	5 0	5 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	17 8	19 0	18 12	22 8	24 8	19 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 13	22 8	22 8	8 23	0 20	0 20	0 23	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Etah	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	19 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	0 21	0 25	0 26	0 20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jhansi	21 14	22 14	22 8	33 10	35 0	31 0	8 8	9 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	0 29	0 27	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	24 8	25 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	0 33	0 30	0 30	0 26	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cannore	18 4	19 13	21 0	26 8	28 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	0 27	0 26	0 26	0 26	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Fatehpur	16 10	18 8	17 12	22 0	26 4	21 8	10 12	10 5	9 8	17 0	17 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	19 0	21 4	19 0	23 0	28 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	32 0	33 0	0 25	0 33	0 33	0 25	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Allahabad	18 0	19 0	18 0	25 8	28 0	24 12	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	30 8	32 0	0 23	0 29	0 30	0 25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamirpur	18 0	20 0	19 6	21 4	...	22 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	13 8	23 0	30 0	0 21	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaunpur	19 12	20 14	21 14	31 12	33 2	31 1	8 7	8 7	7 12	14 2	14 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gorakhpur	19 13	20 13	22 8	36 0	36 0	46 12	16 3	16 3	17 13	21 4	21 9	21 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Basti	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Azamgarh	20 10	19 15	22 2	32 14	31 0	31 0	8 14	8 14	8 2	18 7	17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mirzapur	17 8	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	0 30	0 26	0 26	0 23	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Benares	16 13	17 5	19 8	26 13	27 13	26 12	12 3	12 7	13 9	18 11	18 11	18 8	33 11	33 11	12 27	10 27	10 23	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Ghazipur	15 6	19 5	21 14	28 5	28 5	32 13	10 15	10 15	10 15	20 15	20 15	15 13	33 13	33 13	10 27	0 27	0 27	0 29	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Balia	17 8	17 0	22 8	28 12	28 12	38 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pilibhit	20 12	22 2	20 0	30 0	34 4	33 12	15 0	15 8	15 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oude.	Lucknow	17 15	18 11	20 5	27 2	28 1	27 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 10	14 10	14 0	27 3	27 8	8 27	12 24	12 25	5 23	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Unao	18 0	19 8	20 1	24 0	28 0	25 0	10 0	12 0	7 3	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bara Banki	18 4	19 0	20 8	26 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	0 30	0 26	0 23	0 18	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sitapur	20 10	22 4	23 12	30 8	33 4	30 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	21 5	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hardoi	17 13	18 5	20 5	25 5	26 12	33 12	8 7	7 13	5 10	13 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kheri	21 4	21 0	22 0	30 0	33 0	34 0	7 0	7 4	7 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fyzabad	17 14	18 4	20 0	29 8	30 0	30 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	17 12	18 0	15 8	34 8	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bharnich	18 0	18 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	0 45	0 14	0 14	0 18	0	0	0	0	0	
	Gonda	21 0	23 1	24 14	37 0	39 0	44 0	16 8	15 4	16 8	18 12	19 4	17 8	40 4	42 4	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 23	0	0	0	0	0	
	Rai Bareilly	18 8	20 10	19 4	22 0	27 4	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Saltanpur	21 0	22 8	21 8	30 0	34 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partabgarh	20 5	22 0	21 1	28 14	33 7	28 6	16 11	17 8	13 5	18 0	18 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
PUNJAB.	Delhi	17 8	18 0	20 4	23 12	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	0 20	8 19	0 19	0 18	8	8	8	8	8	
	Gurgaon	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Muriwa, Nugee), <i>Panicum Mitium</i> , &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.	Wholesale.			Retail.			
									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.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	13 8	15 0	17 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	8 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	12 13	14 8	15 4	80 0	80 0	64 0	3 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	8 10	Cachar
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 0	Goalpara
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	Garo Hills
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	3 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Kamrup
...	...	...	8 12	8 11	6 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	Darrang
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 8	Sibsagar
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	Lakhimpur
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	...	...	2 11	2 11	2 8	Naga Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 8	24 0	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Dehra Dun
...	...	...	25 3	25 3	20 8	150 8	150 8	150 8	12 6	12 6	10 3	12 1	12 1	10 3	Saharanpur
...	...	...	24 6	23 10	21 0	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	9 14	12 2	12 2	...	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	22 8	23 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Meerut
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 8	10 4	...	...	...	Bulandshahr
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaun
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Garhwal
...	...	...	20 4	22 0	21 6	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	9 4	Bijnor
...	...	...	20 10	21 14	20 10	162 8	162 8	125 0	12 7	12 10	...	12 3	12 8	10 10	Moradabad
...	...	...	19 3	19 3	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	10 3	10 8	...	10 12	9 9	...	Budann
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	125 0	125 0	137 8	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	...	Bareilly
...	...	...	21 8	21 12	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	Shahjahanpur
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turai Pergunnahs
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	12 0	13 14	...	11 0	12 1	10 0	Muttra
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	Agre
...	...	...	21 6	22 8	21 2	156 8	156 8	156 12	11 14	11 14	...	10 14	11 5	9 0	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	20 0	22 8	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	Mainpuri
...	...	...	23 0	25 8	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etawah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etah
...	...	...	29 0	33 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jalaun
...	...	...	29 5	31 7	25 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	11 14	9 0	11 12	11 8	8 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	31 0	34 0	33 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	Lalitpur
...	...	...	24 4	26 8	24 0	150 0	150 0	165 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 4	12 4	10 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	21 12	25 4	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 10	...	9 6	9 6	9 4	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	29 0	32 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 8	12 5	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Banda
...	...	...	26 4	28 0	23 6	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad.
...	...	...	25 0	30 0	20 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	12 0	...	10 10	11 4	9 8	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	25 6	26 13	26 13	169 8	169 8	141 4	9 11	9 11	...	9 9	9 9	8 15	Jaunpur
...	...	...	33 8	32 6	37 14	100 0	160 0	120 0	11 13	11 13	...	9 9	9 9	8 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Basti
...	...	...	25 1	23 10	26 9	147 8	147 8	161 12	9 3	9 3	7 14	8 0	8 0	8 0	Azamgarh
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur
...	...	...	24 6	24 15	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	...	9 9	9 9	9 4	Benares
...	...	...	29 10	27 0	28 5	129 0	129 0	154 8	10 7	10 7	...	9 13	9 13	9 1	Ghazipur
...	...	...	29 4	28 12	33 12	100 0	100 0	125 0	9 6	9 8	...	9 6	9 6	...	Balia
...	...	...	18 10	20 4	21 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	Pilibhit
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 15	22 10	20 14	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Lucknow
...	...	...	22 0	26 8	19 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	Unao
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bara Banki
...	...	...	22 3	23 0	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Sitapur
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	23 7	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 17	8 17	8 17	7 8	7 8	8 8	Hardui
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Kheri.
...	...	...	24 12	25 12	23 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Blaraiach
...	...	...	30 8	25 14	28 6	240 0	240 0	200 0	11 8	11 4	...	11 4	11 0	9 8	Gonda
...	...	...	19 0	21 8	17 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareilly
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 12	11 13	11 4	9 8	Sultanpur
...	...	...	25 6	25 4	20 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 11	Partabgarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 12	22 0	21 8	85 0	85 0	90 0	12 12	12 8	...	12 4	12 0	11 8	Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurgaon
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Karnal
...	...	...	28 0	29 8	24 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	12 8	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	Hissar
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 10	...	10 1	10 0	10 8	Rohtak
...	...	...	34 0	33 2	26 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Sirsa
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 4	130 0	130 0	160 0	13 12	13 8	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	Umballa
...	...	...	29 0	30 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 9	14 9	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	Ludhiana.
...	...	...	18 12	20 6	16 16	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 12	10 12	...	10 1	10 1	9 0	Simla
...	...	...	30 8	30 0	21 8	105 0	105 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	Jalandar
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 0	16 0	...	13 8	15 0	11 8	Hoshiarpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kangra

ASSAM.

N. W. PROVINCES.

ODHA.

PUNJAB.

Price of Firewood rising

[c] Price of firewood rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
				Wheat.									Barley.									Rice (best sort).									Rice (common).									Great Millet (Chonun, Jowar, Horus, Sorghum).									Bulrush Millet (Cumbao, Bajra, Pencilaria 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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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[a] Price of barley, jowar, and gram rising.

[b] Price of barley, bajra and gram rising.

[c] Price of barley and gram rising.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Barley, &c. (Kavara, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraioo, Murba, Naglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.	Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.	
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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																								
		Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).					
		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.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11 12	12 2	12 5	13 4	13 12	14 8	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 7	11 3	11 14	25 9	24 3	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkur	14 8	14 0	15 8	13 0	14 0	16 0	10 8	10 0	11 12	11 0	10 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	11 0	11 0	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	13 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	14 11	15 12	15 4	16 13	10 8	10 8	13 10	13 10	16 13	27 5	27 5	48 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	60 0	28 0	28 0	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	60 0	28 0	28 0	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 48
	Coorg	8 11	9 0	8 12	9 5	9 12	9 9	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 8	13 10	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	16 8	16 4	15 12	21 0	21 0	22 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	20 0	21 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	0 20	0 19	0 20	0 19	0 20	0 19	0 20
RAJPUTANA.	Kishengurh	16 12	16 12	17 0	22 12	22 12	27 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	22 0	22 0	27 4	20 8	20 8	8 20	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21
	Kerrowlee	17 0	17 8	...	20 0	21 8	...	13 8	13 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	21 8	...	17 8	17 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13
	Ulwur	17 10	18 0	17 15	21 14	22 5	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 10	22 2	22 4	0 24	0 17	5 20	0 19	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15
	Bhurlpore (City)	18 8	18 0	17 8	24 0	24 8	23 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 4	23 8	27 0	25 0	19 8	20 8	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20
	Ajmere	14 8	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20
	Deoli Cantonment	17 14	17 10	19 10	22 5	22 12	25 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	22 0	22 6	28 2	17 0	17 0	6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23
	Erinpara	17 3	18 1	17 4	29 14	32 0	26 10	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23
	Sirohee	17 12	...	17 0	30 0	...	29 0	7 0	7 0	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	18 0	...	18 0	21 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abu	15 8	15 12	15 14	22 4	24 0	27 4	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	...	...	17 12	17 8	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20	8 20
	Anadra	17 4	18 0	18 0	36 8	38 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 24	8 24	8 24	8 24	8 24	8 24	8 24	8 24
CENTRAL INDIA.	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 8	22 8	24 8	28 0	30 0	44 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13	16 0	15 10	19 8	21 7	21 14	10 15	10 15	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	25 0	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh (")	16 9	17 5	20 10	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	7 8	13 7	13 7	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 15	...	14 14	22 8	...	18 12	6 4	...	5 0	7 8	...	6 4	22 8	...	21 14	18 12	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaner	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	16 0	19 8	24 0	25 0	30 0	37 8	9 0	9 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	9 8	23 0	28 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotah	17 8	19 12	26 0	22 0	23 0	32 0	8 12	8 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	9 8	23 8	23 8	8 15	0 15	0 15	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17
	Tonk	14 8	16 6	18 1	20 11	20 15	25 5	7 0	6 12	7 8	10 0	9 11	9 8	21 8	22 12	27 14	19 8	20 15	10 25	10 25	10 25	10 25	10 25	10 25	10 25
	Jhallawar	15 4	15 18	22 9	15 15	23 14	27 14	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	7 12	16 4	18 9	30 14	13 6	14 10	10 18	10 18	10 18	10 18	10 18	10 18	10 18
CENTRAL INDIA.	Shahpoora	18 3	19 4	18 0	25 4	28 8	24 8	10 4	10 9	9 12	15 2	16 8	13 12	20 1	21 0	27 0	18 0	20 0	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
	Dholpur	17 4	18 1	17 5	22 6	24 14	19 11	10 2	10 2	7 14	12 6	12 6	12 6	22 3	22 12	19 11	12 21	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 19
	Indore	14 1	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 3	19 3	20 0	48 0	13 21	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30
	Gwalior	16 4	...	16 5	21 4	22 6	21 0	7 5	7 5	6 10	9 10	9 10	9 6	21 0	22 6	19 14	16 7	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15
	Goona	22 8	24 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	19 0	20 0	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 8	23 3	22 1	35 0	35 0	32 9	7 8	7 0	9 0	21 0	20 12	19 0	35 0	39 8	32 9	14 25	0 25	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1882—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugee), <i>Pennisetum Miliaceum</i> , &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.			Wholesale.			Retail.					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.			
24	8	24	5	34	13	30	8	32	4	39	9	84	0	84	0	90	0	12	12	13	0	10	8	12	8	12	12	10	0	12	8	12	12	10	0	Bangalore	MYSORE.							
31	0	30	0	37	2	34	3	34	3	45	10	172	6	172	6	172	6	13	8	13	8	11	5	13	3	13	3	11	1	13	8	13	3	11	1	Kolar								
33	0	27	0	48	0	36	0	36	0	48	0	340	0	340	0	340	0	11	0	10	8	12	8	10	8	10	0	12	0	10	8	10	0	12	0	Tumkur								
18	0	19	0	30	12	27	0	24	0	36	0	84	0	84	0	75	0	8	4	9	0	8	8	8	0	8	12	8	5	8	0	8	12	8	5	Mysore								
22	0	20	0	40	0	24	8	23	0	40	0	600	0	600	0	600	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan								
28	14	28	14	55	10	29	6	26	4	45	2	480	0	480	0	480	0	10	8	10	8	...	...	...	9	7	10	8	8	0	6	11	8	0	6	11		8	0	Shimoga				
22	0	22	0	42	0	22	0	22	0	32	0	64	0	64	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Kadur						
37	0	37	0	57	10	28	0	24	0	48	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12		0	Chitaldroog					
20	6	20	13	37	3	21	11	23	7	35	1	110	0	110	0	110	0	10	8	10	10	...	...	...	9	4	9	8	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Coorg					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	5	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Jeypore					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	16	12	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kishengurh						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	14	6	...	...	...	12	8	13	8	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kerrowlee							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	15	13	...	...	...	15	6	15	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ulwur						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	14	8	...	...	...	13	8	14	0	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhaurtpore (City)						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	0	70	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmere					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	13	12	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deoli Cantonment					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	12	0	12	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Erinpura					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	0	170	0	160	0	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	11	7	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sirohee						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	...	10	8	10	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abu					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	0	3	12	0	...	11	8	11	8	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anadra					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	12	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	200	0	200	0	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	9	6	9	6	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meywar (Oodeypore)					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	11	14	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banswara (Meywar Agency)					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	10	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partabgarh ("					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	15	10	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	No return received	13	4	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaner					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	0	140	0	160	0	12	0	11	12	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boondsee					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	240	0	240	0	12	0	13	8	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kotah					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	140	0	140	0	13	8	13	4	...	...	...	11	2	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	9	15	...	...	...	9	11	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhallawar					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	160	0	160	0	13	12	14	0	...	...	...	13	8	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpoora					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	12	15	...	...	...	10	11	12	8	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dholpur					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	100	0	100	0	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	10	0	9	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indore				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	8	109	8	127	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	11	10	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	200	0	200	0	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	6	11	8	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goonna				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	11	12	11	12	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baghelkhand (Sutna)				

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 30th APRIL 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING APRIL 1882.				Total area of irrigation during current year.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Zila.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).					RAIN-FALL.		REMARKS.				
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.				Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.		Total.	Total from 1st to 30th April 1882.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
UPPER GANGES.	Northern	10-00	...	740	163	26,019	12,677	Saharanpur	14,039	785	25	...	7	21	629	15,506	31	Cubic feet per second. Saharanpur Canal : 5,138 Lower Ganges Canal : 7,346 Expended— Ganges Canal : 4,160 Lower Ganges Canal : 2,848 Escapes— Amritsar Branch : 16 Allahabad Division : 137 Aligarh ditto : 38 Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal : 8 Mainpuri ditto : 134 Cawnpore ditto : 251 Etiawah ditto : 2 Rohogpur ditto : 56 Loss by percolation, Narora Division : 199 Unaccounted for : 829 Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the supply was short of demand, and that the supply canal was closed for repairs and clearance of weeds from the 5th to 13th April, in consequence of which the water is being used up for sugar irrigation and that the rivers are all very low.	
	Amritsar.	6-80	...	700	906	33,697	20,434	Muzaffarnagar	43,944	2,393	128	15	1	69	432	46,982	53		
	Meerut	8-30	...	969	1,319	44,622	31,477	Meerut	64,838	9,164	414	37	54	117	419	75,043	79		
	Bulandshahr	7-35	...	972	886	29,548	28,412	Bulandshahr	6,979	23,281	1	12	121	2	155	36,551	01		
	Aligarh	5-50	...	994	876	36,911	35,143	Aligarh	1,036	23,694	10	245	120	2	213	25,076	08		
LOWER GANGES.	Narora	...	...	...	286	5,947	3,507	Muttra	1,371	3,473	...	...	...	13	275	5,377	05		
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	510	14,062	11,536	Agra	724	1,989	...	...	2	432	3,147	10			
	Cawnpore	6-20	...	958	514	27,730	30,502	Etiawah	3,409	12,279	6	...	4	958	17,123	09			
	Etiawah	4-90	...	771	1,002	33,193	32,051	Mainpuri	3,147	18,077	...	...	302	3	462	21,991	11		
	Rhogpur	...	...	...	534	12,777	6,657	Fatehgarh	1,755	8,294	...	...	151	6	128	10,334	08		
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.		...	...	...	6,996	264,506	212,396	Etiawah	6,396	22,720	...	...	33	2	336	29,487	08		
Eastern Jumna Canal	Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore	3,384	21,367	12	...	344	175	25,690	12	Canal		
	Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Mainpuri ditto		
	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	2,089	712	...	436	1	45	3,322	12	Cawnpore ditto		
	Dun	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dun	929	...	228	...	...	235	1,392	14	Etiawah ditto		
	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	305	2	46	Rohogpur ditto		
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhit.	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	Loss by percolation, Narora Division	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	Bareilly	7,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	Unaccounted for
		...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the supply was short of demand, and that the supply canal was closed for repairs and clearance of weeds from the 5th to 13th April, in consequence of which the water is being used up for sugar irrigation and that the rivers are all very low.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that every drop of water is being used up for sugar irrigation and that the rivers are all very low.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL	164,014	154,228	824	746	1,667	622	5,201	327,302	...	7,846	Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that every drop of water is being used up for sugar irrigation and that the rivers are all very low.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.	113,674	139,132	430	505	1,684	198	4,309	259,932	...	...	Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that every drop of water is being used up for sugar irrigation and that the rivers are all very low.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	Increase	50,340	15,096	394	241	...	424	892	67,370	...	...	Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that every drop of water is being used up for sugar irrigation and that the rivers are all very low.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that every drop of water is being used up for sugar irrigation and that the rivers are all very low.

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th May 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 APRIL 1882.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	AGRA CANAL								REMARKS.	
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.									
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Particulars.	1882.		1881.
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.				
Grains—										
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	286	434	
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ton mileage	34,009	51,213	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	Value of goods	17,608	33,294	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	Number of passengers	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dal—										
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bajra.	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...				
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Building materials	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Timber—										
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Live-stock.	...	...	...	...	...	...				
GRAND TOTAL	3,680	...	4,100	...	7,780	...				
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	5,450	...	6,375	...	11,825	...				
INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...				
DECREASE	1,770	...	2,275	...	4,045	...				

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th May 1882.

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

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.						
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
GRAINS.																									
Wheat	2,932	...	4,217	...	7,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gram	772	...	562	...	1,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rice	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejbar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mung	265	...	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	4,029	...	4,929	...	8,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals	743	...	...	...	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Building materials.	131	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous goods	15,487	...	7,320	...	22,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Firewood	3,113	...	4,863	...	7,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos	...	...	405	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poles and un-squared timber.	...	...	60,772	...	60,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karis and squared timber.	...	...	1,215,440	...	1,215,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Logs	...	...	6,202	...	6,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	23,528	26	93,778	2,300,929	117,606	1,230,955	12,349	1,334	34,374	53,849	46,723	55,183	26,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
DECREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos

Ton mileage

Value of goods

Number of passengers

Rs.

1881.

1882.

1881.

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ALLAHABAD,
The 29th May 1882.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING APRIL, 1882.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.		
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GLOCK.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.			
	Full supply.	Actual through-out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.									
1st Division	4-90	3-10	3,073-6	{ 972-44 781-66 319-54 }	...	...	Gurdaspur	4,113	0-51	0-40	Sugarcane	6,800	2,932 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Bari Doab Canal, and 208-36 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes, leaving 2,073-64 cubic feet per second actually utilized. There is an increase of 7,817 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.		
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4-60	2-20			...	...	...	Amritsar	6,206	0-94	0-80	Cotton		3,218	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3-35	2-00			...	...	...	Lahore	8,185	0-90	1-20	Rice		27	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073-6	2,073-64	...	...		18,504	...	...		8,449	18,504		
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073-6	1,792	...	...		14,069	...	...		14,069			
Karnal Division	4-39	4-39	{ 2,546 2,546 2,546 }	{ 224 787 980 260 }	{ ... }	55,578 bul- ries, bul- &c., 250 maunds of fuel, and 4,617 mds. timber.	Umballa	108	0-58	0-15	Sugarcane	16,913	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,603 cubic feet per second, of which the following was passed through the escapes:— Budha Khera Escape : 320 c. ft. Escape in Delhi Division : 20 Dehli Canal Fall : 30 TOTAL : 352 There is an increase of 7,817 acres as compared with the corresponding month of last year.		
Delhi do.	5-70	5-56			{ ... }	{ ... }	...	Karnal	2,891	0-81	0-76	Cotton		425	
Hansi do.	9-00	8-09			{ ... }	{ ... }	...	Delhi	8,389	0-20	...	Rice		...	
Do. Bulla Head	8-80	8-01			{ ... }	{ ... }	...	Rohtak	4,958	0-25	...	Others		1,837	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,251	...	...	Hissar	720	0-30	...		...			
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,123	...	...	Jhind	2,078	0-30	...		...			
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	{ ... }	{ ... }	...	...	Bikaner	...	...	...		...	There is a decrease of 4,714 acres on the Inundation Canals as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Superintending Engineer, however, reports that this will probably be recovered.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...			...	...	...	Kalsia State	31	...	...	...			...
Indus Canals	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	19,175	...	...			19,175
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	11,358	...	...			11,358
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	...	...	...	{ Detail not avail- able for want of establishment.	...			
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	...	0-51	...		...	...		
PERENNIAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	19,450	0-33	...		...	...		
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	1,541	0-15	0-70	...	25,735			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozaffargarh	Not yet known.	...	...	...	37,679			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,991	...	...		20,991			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,735	...	...		25,735			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,679	...	...		37,679			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,427	...	...		25,427			

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

STATEMENT No. 1.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF 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.		OVER		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.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Umballa	1,644,849	851,890	3,994	2,287	...	1,707	0.20	0.40	0.10	1.52	0.78	3.33	12.48	8.17	1.85	11.30	6.48	3.05	30.87	27.79
Karnal	1,533,990	880,319	37,407	36,307	...	1,040	...	0.21	0.28	0.78	10.30	3.74	12.24	8.26	0.70	7.57	4.69	...	28.21	20.68
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	27,857	32,626	4,769	...	...	0.15	...	...	1.50	3.10	7.00	10.70	...	6.70	3.85	...	12.35	19.66
Delhi	804,933	525,676	24,843	28,964	4,121	...	...	0.2	0.10	0.1	1.00	2.2	13.50	11.5	2.80	8.8	8.40	0.6	25.80	23.4
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,701	28,901	38,963	10,062	...	...	1.2	...	...	2.40	0.4	7.30	7.5	1.70	5.8	1.30	...	12.70	14.9
Jind	...	...	24,062	28,273	4,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	305	241	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	1,240,366	983,512	602	...	...	602	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	5.3	...	3.5	...	3.6	...	13.7	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	8,648,916	5,219,180	147,071	167,721	23,163	3,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,108,314	858,230	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	1.60	33.77	45.25
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	57,887	41,769	...	16,118	...	0.20	...	1.80	3.80	13.20	12.80	23.00	0.40	25.30	1.90	4.90	18.40	69.10
Lahore	2,334,562	1,164,921	72,504	68,035	...	4,469	...	1.10	1.50	0.95	3.90	0.60	9.60	12.20	0.50	6.35	...	...	15.40	31.20
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	151,104	126,873	...	24,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS AND INUNDATION CANALS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL†	13,158,580	8,007,104	299,075	294,594	23,163	27,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area irrigated in kharif, 1880-81 ... Acres.
Ditto ditto 1881-82 ... 294,594

Net Decrease ... 4,481

* This 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 under that work.
† The grand totals of columns 2, 3 and 4 are different to those shown in the return for kharif, 1880-81, due to the omission of the Inundation Canals from the present return.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1881-82.

Statement in Acres of Corps 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	811	8,676	12,088	12,860	...	267	2,067	...	5,179	5,013	2,507	...	...	...	...	...	46,968
Rice	1,915	16,412	2,737	8,813	...	7,019	6,485	...	10,211	14,699	7,184	...	...	...	...	...	75,454
Cotton	6	8,600	14,690	3,406	...	22,827	12,828	64	844	7,467	20,401	...	...	...	...	...	91,081
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Others	55	3,779	3,111	3,888	...	9,350	6,995	177	835	14,590	37,954	...	...	...	...	...	79,133
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	2,287	36,367	32,626	28,964	...	39,963	28,273	241	17,069	41,769	68,035	...	...	...	...	...	294,594
TOTAL KHARIF, 1880-81	3,994	37,407	27,857	24,843	602	28,901	24,062	805	20,718	57,887	72,504	...	...	...	...	...	299,075

* For the purpose of comparison the area irrigated by the Bari Doab Canal only is shown, hence the difference between these figures and those given in the return for kharif, 1880-81.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF 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.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hand Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Sugarcane	1,216	6,037	29,016	36,269	5,728	6,971	12,699	...	...	...	...	...	46,968
Rice	9,867	16,223	17,300	43,390	11,555	20,519	32,074	...	...	...	...	...	75,454
Cotton	1,067	46,810	15,442	63,319	5,824	22,888	28,712	...	...	...	...	...	91,081
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Others	1,501	17,857	6,395	25,753	8,683	44,696	53,379	...	...	...	...	...	79,133
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	13,641	86,927	68,163	167,721	31,790	95,083	126,873	...	...	...	...	...	294,594
TOTAL KHARIF, 1880-81	15,311	70,757	61,903	147,971	35,189	115,015	151,104	...	...	...	...	...	299,075

* Includes 3,303 acres on account of the Najafgarh Jhil, which was shown separately under that work in return for kharif, 1880-81.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XX of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST MAY 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21ST MAY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH MAY 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th May 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	64,974	369	172	64,220	373	4,38,617	342	4,98,451	406	59,834	...
20th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	547	1,01,138	185	547	1,25,059	229	7,82,429	196	8,52,955	218	70,526	...
27th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	676	2,01,823	299	676	2,17,305	321	14,63,556	297	14,29,072	296	...	34,484
20th ditto	Madras ...	853	1,19,279	139	858	1,22,787	143	8,57,842	137	9,62,179	157	1,04,337	...
20th ditto	South Indian ...	655	63,752	97	655	65,802	100	5,50,580	115	5,44,368	116	...	6,212
27th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,448	7,60,596	525	1,447	9,25,583	610	57,98,679	541	68,93,598	667	11,84,919	...
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	3,07,171	692	...	(a)...	...	(b)17,80,252	638	(c)17,55,688	620	...	24,564
	TOTAL ...	4,804	16,18,733	337	4,355	15,20,756	349	1,15,81,955	331	1,29,36,311	376	13,54,356	...
	<i>State.</i>												
27th May 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	9,86,471	655	1,507	8,73,705	580	62,85,505	573	63,98,934	594	1,13,429	...
20th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,344	84	28	2,172	78	20,201	99	21,539	108	1,339	...
27th ditto	Nalhati ...	27	1,318	49	27	1,358	50	8,854	45	9,948	52	1,094	...
20th ditto	Northern Bengal ...	231	33,021	143	233	31,530	134	2,08,453	124	2,62,094	157	53,641	...
27th ditto	Tirhoot ...	82	12,030	147	85	16,828	198	91,241	153	1,00,984	167	9,743	...
27th ditto	Patna-Gya ...	57	8,381	147	57	9,018	158	72,230	174	76,566	188	4,336	...
27th ditto	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,931	101	29	2,656	92	18,295	87	19,527	94	1,232	...
27th ditto	Cawnpore-Farakhabad ...	86	5,456	63	86	5,743	67	37,928	60	47,557	78	9,629	...
20th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghasipur ...	12	1,898	116	12	1,292	108	7,615	87	9,357	97	648	...
27th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,80,864	178	1,117	2,17,865	195	13,02,704	176	16,48,982	206	3,46,278	...
20th ditto	Wardha Coal ...	45	7,509	167	45	13,043	290	62,605	190	99,034	308	86,529	...
20th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	76	9,240	122	98	19,568	200	54,438	111	1,57,518	225	1,03,080	...
27th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	42,799	266	161	30,621	190	2,80,792	239	2,88,488	251	7,696	...
27th ditto	Sindia ...	78	6,494	83	75	6,494	87	46,551	88	46,695	87	1,144	...
27th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	363	53,243	147	412	58,762	143	5,07,465	192	4,50,549	164	...	56,216
27th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,31,484	199	660	86,375	131	8,55,949	178	5,18,247	109	...	3,42,702
27th ditto	Muttra-Achhneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,040	45	...	...	8,272	50	8,272	...
	TOTAL ...	2,951	4,98,507	169	3,148	5,04,364	160	35,74,221	167	37,59,257	169	1,85,036	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
20th May 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	26,392	137	194	27,311	141	1,67,801	120	2,14,222	156	46,921	...
20th ditto	Nizam's ...	121	15,246	126	121	16,602	137	1,23,396	140	1,26,079	146	2,683	...
6th ditto	Mysore ...	58	2,145	37	...	(a)...	...	(d)11,467	37	(e)27,308	62	15,841	...
	TOTAL ...	371	43,783	118	315	43,913	139	3,02,164	112	3,67,609	128	65,445	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,633	31,47,494	327	9,825	29,42,738	816	2,17,43,845	310	2,34,62,111	334	17,18,266	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,19,607	146	1,12,61,813	160	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,24,238	164	1,22,00,298	174	6,76,060	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th May 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th May 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th May 1881.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1882.

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

SINLA, the 24th June 1882.

No. XXI of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th MAY 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 27th MAY 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 27th MAY 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3rd June 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	59,285	337	172	73,016	425	4,97,902	342	5,82,067	416	84,165	...
27th May 1882	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	547	98,979	181	547	1,21,515	222	8,81,408	195	9,74,470	219	93,062	...
27th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	676	1,68,412	249	676	2,10,535	311	16,31,968	291	16,39,607	298	7,639	...
27th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,09,499	128	858	1,30,391	152	9,67,341	136	10,93,194	157	1,32,153	...
27th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	72,758	111	655	81,160	124	6,23,338	115	6,25,528	118	2,190	...
3rd June 1882	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,448	7,71,221	533	1,447	9,73,972	673	64,79,900	540	78,66,822	668	13,86,922	...
27th May 1882	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	2,66,220	600	461	2,88,031	625	23,53,642	640	23,33,800	622	...	19,833
	TOTAL ...	4,804	15,46,374	322	4,816	18,78,623	390	1,34,35,499	337	1,51,21,797	386	16,86,298	...
	<i>State.</i>												
3rd June 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	8,63,017	573	1,507	9,23,881	613	71,48,523	573	73,22,229	598	1,83,706	...
27th May 1882	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,535	91	28	4,552	163	22,737	98	26,097	115	3,360	...
3rd June 1882	Nalhati ...	27	1,370	51	27	1,393	52	10,224	46	11,298	51	1,074	...
27th May 1882	Northern Bengal ...	231	32,087	139	233	31,280	134	2,40,542	125	2,92,322	154	51,780	...
3rd June 1882	Tirhoot ...	82	12,565	153	85	13,425	158	1,03,807	153	1,12,723	163	8,916	...
3rd ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	7,285	128	57	8,782	154	79,515	169	86,348	184	6,833	...
3rd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,591	80	29	2,086	72	20,886	87	21,710	92	824	...
27th May 1882	Cawnpore-Furruckabad ...	86	5,610	65	86	6,475	75	43,538	61	54,398	78	10,860	...
27th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur ...	12	1,258	105	12	1,164	97	8,873	89	9,373	96	500	...
3rd June 1882	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,05,253	192	1,117	2,25,548	202	14,97,953	178	18,82,214	207	3,84,261	...
27th May 1882	Wardha Coal ...	45	7,457	166	45	18,026	401	69,963	188	1,12,188	306	42,225	...
27th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	84	12,065	144	98	19,039	194	66,503	116	1,75,267	220	1,08,764	...
3rd June 1882	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	31,490	196	161	26,566	165	3,12,282	234	3,16,223	241	3,941	...
3rd ditto ...	Sindia ...	78	5,294	68	75	5,880	78	50,846	85	53,595	87	2,749	...
27th May 1882	Punjab Northern ...	363	53,281	147	412	51,937	126	5,60,748	186	5,02,486	159	...	58,262
27th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	85,784	130	660	1,06,495	161	9,41,733	172	6,33,624	118	...	3,08,109
3rd June 1882	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,197	52	...	...	9,671	52	9,671	...
	TOTAL ...	2,959	4,55,925	154	3,148	5,23,845	166	40,30,154	166	42,98,567	169	2,68,413	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
27th May 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	23,410	122	194	27,017	139	1,90,711	120	2,39,620	152	48,909	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	13,896	115	121	16,954	140	1,37,293	137	1,40,026	142	2,733	...
3rd ditto ...	Mysore ...	58	1,879	32	...	...	(a)	(b) 11,467	37	(c) 27,310	62	15,843	...
	TOTAL ...	371	39,185	106	315	43,971	139	3,39,471	111	4,06,956	125	67,485	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,641	29,04,501	301	9,786	33,70,320	344	2,49,53,647	313	2,71,59,549	398	22,05,902	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,28,214	147	1,30,36,584	163	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,25,433	166	1,41,22,965	176	8,97,532	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th May 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th May 1882.

Sd/-, the 17th June 1882,

F. 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 Wednesday, the 14th June, 1882.

P R E S E N T :

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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

PANJÁB UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBBS introduced the Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjáb, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Crosthwaite and Hunter and the Mover. He said :—

“In accordance with the permission which was obtained for me by my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert, I now beg to introduce this Bill.

“The Bill has been drawn with as much care as was possible from the information which we have on record; it has also been deemed advisable to follow as closely as we could the form of the Acts already on the Statute-book, and under which the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay have been founded. The Bill, in accordance with the usual practice, will be printed and published, and we shall no doubt receive the benefit of public criticism upon it.

“There are some points which will doubtless require very considerable care on behalf of the Select Committee, before they arrive at a conclusion on the final form it should take; but these are points which I need not notice in detail on the present occasion.

“The Objects and Reasons published with the Bill will give the public a very general, and at the same time clear, statement of the intention of the Government in bringing in this Bill. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert, in applying for leave to introduce the Bill, shortly stated the circumstances which had led to it, and I do not think that I need now do more than allude to one or two points which have been decided upon since permission to bring in the Bill was granted by the Council.

“Of those points, the first I may mention is that, owing to difficulties of a legal nature which might arise, it has been found necessary to provide in general terms that the University is founded under the patronage of the Governor General, but without stating that the Governor General may be ‘patron’ or ‘visitor.’

“The term ‘patron’ is not one generally used regarding Universities, while the term ‘visitor,’ which is a University term, might give rise to some rather difficult and abstruse questions as to the power of a visitor of a University in this country, as compared with Universities at home—especially the Royal University lately established in Ireland.

“With regard to the appointment of Fellows, a further clause has been introduced, providing for some who may be chosen by the Senate and submitted by them to the Chancellor for his approval. This is an advance on what is the law at present with regard to the other Indian Universities; but I think it is a step in the right direction, and it is certainly one regarding which I should

not be surprised if, before long, applications are not made by other Universities to introduce a similar provision. There is a strong feeling that some Fellows should be nominated by the Senate for approval by the Chancellor.

"In the Bombay University, of which I was Vice-Chancellor for nine years, this was to a certain extent arranged by the understanding that the Vice-Chancellor should send in a list of names every year to the Chancellor of those gentlemen who had distinguished themselves particularly with regard to the University, and whose fitness for the position of Fellow was peculiarly known to the Senate and the governing body of the University.

"I would further observe that it was at first suggested, with regard to the appointment of a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, that the Governor General should be the Chancellor, and the Lieutenant-Governor the Vice-Chancellor. This was objected to in the Home Department, on the ground that by this means we should have two ornamental officers at the top; while the Vice-Chancellor should in all Universities be the principal guiding officer, and should be chosen from that class of the Fellows who are sure to be present during the greater portion of the year at the seat of the University, and who, therefore, by his constant attendance, will secure the continuity of the work in accordance with the principles on which the University is founded. This, it was considered, would not be the case if an officer to be called the Vice-President of the Senate was to be chosen. His Excellency the Viceroy concurred in this view, and thought—especially as he would in ordinary circumstances be very seldom present to take part in the meetings of the University—it was better for him to take the rôle of Patron to the University, and that, while the Lieutenant-Governor is the proper person to be Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor should be chosen, as above stated, from those officers who are peculiarly fitted for that post.

"I may also notice that the Bill as drafted certainly does not go into those details which perhaps the public might expect to find in it; but it has been found by experience that it is never advisable to put into a Bill what can be better provided for by rules and bye-laws, which may be made from time to time, and may require alteration.

"If an opposite course were adopted, no trivial alteration could be made in any of those rules and bye-laws without recourse to the Legislative Council, which would be extremely troublesome.

"The consequence is that power is taken in this Bill, as in the other University Acts, to give power to the Senate, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, as Chancellor, and the final sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make bye-laws for meeting all the necessary duties which the University has to carry out, with regard to the appointment of Examiners, the nature of the examinations, the degrees and diplomas which may be acquired, and the manner in which those degrees are to be conferred.

"The only other matter which I need notice is with respect to the appointment of the Select Committee to whom the Bill is to be referred. The names on the list are those of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, and of my hon'ble friends Messrs. Ilbert, Crosthwaite, Hunter, with the Mover.

"The choice has been made of these gentlemen because we think that in the person of the Lieutenant-Governor we shall have an able representative of what is required for the Panjáb; while Mr. Hunter, as specially representing education in general, and the Commission now sitting in particular, will be a most useful member; as will also be Mr. Ilbert, who represents, if I may say so, the English Universities; and Mr. Crosthwaite, whose knowledge of the country and the wants of the people is perhaps not exceeded by any other member of Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Panjáb 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 21st June, 1882.

SIMLA;

The 14th June, 1882.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th JUNE 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon has continued to give heavy rain in the extreme south-western tracts of Southern India, including within its range Malabar, Travancore, Coorg, and a portion of the Mysore State. The Madras Presidency generally has continued to receive a fair rainfall, the noticeable points in the week's report being that the Chingleput and Madura districts have received none, while Coimbatore has enjoyed a good fall. In the Bombay Presidency also rain has continued general and has been extremely heavy in parts.

In Central India, the Nizam's Territories have received less rain than in the preceding week, while it has continued copious in the Berars and in most districts of the Central Provinces, especially in Jubbulpore and Sambalpur. Fair rain has also fallen in the Central India and Rajputana States.

In Northern India, Assam and Bengal, including Orissa and Behar, have continued to receive more or less heavy rain; and it has also been more or less general in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab, where the monsoon seems hardly as yet to have penetrated, a little rain fell in six districts. In British Burma the rains continue heavy, as is usual.

General prospects are favourable throughout the country: ploughing, sowing, and in places the transplanting of young crops, are progressing rapidly, and standing crops are doing well. The only exceptions to the general favourable aspect are the want of more rain in two districts of the Madras Presidency, in parts of the Nizam's Territories, in the Punjab, and in two districts of Assam; and the excess of rain in Coorg and in part of Mysore, and probably in Malabar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 21st)		
Bellary ...	47 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool ...	23 (average of four stations).	Standing sugarcane and indigo require water in parts; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	70 (average of six stations).	Standing wet and dry crops not thriving for want of rain; small-pox, fever, and cholera prevalent; cattle-disease slightly exists.
Kistna ...	23 (average of five stations).	Preparation for cultivation progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...		Standing crops good; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	146 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good, but cholera attacked by insects in parts; harvest dry grains, outturn about average; small-pox and fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	20 (average of one station).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield below average.
Madura ...		Standing crops fair; cholera and fever in parts.
Malabar ...	13.36 (average of fourteen stations).	Sowing of first crop nearly over in parts; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	1.72	Ploughing and sowing over; fever prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Chingleput and Madura; general prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 21st)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Sujawal and Shahbandar talukas on 9th.	Fever in seven talukas; river at Kotri on 19th 14½ feet, against 15 feet 2 inches on corresponding date last year; wheat, red rice, and bajri in Kurrachee 22, 36 and 33, in Manjhand 26, 44 and 42, in Mirpur Botoro 22, 54 and 48, and in Sakro 16, 44 and 48 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...		River rising; kharif operations general; days hot, nights cool; fever in three talukas; small-pox in Guni taluka; wheat 25, juari 45, bajri 40, red rice 34, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	6.80	Cholera—in the town of Ahmedabad 43 cases, 35 deaths, in Viramgaum 123 cases, 77 deaths; ploughing continues; wheat 26 and bajri 29 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	2.30	Total rainfall 5.87; sowing of kharif commenced generally; slight cholera in Kadi division, and cattle-disease in the same division and in one taluka of Amreli mahal; bajri 29 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.04	Total rainfall 8.20; sowing progressing; juari 35 and nagli 51 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Igatpuri, 10.00; Peint, 13.00; Katwan, 7.00; Chandore, 4.00; Dindori, 5.00; Nasik, 3.00.	Break since 15th; cotton sown in Malegaon and Nandgaon; pulses sown in places; land being prepared for bajri; locusts in places; small-pox abating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1.03	Total rainfall 25.38, being 11.11 above average; abnormal temperature rose from 2° cool on 14th to 1° warm on 18th, and then remained steady till end of week; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from north-west from 14th to 17th; wind normal from 18th to 20th.
Poona ...	Rain in all talukas—maximum in Maval, 9.91; minimum in Indapur, .19.	Sowing progressing; <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>juari</i> 55 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 36½ and <i>juari</i> 43½ lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain general—maximum at Parner, 1.87; minimum at Rahuri, .23; no rain at Karjat.	Sowing of <i>tussar</i> crops in progress in all talukas; cattle-disease at Nagar, Parner, Karjat, and Newasa; cholera at Parner, 17 attacks, 6 deaths; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. in Jhankhed, minimum 45 in Kopergaon; <i>juari</i> 90 in Jhankhed and 54 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	Slight rain throughout.	<i>Kharif</i> operations commenced; 1 death from cholera in Karmala taluka; <i>bajri</i> 54 lbs. 15 tolas; <i>juari</i> 73 lbs. 19 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout district—maximum in Hangal, 4.47; minimum in Gadag, .24.	Sowing of <i>kharif</i> crops going on vigorously; public health good; rice 22 and <i>juari</i> 56 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1.60; total, 33.36; Kumpita, 12.89; Hallyal, 7.86; rainfall heavy in district except in Karwar.	Rice plants healthy; sowing operations continue above ghât; small-pox slight in Bhadkal Sidapur, and Sirsi; cattle-disease and fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 12 seers, in district average 13 seers per rupee; weather fine.
Rajkot ...		Weather hot and cloudy; cholera in many talukas; <i>bajri</i> 24 and <i>juari</i> 28 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Kharif</i> operations in progress throughout Presidency; rain general, heavy in a few places; slight fever and cattle-disease continue in a few districts; cholera in Belgaum, Kaladgi, Satara, Ahmednagar thana, Ahmedabad, and parts of Kathiawar.
Bengal—(June 21st)—		
Chittagong ...	13.72	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; transplanting of autumn rice continues; prices steady; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease still prevalent.
Dacca ...	8.67	Jute and rice growing fast; sugarcane promising; health generally good.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta) ...	1.4	Prospects fair; early crops and winter rice in low lands being sown; prices of common rice everywhere stationary, except in Barripur sub-division where a slight rise has taken place; health of people and cattle generally good; a few cases of fever reported from Dum-Dum.
Moorsheadabad ...	11.75	Prospects of crops continue good, and much benefited by rain; cultivation progressing briskly everywhere; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye, 2.91; Nator, 7.64.	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera abating; fever as before; price of rice unchanged.
Burdwan ...	3.72	Sufficient rain all over the district; prospects favourable; winter rice being sown, and early rice transplanted; sugarcane good; health fair.
Rungpore ...	3.81	Weather showery; prospects of crops good; sowing of winter rice progressing; cholera abated; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	4.56	Prospects of crops good; rice and Indian-corn coming up well.
Purneah ...	4.57	All crops promise well; weeding delayed by rain; health fair; rivers rising.
Patna ...	4.08	Sowing of rice and autumn crops progressing; cholera still prevalent throughout the Behar sub-division, and small-pox only in thana Behar.
Durbhunga ...	2.20	Weather very hot and cloudy; crop prospects good; cholera less virulent in town, but more extended in the interior.
Hazáribágh ...	2.90	Weather cloudy and seasonable; prospects of autumn crops good; sowing progressing; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1.19	Sowing almost completed; transplanting commenced; cholera abated, except in Jajpur town. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in all districts during the week, sufficient for present agricultural purposes; ploughing for late rice and sowing of early crops proceeding favourably, in some places sowing of late and transplanting of early rice have commenced; sugarcane, indigo, and jute growing well; cholera generally abated, but still prevalent in some places; sporadic cases of small-pox and cattle-disease still reported from a few districts; fever reported from Nuddea, Rajshahye, and Darjeeling Terai.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 20th) ...	2.2 in Benares; 3.1 in Chandausi; 3.8 in Gungapur.	Rains appear to have set in; ploughing for the <i>kharif</i> harvest has commenced; health of men and cattle generally good; cholera decreasing; bazars well supplied with food-grains; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Cawnpore (June 20th) ...	Average over 9.2	Sowings of <i>kharif</i> crops commenced; indigo and sugarcane thriving; health good; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 21st) ...	Rain abundant; average 5.9.	Ploughing and sowing everywhere in progress; cholera much diminished in the district, a few sporadic cases in Allahabad city; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur (" 20th) ...	Rains began on the 15th.	Very cloudy, with strong east wind; cholera in parts of the district; sowings commenced; prices slightly risen.
Jhánsi (" 19th) ...	From 6.3 in pargana Jhánsi to 1.2 in pargana Garotha.	Ploughing and sowing begun; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children continues; health otherwise good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Agra (" 20th) ...	Rain in all parganas from 0.1 to 1.7.	<i>Kharif</i> ploughings and sowings continue; fever and small-pox continue in city and two parganas; general health good; prices rising.
Farukhabad (" ") ...	General rain, varying from 2.5 to 5.2.	Ploughing for <i>kharif</i> commenced; prices much the same as last week.
Bareilly (" ") ...	Rains continue in showers.	Rain favourable for sowings, which are progressing; general health good.
Meerut (" ") ...	0.1 at Hapur; .50 at Sardhana; drizzle at Meerut.	Weather cloudy, close, and muggy; <i>kharif</i> ploughing going on; cotton and rice sown; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; health of man and cattle good.
Kumaun (" ") ...	Steady rain throughout week.	Sunshine wanted; few cases of small-pox reported and mild measles prevalent; cattle-disease still in parts; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ") ...	Sadr, 3.4; Maliabad, 4.9; Mohanlalganj, 2.7.	Sky cloudy; ploughing operations in progress; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; cholera still reported in city.
Rae Bareli (" 19th) ...	Sadr, 4.9; Digbijai-ganj, 2.0; Dalmaun, 3.6; Salon, 6.3.	Weather cloudy, and every prospect of more rain; cholera continues in two tahsils; prices almost steady.
Partabgarh (" 20th) ...	Rain general throughout the district.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced; prices steady; cholera continues about the same.
Sitapur (" ") ...	3.1	Sky cloudy, more rain likely, wind easterly.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	1.3	Sowing of rice, <i>kodo</i> , and <i>arhar</i> commenced; cholera decreasing. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General rain throughout the provinces; <i>kharif</i> ploughing and sowing everywhere in progress; bazars well supplied; prices rising in Gorakhpur, Agra, and Saharanpur; cholera continues in Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and Partabgarh, and decreasing in Benares, Fyzabad and Allahabad; small-pox reported from a few districts; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and is disappearing in Jhánsi.
Punjab—(June 20th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health fair; prices generally steady.
Hissar ...	Heat intense	Rain wanted; health good; prices rising.
Umballa ...	No rain	Rain wanted; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices of food-grains gradually rising.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.10	Slight fever; slight rise in prices of gram and barley.
Sialkot ...	.50	Health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	.90 in district	Health good; crops harvested; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	.80	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress; fever in station; slight rise in prices of maize and gram.
Mooltan ...	.20	<i>Kharif</i> crops flourishing; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.30	Health good; <i>kharif</i> sowings completed; prices rising.
Peshawar ...	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced on irrigated lands; slight rise in prices of barley and gram. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in the Amritsar, Sialkot, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, Mooltan, and Dera Ismail Khan districts; health generally good; slight fever reported in Amritsar and Rawalpindi; prices of food-grains generally show a tendency to rise.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (June 21st) ...	1.79	Weather windy; preparation of land for <i>kharif</i> in a forward state; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	15.48	Weather cloudy; ploughing retarded; small-pox and cholera still prevalent; rice 12 and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	4.36	Rain general; weather windy; <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; health good; prices steady.
Seoni ...	1.73	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress; cholera and small-pox prevalent; rice 15 and wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	3.69	<i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced; small-pox prevalent; rice 9, wheat 14, and <i>juari</i> 21 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (June 20th) ...	4.73	Weather cool and cloudy; <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; small-pox prevalent; wheat 15 and <i>juari</i> 24 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 17th) ...	Constant rain	Weather cloudy; rice sowings vigorously pushed on; health generally good; few cases of cholera; rice 40 and wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 15th) ...	15.94	Monsoon burst with force on 10th; rice sowings commenced; health good; rice 52 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy, attended with rain, heavy showers in several districts; preparation of land for <i>kharif</i> in forward state and sowings commenced; cholera still prevalent, particularly in the Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Damoh districts; prices continue easy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (June 17th)		
Akyab ...	37.77	Total rainfall 63.46; 1 death from small-pox in town and 1 in interior, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease severe in two townships; ploughing commenced in some places.
Rangoon ...	2.89	Corrected total rainfall to date 17.99; 3 deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	13.22	Total rainfall 36.92; public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; ploughing commenced.
Prome ...	1.54	Total rainfall 9.49; public health good.
Amherst ...	19.38	Total rainfall 59.13; 1 case of cholera in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent in two townships.
Toungoo ...	5.62	Total rainfall 18.56; 4 cases and 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good; 3 deaths from cattle-disease in one township.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Excepting a few cases of cholera and small-pox, public health good; cattle-disease continues in Akyab and Amherst, slightly in some other districts; rainfall generally abundant.
Assam—(June 21st)		
Gauhati ...	2.16	More rain wanted; cholera still in the interior; crops doing well.
Sylhet ...	6.44	<i>Murali</i> harvest commencing; cultivation of other kinds of paddy proceeding rapidly; cholera decreasing; small-pox still reported; tea doing well.
Cachar ...	5.62	Weather cloudy and sultry, with occasional heavy showers; sowing of crops continues; common rice 25½ seers per rupee; 2 deaths reported from cholera in Silehar and 16 from Lakhimpur.
Dibrugarh ...	1.46	Weather warm; more rain wanted; ploughing for <i>sali dhan</i> in progress; cattle-disease still reported; public health generally good, but some cases of small-pox and cholera in the north of the Lakhimpur sub-division; no fresh cholera cases reported from the Sudr sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 21st)		
Bangalore ...	2.26	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	0.08	Crops in good condition; prospects good.
Mercara ...	17.62	The heavy rain was proving most disastrous and caused the death of numbers of cattle exposed to it; the break in the monsoon which took place on the 19th is most beneficial for agricultural operations; rice-fields are being ploughed and paddy sown; the <i>ragi</i> crops in the Nanjarajapatana taluk is now well above the ground; coffee seedlings are being planted; prospects good; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen throughout the province of Mysore, especially towards the west where the excessive rain and high winds are causing inconvenience; crops generally in good condition; prospects favourable; prices satisfactory; in Bangalore <i>ragi</i> 25½ seers per rupee, in Mysore 21 seers, and in Chitaldrug 32 to 40 seers; public health generally good; a few sporadic cases of cholera in Yedalore and Ashtagram taluks in Mysore district; fever and murrain prevailing more or less throughout the province.
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 21st)		
Amráoti ...	8.10	Weather warm and windy; cotton plants above ground; wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	2.97	<i>Kharif</i> sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	4.46	Ground for coming <i>kharif</i> crops being still prepared; sowing delayed owing to break in weather; health in general improving; prices—wheat 16, rice 9½, white <i>juari</i> 22, yellow <i>juari</i> 27½, and <i>urd</i> 27½ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 21st)		
Indore ...	1.42	After an unusually heavy fall of rain there is a break, which was much required; sowing operations in active progress; health good; weather cool and pleasant.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1.70	Prices steady; health good.
Sutna ...	26.38	Weather cloudy; health good; cholera at Rowah.
Rutlam ...		No report received.
Neemuch ...	1.87	Public health good.
Goona ...	1.85	Weather cloudy; health good.
Bhopal ...	1.63	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Agar ...	3.19	Sowing operations commenced; health good.
Nowgong ...	6.44	Public health good; cholera reported in Baoni.
Manpur ...	Heavy and continuous rain on 13th, 14th, and 15th.	Sowing of <i>makka</i> interrupted; prices somewhat higher.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
without checks to cor. If	(June 21st) ne 16th) .80 " 17th) .16	High south and westerly wind; weather cloudy and monsoonish. Tanks dry; health fair; wells good; high winds prevail.
(" ")	2.03	Plenty water in tanks; health good; weather cloudy and close, intense heat; winds variable; ample indications of rain; prices rising.
(" ")	Deoli, 2.98; Kotah, 4.35; Shahpura, 4.51; Tonk, 2.87.	Tanks and wells good; health fair; some fever; sowings commenced; weather cloudy.
Jhallawar (" 14th)	2.71	Previous week 2.23; health about Deoli still indifferent, elsewhere good; weather cloudy and cool; ploughing commenced; prices slightly fallen.
Ajmere (" 20th)	.02	Small-pox disappeared.
Jeypore (" ")	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; local outbreak of cholera.
Bhurlpore (June 21st)	Over 2 inches of rain on 14th; none since.	Winds variable; prices somewhat higher; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings going on; few sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in districts.
Ulwur (June 21st)		No report received.
Nepal—(June 15th)		
Katmandu ...	3.63	<i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing; health good.
		Weather hot and oppressive.

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



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1882.

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 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 5th January, 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, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., 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.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble L. Forbes.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.

The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.

INLAND EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that the further Report be taken into consideration. He said that he did not think there was any cause to regret that the brief postponement which had been agreed to at the last meeting of the Council had taken place; because they had been enabled, by the recommittal of the Bill to the Select Committee, to consider the measure in the light of the memorial of the British Indian Association, which had been laid before the Council at the last meeting, and to review the whole Bill, with the aid of the intelligence and the experience of two of their hon'ble colleagues, who were then appointed to sit in the Committee. It would be seen, from the report which had been submitted on the 28th December, that in very many points the Committee had been able to meet the wishes of his friend, the Hon'ble

Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, and Mr. THOMPSON was free to admit that it had been for the better, inasmuch as the amendments introduced gave clearer expression to the intentions and objects of the Bill, namely, to provide security and protection to coolies emigrating to labour-districts. The amendments which had been made, while they did not impair the efficacy of the Bill or affect its principles, were decidedly improvements. Having said this, he regretted he was obliged to add that the Select Committee had not been able to meet all the views of his hon'ble friend. It would be seen that he had signed the report with certain reservations, and, though he had not formulated any definite or express amendments, he might be intending to bring forward the points which he had reserved, and Mr. THOMPSON need scarcely add that, if his hon'ble friend did so, the Council would welcome any discussion which he might raise on the Bill, with the view of securing a full and satisfactory measure. He might at this stage have awaited the discussion which would probably follow on the details of the Bill, but there were certain general issues which had been raised in the memorial of the British Indian Association with regard to which he would like to make a few observations. He might mention, in passing, that, since the last meeting of the Council, a memorial had been presented by the Tea Association in Calcutta, which, in fair and guarded language, gave, he conceived, a very good answer to many of the objections brought forward by the memorial of the British Indian Association. In addition to that, the Committee had also received a memorial from a gentleman, Babu Kunjalal Banarjee, who occupied a seat on the Bench of the Small Cause Court in Calcutta—a gentleman who represented himself as taking considerable interest in all questions connected with the welfare of the natives of the country. The memorial which he had presented ran generally on the lines of the memorial of the British Indian Association, and, though it was couched in more temperate language than the somewhat sensational paragraphs of its more ambitious counterpart, there was one point which they both deprecated, and which they described to be the “giving free scope to free emigration side by side with protected emigration,” such as this Bill desired to legalise. The British Indian Association said:—

“Your memorialists appeal to Your Excellency in Council to consider whether, in a question like this, there is room for the free action of two such opposite principles as free emigration and restricted emigration.”

Now, to speak for himself, and, what was more important, speaking and expressing the opinion of those who were better conversant with the present state and condition of affairs in Assam, he should say that there was ample room for both systems; and he would observe, in the second place, what the memorialists repeatedly ignored throughout their contentions, that, in the recognition of this system of free emigration side by side with partially protected emigration, we were only maintaining here the provisions of the existing law, which had been in operation and had worked very successfully for the last eight years. If hon'ble members would look at the last edition of the Bill now before them, they would see in the marginal notes that reference was made to the sections of the existing law, and also to the sections of the Bill as they had been drafted by the Commission, and he ventured to say that nine-tenths of the Bill, as it now stood, were reproductions merely of what existed under the present law, and even the amendments that had been introduced were not so much changes in substance as improvements in drafting. He might add that very many of the amendments were entirely in favour of the labourer. In section 7 of the Bengal Act of 1873, this principle of recruiting labourers outside of the existing law had been fully recognised; and, curiously, the text on which the individual and corporate memorialists, if he might so call them, had taken exception, in regard to the matter of free emigration, was based on section 7 of the Act as it now stood. He would draw attention to the wording of that section, which said, “Save as provided by section 5” (which referred to the temporary prohibition by the Local Government of emigration to any labour-district) “nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any native of India from emigrating to, or entering into a contract in, a labour-district, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act.” Mr. THOMPSON would contend that there was nothing more

harmless, legitimate or desirable. But to refer to the objections taken by the memorialists—the British Indian Association—they said:—

“After fully considering all the circumstances attending labour on the estates in Assam, the legislature may adopt one principle or the other; either it may admit free emigration without let or hindrance, or it may regulate emigration under certain well-defined precautions, checks and restrictions. But to sanction both is, in the humble opinion of your memorialists, to contradict the conditions on which the necessity for legislation on the subject is founded. If the time has arrived for free emigration, there can be no need for restriction, for the one is as opposed to the other as darkness and light; but the introduction of the Bill shows that there is necessity for restriction.”

Similarly, Babu Kunjalal Banarjee repeated:—

“Your petitioner strongly objects to section 8 of the Bill (now section 7), for, while he fully admits the abstract justice of the question that every man ought to be left to the choice of voluntarily entering into a contract, he fears very much that, under the guise of free emigration, this section will work, as matters now stand, the greatest possible mischief to ignorant men, and afford a wide scope for evasion of the wholesome provisions of the law for registration of the emigrant.”

In the first place, Mr. THOMPSON said that there was no disguise at all about the matter. Section 7 was an open, expressed and unreserved declaration of a positive right belonging to every native in India—the right of taking himself and his labour to any place he liked, and entering there into a contract under the ordinary law of the country. Any prohibition of such freedom might justly have been urged, and, he had no doubt, would have been urged in somewhat high-flown language, to be an arbitrary infringement by a despotic legislature of the unalienable right of the British subject. The omission of the section, which had been pleaded for by the British Indian Association, was quite possible; but he contended that the omission of the section would not impair the inherent right which existed, and the inclusion of the section was only dictated by the desire of the Council, while specially legislating for special circumstances, to make it clear that it was the right of every native of India to go to any districts, and enter into any contract he liked, outside the provisions of this Bill. As the Bill stood, therefore, a native of India might go to Assam of his own accord, without the intervention of any party, and offer himself there as a labourer to enter into a contract either under the ordinary law of the land, or under the provisions of this special enactment; and, in his opinion, it was incontestably right that every native should be able to enjoy that liberty.

The next general exception which had been taken by those who had memorialised the Council was in connection with the provisions which the Bill contained on the subject of the recruitment of labour. He would explain that, as in the old Act, so under the present Bill, it was proposed that the double system of recruiting through the agency of contractors, and engaging labourers through the agency of planters, should be continued. The objection which had been taken by those who protested against it was that the restrictions which were placed on the recruitment of labourers by contractors were far more strict and severe than those which were imposed on the recruiters employed as servants and agents of the employers direct. He admitted that, to some extent, it was so; but the same had obtained in the two previous enactments on the subject; and this Bill, which removed the limitation as to the number of labourers whom a garden-sardar might engage, was, he submitted, justified by the success which had attended the garden-sardari system and by the altered circumstances of the country. The contention of those who had remonstrated on this point was to be found in the memorial of the British Indian Association. They said:—

“The grounds for the invidious distinction made between the contractor and garden-sardar, as regards the procedure to be followed by them respectively, are not apparent. If both will be at liberty to engage labourers *ad libitum*, the obligations and liabilities of both ought to be the same. If the precautions prescribed in the case of the contractor have been suggested by a humane consideration for the labourer, surely the same consideration ought to apply to the labourer who may be engaged by the garden-sardar. It comes to this, that either there is, or there is not, necessity for those precautions; if they are necessary,—and it cannot be denied that they are necessary,—they ought to be enforced with an equal hand. To enforce them in one case and not to do so in the other would not only be unequal legislation, but would practically encourage the engagement of labourers through an agency which would be less expensive and irksome, and, therefore, more liable to abuse.”

It was seen that the contention of the memorialists was for perpetuating the engagement of labourers through contractors. That was the only system which obtained in the early days of emigration to Assam, because, at that time, the means of reaching Assam were very difficult. In 1873, when improvements had been made in the matter of communications, a change was made in the law by sanctioning the direct employment of garden-sardárs in obtaining labourers. The procedure in the one case and the other ran parallel to a certain point. The contractor, whose services were engaged for the duty of recruitment, had to send his recruiters to the districts where labour was procurable, and the recruiter, after his arrival there, having gone through all the formalities of recruiting, of engaging and registering his coolies, proceeded with them to Calcutta. The garden-sardár, despatched directly from Assam to the districts where labourers were found, went through the same formalities of recruiting, engaging and registering his party; but there the similarity ended. The contractor's agent was obliged to proceed with his men down to Calcutta and to bring them to the depôts established in Calcutta. The garden-sardár could at once proceed from the place where he had recruited the coolies to the tea-estates in Assam. Now, it would be seen that there was a double process in the case of contractors' coolies, while there was a single process in the case of others; and he had no doubt that the planters were very wise, now that the system of communication with Assam was more regular and rapid, to object to a system of recruiting which imposed long detours in the journey to Calcutta, and considerable delays and great expense connected with the detention of labourers in Calcutta. All the additional restrictions of which complaint had been made were in connection with this fact. Depôts requiring supervision had to be established in Calcutta; medical inspections had to be held in Calcutta; and he (MR. THOMPSON) had no hesitation in saying that most of the difficulties and troubles connected with emigration from Bengal to Assam were here. While they were detained in Calcutta, they were obliged to remain in depôts established for the purpose, for a shorter or longer period, and if an epidemic broke out, the coolies suffered immensely; and, what with desertions and deaths and one thing and another, the incidental expenses were so great that it was quite reasonable to expect that a cheaper and more expeditious system should be adopted. Therefore, when a change was made in the law, the planters objected to the double process. In the one case the journey took probably six weeks, in the other six days. It was due to the exertions of Sir Ashley Eden that a great impulse had been given to the promotion of direct communication with Assam, and, on the establishment of more direct, rapid and regular communications with Assam, the necessity for the contractors' system was not apparent. It might be urged, why retain it? The Committee which had reported on the subject said there were many estates which were small and situated at a distance, and which had not yet established relations to carry out the direct system of recruiting, and which, therefore, were obliged to resort to contractors to obtain their coolies. There was also the difficulty of interfering at once with vested interests; but there could be little doubt that, if the Bill became law, and as the direct system of recruitment was more generally adopted, it would be but a few years before the whole contractors' system would disappear, and recruiting would be conducted wholly by a direct agency.

With reference to the objection that the safeguards in the recruitment of coolies through garden-sardárs were not sufficient, he would ask the Council to follow him through Chapter IV, in reference to the procedure connected with that system. The contention was that the garden-sardár abused his power, and by fraudulent representations, and, possibly, by force, induced the coolies to enter into contracts to go to Assam. The contention, on the other side, was that the legislature had provided securities and safeguards of a sufficiently stringent character to prevent anything of the sort. The Hon'ble Member here read to the Council several of the sections from the chapter referred to, and, adverting to section 66 specially, said that it seemed to him that they had exhausted all the powers of language to secure that the action of the labourers should be perfectly free and voluntary. The transaction was a public and open one, conducted by a Government officer held personally responsible for seeing that the

contract entered into was performed in its strict legal exactness. The persons who entered into such contracts were grown up men, who knew their right hand from their left, and who, in other matters of business, such as their relations with their landlords in rent cases, were supposed to know a good deal more. He did not mean to say that occasions might not arise when the rapacity of recruiters (if they were rapacious) and the imperfections of human nature might not frustrate the good intentions of the law; but he certainly could assert that, as far as care and circumspection could be exercised, the framers of the Bill had taken every precaution to ensure that the labourer undertaking such an enterprise should understand the nature of his obligation, and his perfect freedom of choice whether to go or to stay.

He trusted that he had thus far met the general objections which had been taken by those who had presented to the Council the memorials on the Bill. He did not pretend to have exhausted all the remonstrances which had been urged, because, in the first place, several of them had been satisfied by the amendments which had been adopted, as shown in the report of the Select Committee; one of them had fallen through because it rested on the fallacy that the wage of the labourer, which was prescribed by the law, was the maximum instead of the minimum; and the remainder were unimportant. If others were brought forward for discussion in this Council, he should be ready to explain them as far as he could.

However, outside the memorials which had been presented to the Council, he was obliged to notice statements which had appeared in a public print in connection with this Bill. This was a paper which represented, and had a good deal of influence upon, the opinions of the natives of the country, and he would be sorry that it should go forth as a real exposition of what the law was, without attempting in some measure to refute it. He referred to the statements which had been made in connection with section 146 of the Bill. In the preface, which preceded a reference to this section, the article in the paper to which he had referred gave an animated account of the slave-trade, and of the abominable atrocities which were committed some ten years ago by depredators from the main land of Australia upon the islanders of the South Seas and in Fiji. Nothing could be more atrocious than the conduct of those persons. The article he referred to proceeded as follows:—

"In Lord Kimberley's Kidnapping Act of 1872, it is provided that if a British subject, for the purpose of kidnapping, commits the following offences, *viz.*—

"(1) decoys a native of the Pacific Islands, or carries away, confines, &c.,

"(2) ships, or assists in shipping, or detaining, &c.,

"(3) contracts for ditto,

"(4) fits out, mans or navigates, uses, employs, lets or takes in freight, hire, &c.,

"(5) ships, &c., or puts on board money, goods or other articles, with the intention that they should be employed for kidnapping purposes,

"shall for each offence be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be tried and punished for such felony in any Supreme Court of justice in any of the Australian colonies, and shall upon conviction be liable at the discretion of the Judge to the highest punishment other than capital punishment." In India the punishment for kidnapping is seven years' rigorous imprisonment. But our legislature is anxious to avoid such punishments, and makes the offence of kidnapping, when committed for a tea-plantation, to be as harmless as possible. Section 146 provides that the offence of inducing, &c., should be expiated by a fine not exceeding 50 rupees; that is, the offence, which, under the Act of Parliament, is a felony worthy of the highest punishment short of hanging, and in India ordinarily requires seven years' imprisonment, must when committed for the sake of a tea-planter be let off with a small fine."

Now, it seemed to him that no criticism could be more dishonest or dishonourable than that which he had just quoted. If hon'ble members would look to section 146 of the Bill, they would see that it provided a penalty for the wilfully acting, in contravention of an order of a Local Government under section 5. That section gave the power to a Local Government temporarily to close any district to emigration, when, in the event of famine, pestilence or—as might well happen in Assam—from raids and disturbance, it was unsafe to allow the importation of coolies to such a district. The circumstances were special, and the prohibition probably would be temporary. But if any person knowing such prohibition to be in force induced labourers to go to the district, he was punishable by fine. Was there any

possible comparison between that provision and the offence of kidnapping? But, apart from that, if the offence of kidnapping was committed, he begged to say that there was ample provision in this Bill which allowed punishment for that offence, or any other offence under the Penal Code irrespective of any breach of this Act. There was another paragraph in the article which presented a more humorous view and should be noticed. The contention here was with reference to the extension of the time of contract from three years to five, and, as he read the paragraph, it seemed to imply that, although the contract might be for five years, practically that would be only the nominal period, and the greater portion of these labourers would be virtually bound down for life. And the argument on which that conclusion was based was:—

“Slavery meant life-long bondage; but the cooly under the Emigration law is subject to only a temporary restraint. In so far there is a wide difference between the lot of the slave and that of the Assam labourer. But how does the case stand in practice? The law fixes the limit of five years, and calls the Bill an ‘Emigration’ Bill, but Mr. C. J. Lyall, Secretary to the Assam Government, in his report to the Indian Government, calls the transportation ‘immigration,’ and not *emigration*. The word occurs on the title of the report—‘on Labour Immigration into Assam,’ and again in the covering letter; and as an educated English gentleman, it is not to be supposed that he used the word without knowing its meaning. The shrewd editor of the *Indian Tea Gazette* uses the same word. But, verbal criticism apart, we fear that, in the vast majority of cases, the period of five years may turn out to be nominal.”

Apparently the use of the word *immigration* by writers in Assam gave rise to the contention in the paper that five years was the nominal term of the contract under which the coolie would go to Assam. Every one who knew Mr. C. J. Lyall would be aware that among his many remarkable gifts he possessed especially the power of expressing in terse and accurate language what he meant to say; and no one could doubt that both he and the “shrewd editor of the *Tea Gazette*” were strictly correct, writing in Assam, in calling the Bill an Immigration Bill, while in Calcutta it was described as an Emigration Bill.

He had only, in conclusion, to make a few further remarks. The general object of the Bill was to promote the means by which the surplus population in some of our over-populous districts might emigrate to the labour-districts and secure there the means of gaining a comfortable and easy livelihood. One of the gentlemen who had memorialised the Council expressed the hope that the Bill would provide that the measure of comfort which the labourer enjoyed in his own home would be secured to him in Assam. MR. RIVERS THOMPSON had taken pains to ascertain the facts from those who knew the province, and he found that the condition of the labourers in Assam was incomparably more satisfactory and more comfortable than anything they could have in their own villages. He spoke in the presence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who had recently made a tour through Assam, and who would be able to tell them whether the condition of things which he had described was right or not; and he contended that if the Bill became law it would not only promote the interests of a large and valuable industry in Assam, but would also promote the welfare of the large numbers of labourers in that province; that, while it would tend very much to relieve the pressure found to exist in over-populated districts, it would give to the sparsely-populated parts of Assam the help it so much needed.

The Hon’ble MR. INGLIS said he was glad the hon’ble member, Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, had decided not to move any substantive amendment to the motion for the passing of the Bill. It was to be regretted he did not see his way to approve of some of its provisions, as MR. INGLIS was sure all must feel that the opinion of the hon’ble member on a measure of this sort was entitled to great weight. He could not help thinking, however, that in this instance Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore was anticipating evils which a more practical acquaintance with the working of the present law would show him were not likely to arise. He could understand the Council exercising very great hesitation in passing a measure of this sort if they had no experience to guide them with regard to its practical working. If, however, it was borne in mind that the Bill now before the Council simply re-enacted a law which had been in existence in substantially the same form since 1865, and that no abuses of the

kind apprehended by the hon’ble member were alleged to have occurred in connection with it, MR. INGLIS thought it must be admitted by all unprejudiced minds that his hon’ble friend’s fears were groundless. The two chief points in which the present Bill differed from Act VII of 1873, which it was intended to replace, were the extension of the permissive term of contract from three to five years, and allowing contracts entered into in the tea-districts to be made under the Bill. With regard to the former, he did not himself attach very great importance to it, but he thought, if the law allowed a term of five years in the case of coolies who emigrated to British and foreign colonial possessions at a distance from India, it would be most unfair to restrict contracts for service in India made under this Act to a shorter term. It remained to be seen how far employers of labour in the tea-districts would avail themselves of the longer term. If it was found that by its adoption emigration to the tea-districts was checked or rendered unpopular, it was quite certain planters would be content to take contracts for less than the full term allowed by the Bill. The increase in the rate of wages in the fourth and fifth years of a five-years term was an important element in considering this point. In cases where the five-years term was availed of, the effect would be to increase eventually the rate of wages all round, and in so far the labourers would benefit very materially. He certainly thought this increase of pay a full equivalent for the extra service, and that it amply protected the interests of the labourer.

With regard to free emigration and local contracts, it should be borne in mind that there was no legal restriction with regard to free emigration now. A planter under the present law might take up any number of free labourers he chose, but his inability to make a binding contract with them in the tea-districts after he had gone to the expense of importing them prevented him from availing himself of this permission. The Bill dealt with this defect in the present law. If there were a railway to Assam and good roads throughout the Province, so that planters could procure their labour as inexpensively as employers more fortunately situated could do, there would be no great need for this special legislation. Planters would be content in that case to run the risk of importing their labour under the sanction of the ordinary law. If Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, and those native gentlemen who shared his views, wished to see all special legislation on this subject abolished, what they should do was to promote railway communication with Assam. He was sure the Government of India would only be too glad to offer every encouragement to any gentlemen, whether Native or European, who might come forward as promoters of such a railway; and he thought he could say for the proprietors of tea-estates in Assam that they would gladly support any well-conceived undertaking of the kind. That was what he looked to as the best solution of the difficulties which beset this subject.

In the meantime, until there was this railway, and along with it improved internal means of communication and greater facilities for enforcement of contracts, a law such as the one the Council was asked to pass was indispensable. He asked the hon’ble member to put himself in the place of a proprietor of a tea-estate in Assam obliged to import labourers to work his garden. The cost of importing each such labourer was not less on an average than sixty rupees, and not so very long ago the cost amounted to one hundred rupees and upwards.

Was it fair to expect employers to incur this expense without having some guarantee that the labourers they imported would remain with them for a term sufficient to warrant the expense incurred in conveying them into the province? In every case the coolie emigrated with the view of bettering himself, and all who had seen the condition of the agricultural labouring classes in the parts of Bengal where tea-planters carried on recruiting operations, as compared with their position on tea-estates, must admit that they earned wages and enjoyed a degree of comfort in Assam unknown in the districts from which they came. The average wages of this class in their own native districts was not more than half the minimum wage on a tea-estate; and it should always be borne in mind that, as coolies were paid by task-work on tea-estates, a good workman could with ease earn double and even treble the minimum wages named in the Bill,

and that, too, without exceeding the hours of labour specified therein. If that was the position of matters,—and he challenged a denial of the facts he had stated,—it was surely not only fair to planters who were spending so much money in Assam to reclaim the province from the jungle which covered so large an area of its surface, but it was also a right and kind thing from the coolies' point of view to encourage free emigration in every legitimate way. If, in the course of a few years, railway communication with Assam and Káchárl become an accomplished fact, as he hoped would be the case, the necessity for this special legislation might be expected to pass away. The plan which must, in that case, take the place of the present system would be assisted free emigration and local contracts only, without the special protection the Bill afforded to labourers on the one hand and to employers on the other. If planters were then able to make contracts with their workpeople for one or more seasons under Act XIII of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract), or some such law, they would ask no more. He considered, therefore, that it was of the greatest importance to prepare the way, as he thought this Bill would do, for the freer system which all parties admitted would be an improvement on the plan they were obliged at present to adopt. Planters had no love for the present system. If they could only import their labour at small cost they would gladly dispense with such protection as the Bill afforded them in order to get rid of its restrictions. These operate to increase the cost of labour very materially, and the protection afforded was in many cases only nominal. He hoped the discussion which had taken place, if it did nothing else, would clear away some of the misconceptions which existed with regard to the tendency and practical working of the Bill, and that ere many years were over the necessity for any special legislation would have disappeared.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said he felt very thankful to His Excellency, to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and to the Council, for referring back the present Bill to the Select Committee on his motion, and his thanks were also due to the members of the Select Committee for the patience and attention with which they had given him a hearing, and for adopting two or three of the suggestions embodied in the memorial of the British Indian Association. But, unfortunately, there had been a difference of opinion between them and himself, and the Committee had not been able to come to an agreement on several points of the Bill. For instance, under the existing Act, the maximum period for a labour-contract was three years; but by section 9 of the Bill it had been extended to five years, though it was said that the present Bill was a step towards the encouragement of free labour, and, in fact, it was on this ground that the Government of India, on a former occasion, declined to sanction such an extension of the time. With reference to what had been said by the hon'ble member to his right (Mr. Inglis), that contracts with emigrants to the colonies extended to five years, and that therefore the same rule ought to apply to emigrants who went from one part of the country to another, he submitted to the Council to consider whether encouragement of free labour, as it was alleged the Bill proposed to give, and extension of the period from three to five years, during which the coolie was restricted in his freedom of action, were not two inconsistent things. It had been said by the same hon'ble member that there would be an increase of pay after the lapse of three years. He begged to observe that, if the increase of a minimum pay of a rupee be considered sufficient inducement, why should there be any necessity for a compulsory law on the subject? The coolie might be left alone to sell his labour in the best market he could obtain.

Then, again, under the present law, a deserter could be arrested without warrant beyond a limit of ten miles from the Magistrate's residence. Now, the Bill, in section 172, circumscribed the area to five miles; but the penalty for illegal restraint, prescribed in contravention of the general law of the land against such offence, was still to be (in section 176) a maximum fine of fifty rupees, simply because it was so under the present Act. He might observe, here, in passing, that the penalty for such offence was, in the original Act of the Bengal Council, a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. With reference to this point, he saw it stated that, when he was a member of the Bengal

Council, in 1873, he did not raise any objection to this provision. Far from it. He then happened to be Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association, and in the representation made by that body regarding the Labour Contract Bill, which was signed by him, a strong protest was made against the provision authorising arrest without warrant. The letter of the Association thus represented the views which he, in common with his colleagues of the Committee, entertained on the subject, and he, therefore, deemed it superfluous to emphasise them by repetition from his place in the Bengal Council.

With reference to the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Rivers Thompson, he begged to observe that he did not quite see the difference between the duties of the contractors and the garden-sardárs. What the British Indian Association contended for was, not to relax the restrictions in favour of the contractors, but to bring the garden-sardárs within the restrictions imposed upon the contractors, inasmuch as the garden-sardárs, who could, under the existing law, recruit only twenty men, were enabled under the present Bill to recruit any number of men, and would in all respects enjoy the privileges of the contractors. The double and single process which the coolie had to undergo at the time of recruiting, under the contractor and the garden-sardár, respectively, to which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had alluded, MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE submitted, did not make any material difference in the position of the coolie, and that, in both cases, he needed equal protection, and, therefore, he thought that both the contractor and the garden-sardár should be placed under the same restrictions.

Then, as to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson with reference to section 66, what the Association contended for was, not simply that the contract should be explained to the labourer, but that before signing and registering it he should at least once have an opportunity, when he understood it properly, to refuse to enter into it, if he should choose to do so.

But he would not multiply instances. He understood that many of these points had been settled after deliberation in the Executive Council. Such being the case, he did not like to re-open the discussion which he had raised in the Select Committee, nor would he waste the time of the Council by proposing substantive amendments, which, he feared, there was little chance of being accepted; but he would take the liberty to mark his dissent by simply voting against the passing of the Bill in its present form.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said that he imagined that the Bill before the Council made no pretence—any more than the Act which it superseded—to be a final settlement of the question of inland emigration. He looked forward to the time, which he hoped was not very distant, when emigration from Bihár and the North-Western Provinces into Assam would be as free from restrictions as emigration from Scotland into England. But that time had not yet arrived, and it was the duty of the Government till then to enact such regulations as would preserve the emigrant from ill-treatment or fraud. But it was in the nature of things that at each successive revision of these regulations the stringency of former rules should be somewhat relaxed, and the system should approach more and more closely to one of entire freedom of contract between the labourer and employer. Already they had outgrown some of the provisions of the Act of 1873, and the restrictions of the Bill now before the Council would become obsolete in their turn; and it might be that their successors would be able to dispense with all special legislation on the subject, leaving the engagement of the emigrant under the ordinary law of contract. But for the present it was necessary, on the one hand, to see that no advantage was taken of the ignorance and helplessness of the labourer; on the other hand, that industry was not fettered by vexatious rules, nor progress checked by unnecessary restrictions. He supported the Bill before the Council because it seemed sufficiently to secure these objects. A native newspaper, which was always conducted with ability, and generally with fairness, had attacked the Bill with a violence which he was unable to understand, and with an amount of misrepresentation which he could only attribute either to a want of knowledge or to a want of candour. As these attacks had been made publicly, he was glad to take this opportunity to express his cordial approval of the principles of the

Bill. It was fortunate, perhaps, that the Government had consented to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee, as the supplementary report showed that, on most careful consideration, the changes necessary were of a very trivial and unimportant character. MR. REYNOLDS observed with satisfaction that the Bill encouraged free emigration, both by permitting emigrants to enter into contracts under the ordinary law, and by allowing contracts under the Bill to be made in a labour-district. He was also glad to see that the Bill enlarged the powers of garden-sardárs, while the appointment of local agents was a wholesome check on the proceedings of the garden-sardár. The effect of all these sections was likely to be that the emigration of coolies would be less and less in the hands of professional recruiters and contractors—a result which in itself was very desirable. The abuses which had occurred in former years were due largely to the malpractices of men of these classes, and he thought the Council should welcome a change of system which tended to bring the employer and the employed into earlier and more immediate contact. At the same time, while some of the restrictions on emigration had been removed, it could not fairly be said that the interests of the emigrant had been overlooked. Care had been taken that he should understand his contract, that there should be no compulsory separation of families, that his comfort and well-being on the journey should be secured, that he should be suitably lodged and fed on the estate, and that he should have every reasonable facility for appealing to the law against any ill-usage or breach of contract. For the effectual working of those provisions much would, of course, depend on the Superintendent and Inspector, but he believed that no one would say that these officers could not be trusted to perform their duties efficiently and conscientiously. If there was any murmur heard against them, it was almost always on the plea of their showing too much zeal in the cause of the labourer. On these grounds, therefore, he would heartily support the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he had been somewhat surprised by the active, though somewhat tardy, opposition which had been raised to the Bill by the British Indian Association. The principles to which exception was now taken had been the basis of legislation for regulating the transport of labour for nearly twenty years, and, so far as he could recollect, the subject had never received much attention from the native community.

It was now, as nearly as possible, twenty years since he, in 1862, introduced into the Bengal Council the first Bill on the subject of regulating the transport and supervision of labour in the tea-districts, and he had subsequently, later on, introduced a Bill into the Council amending the original Act; and, as a matter of fact, Bills on the subject had been discussed in 1862, 1865, 1867, 1870, 1873, 1878, without causing considerable opposition on the part of the native community. When the first Bill of 1862 was introduced, it was entirely a Government measure, and was in fact forced upon the Government by the state of things which was then found to exist, and which called for prompt and active interference. He might, perhaps, be permitted to read an extract from the reasons which he then assigned to the Bengal Council as a justification for legislation on the subject. He then said—

“It was brought to the notice of Government that, owing to deficient organisation, the system under which the emigration of labour from the western to the eastern districts of Bengal was at present carried on was attended with evils of so serious a nature as to render the prompt interference of Government necessary. It had come to the notice of Government that every shipment of coolies to those districts was attended with great mortality—a mortality reaching, in one instance, as high as 50 per cent., and there was no room to doubt but that this was mainly attributable to a bad system of recruitment and contract, and to want of care and foresight in the embarkation and despatch of the coolies.

“With a view of ascertaining the exact nature and extent of these abuses, and of obtaining some practical suggestions for their future prevention, a committee of gentlemen of much experience in matters relating to native emigration was appointed. After a careful enquiry they submitted a report which showed that coolies were shipped in large batches without any arrangement to secure order or cleanliness; that uncooked food was issued without cooks to prepare it; that the medical charge of the coolies in many cases was left to ignorant *chaprásís*, who were entrusted with small supplies of medicine, with the uses of which they were, of course, as ignorant as the men to whom they administered it; that, in other cases, unqualified medical officers were sent in charge; that labourers were embarked in some instances almost in a

dying state; and that overcrowded flats were lashed to steamers day and night, and the coolies on board were thus deprived of their only chance of free ventilation. The committee found that there was no uniformity of system in the despatch and recruitment of coolies; labourers in most cases were provided by native contractors at so much per head. Practically, the supply of labourers was, they found, an ordinary commercial transaction between the native contractor and the planter, ‘all parties considering their duty and responsibility discharged when the living are landed and the cost of the dead adjusted.’ There appeared to be no specific engagement on starting between employer and labourer—a state of things which opened a road to an immense amount of false statement and exaggeration on the part of the native recruiters; and there was an entire absence of any efficient medical inspection of coolies before shipment. The depôts of the native contractors were described as resembling more than anything else the half-dried bed of a *nálá* greatly defiled by the surrounding people; and it was also stated that the supply of women was small—out of all proportion to the supply of men,—the rate being only at 5 to 15 per cent.

“It must not be inferred that, in the opinion of Government, the planters themselves were to blame for the abuses of the system under which they received their supply of labour. It was certainly much to their disadvantage to pay large advances for men who never reached them alive, or for those who, when they came, were found to be maimed, blind and incapacitated for labour. The planters were in the hands of avaricious contractors, and were not in a position by themselves to establish and organise a system for importing labour.

“Having given due weight to the recommendations of the Committee, and having, during his late visit to those districts, considered the whole question of the supply of labour, the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that the interference of Government was called for both on the score of humanity and in the interests of the employers of labour.”

Now, no one could possibly pretend that the state of things now existing in regard to the transport to, and treatment of labourers in, Assam had any resemblance to the state of things thus described. Though at that time Assam was a portion of the Government of Bengal, it was just as much cut off from Calcutta as any foreign colony. The labourers embarking at Calcutta had a five weeks' voyage before them, and even when the Eastern Bengal Railway was finished they had a three weeks' voyage from Kushtia. When they arrived, they were in a strange land of which they had no knowledge, and where there was no one to look after them. Now, on the other hand, owing to the improved communications, a labourer could leave Calcutta, one day and arrive at Dhubrí in Assam the next. What was really wanted now, and what would do more good than any legislation, was a quick despatch service of steamers from Dhubrí up the Irrawaddy Valley. Till this was established the transport of labourers to Assam could never be in a really satisfactory condition. But as the communication had improved, as Assam had been opened out and become better known to the labouring classes of Bengal, each succeeding stage of legislation had somewhat relaxed the strictness of the regulations by which the transport and recruitment of labourers had been controlled. We had tried gradually to arrive as near to free emigration as circumstances had permitted. He could not understand the assertion that there was something inconsistent in endeavouring to carry out a system of unrestricted emigration at the same time as a system of restricted emigration. What we were, and had long been, aiming at was the gradual approach to a free system altogether, as soon as the country was ready for it. But this was not possible till communication was further perfected. Some people required assistance to emigrate, some did not. We said to the planters and emigrants,—“You are quite free to make your own arrangements under the general law of the land. But if this does not suit you, then here is a plan by which you both may still benefit; which imposes on you reciprocal rights and duties, and enables the Government to see that each of you perform his share of the bargain. Government prefers free emigration, and is doing all in its power by improved communications to further it. But it will take some time before the railway supplements the recruiters, and meantime it is to the interests of all concerned that emigration should continue. Restricted emigration is merely the complement of free emigration. If they can transport themselves to the labour-market let them do so, but if they are to be helped, it must be under these rules.”

As to the specific objections to the Bills raised by the hon'ble the Maharájá, he could only say that no one had been more consistently opposed than His Honour had been to the extension of the period of engagement from three years to five. He always opposed it when proposed for colonial emigration, but it had

now been legalised under, he believed, orders from the Home Government for the colonies, and it seemed to him most unreasonable to say the five years' engagement, which was allowed for colonies and over which we had no direct control or power of interference, should still be forbidden in regard to engagements made by labourers going from one part of India to another, for, after all, it was as easy now to go to Assam as to Maimansingh, Chittagong, Rangpur, Dinajpur and other districts of Bengal.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he would not take up the time of the Council by repeating any part of the temperate and able reply of the planters to the British Indian Association. He would only make a very few remarks on two points respecting which that reply might, he thought, have been fuller. The Association objected to the extension of the term of the contract from three to five years, and the Hon'ble Mahārāja had repeated the objection. But five years was the term for which coolies might be engaged to serve in the French colonies under Act No. VII of 1871, and Art. IX of the Convention with France, printed in the third schedule to that Act, and he believed that the same term prevailed in the other colonies to which coolies emigrated under that Act. One reason for this, of course, was that, in those colonies, as in Assam, for the first year or two, the raw coolie was learning his business at the expense of his employer, who could only be recouped for that expense and for the cost of importing him by the coolie's skilled service for three or four years. He was informed that many young Englishmen who came out here as assistants in merchants' offices bound themselves for periods of five years from the date of arrival. In truth, the mention of any term at all was a restriction, for the benefit of the servant, of the liberty to enter into contracts of service for any time, which was allowed by the law of England. He had found that even among hon'ble members some misapprehension existed as to this; but he could assure the Council that it was settled law that a contract to serve in a particular business for an indefinite time, or even for life, was not void on any ground of public policy. Thus, in *Wallis v. Day*, 2 M. & W. 273, the Court of Exchequer held that a covenant to serve a carrier during the covenantor's whole life was good in law, and that decision had been approved by the latest and ablest of the text-writers, Mr. Pollock, in his *Principles of Contract*, p. 316. Under our Bill the maximum term would be five years; but in *Pilkington v. Scott*, 15 M. & W. 657, the agreement of service was for a term of seven years, and in *Hartley v. Cummings*, 5 C. B. 247, it was also for seven years; and in both these cases the agreement was upheld. He admitted that in France a contract of service extending over the whole life of the contractor was deemed inconsistent with individual liberty, and was accordingly forbidden by the Code Napoleon, Art. 1780. But under that Code any term of service, such as one for five years, not virtually amounting to a contract for life, would clearly be valid.

Then, as to the power to employers to arrest without warrant coolies deserting their service, he thought the Council would agree that some such power was necessary when the ordinary civil remedy was futile, as in the case of servants from whom it was impossible to recover damages, and when the ordinary criminal procedure was impracticable, as in the case of a territory where Magistrates were few and far between. The British Indian Association seemed to think such a power as was given by the Bill a novelty in Anglo-Indian and English law, and had the hardihood to say that it did not differ widely from the Fugitive Slave Law of America. But the Fugitive Slave Law contravened the common law of the free States, which was the common law of England, so far as it was applicable, according to which a slave, the instant he touched what Curran had called 'the sacred soil of Britain,' became a free man. The Fugitive Slave Law was at variance with the tone and policy of the liberating legislation of New York and the Eastern States, which began as far back as 1780. The Fugitive Slave Law required all citizens to render personal aid in arresting slaves in case of resistance, excluded the testimony of the fugitive, and rendered penal any assistance given to him. There were other differences between the two laws, but he had said enough to show that the Council would be justified in regarding the comparison as a mere handful of rhetorical mud. Then, as to

precedents for the statutory power to arrest runaway servants without warrant, a Bábú called Kunjalál Banarjee, who filled the responsible situation of a judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes and ought to have been better informed, had said in Paper No. 10:—"Except in cases of military deserters, your petitioner is not aware whether such power has been conferred on an employer in any other country by its legislature, to arrest by force a private servant leaving his employer's service." Now, MR. STOKES had not hunted for precedents, but he could quote two with which every one, except, apparently, the Association and this Bábú, must be familiar. Since 1854, for the last twenty-seven years, throughout the United Kingdom, when any seaman or apprentice deserted from any merchant ship in which he was duly engaged to serve, the master or any mate, or the owner, ship's husband or consignee, might apprehend him without first procuring a warrant, and the police were bound to aid in the arrest if so required. So it was enacted by the English Statute 17 & 18 Vic., s. 246, and this section was copied in the Indian Act No. I of 1859, section 86, which had been the law and had, he supposed, been enforced in Calcutta every day during the last twelve years. Would any of the Parliaments held in England during the present reign—would any Council that ever sat in this Chamber or in the Legislative Council House, have enacted anything like a Fugitive Slave Law? But the closest precedent was the Burma Labour Law, Act No. III of 1876, section 66, which enacted that "if any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may without warrant, and without the assistance of any police-officer (who nevertheless shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so) apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found." When they remembered that the author of the Burma Labour Law was Sir Arthur Hobhouse, of all the men he had ever known the most completely filled with a noble passion for constitutional freedom and right, they might, he thought, safely pass a clause which the five miles limit made far less stringent than the section which he had just cited.

And when they also remembered that the clause objected to was copied from a section which had actually been in force since 1878 (Bengal Act No. VII of 1878, section 122), and had given rise (so far as he was aware) to no malpractices, they might estimate at its true value the suggestion of the Association that the planters' peons would use this power for the purposes of revenge or extortion.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he did not know where the British Indian Association had got the facts on which their memorial had been based, and he thought the information therein contained must have referred to a state of things which had long passed away. During his tour in Assam, he had had several opportunities of visiting tea-gardens, and of making enquiries into the state of the labour-question there, and he had discussed it with tea-planters, the officers of Government and the coolies themselves, and he must say that the conclusion that he came to was, that there was little necessity for having the Bill at all, but for the difficulty of communication in the province, as pointed out by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. This difficulty would no doubt be removed in the course of time, and he believed that a few years hence the Bill might with safety be repealed.

The condition of the coolies in the gardens was such that HIS EXCELLENCY did not think that the condition of the labourer in any other part of India could compare with it. What struck him most was their independence, and it seemed to him that the coolies were more the masters than the planters. In their daily task-work they were left much to themselves. In the gardens he had visited he found nothing resembling slavery, and nothing which suggested to him any necessity for improving the condition of the coolies working in them. In fact, he could not imagine a happier life than that of a coolie in a tea-garden. The daily task was not a heavy one; in many cases it was completed in half a working day, and one woman was pointed out to him who earned Rs. 12 a month during the picking-season. He supposed they knew that a great number of the time-expired emigrants had settled down in the

country, and that some gardens were entirely worked by coolies who had served their time. Surely, nothing could speak better for the state of things in Assam than that.

They had heard a great deal about the question of the power of arrest without warrant—a power that looked more formidable than it really was. He found that, in 49 out of 50 cases, the runaway coolie had quarrelled with his comrade or his wife, and instead of going to his master to settle the dispute he had run away. The man, when caught, went back to the garden, had his grievance investigated and settled without the intervention of a Magistrate, and in most cases returned quietly to his work. We all know that it is a very common practice that when a master quarrels with his servant the latter runs away, and this was what happened in a great number of cases in the tea-districts. In reference to this matter, he had been assured by several Magistrates that cases of real ill-treatment were few and far between.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said he had not much to say in reply to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, because two out of the three points raised by him had been fully answered by his learned colleague Mr. Whitley Stokes and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. There was one point, however, which his friend did raise which MR. RIVERS THOMPSON would endeavour shortly to answer. It was said that the provisions relating to the emigration of labourers through the agency of garden-sardars were much less stringent than the rules and regulations by which contractors were bound in respect of coolies engaged and transported by them. But the two things were not susceptible of comparison; there was a double process in respect of the one and a single process in reference to the other. As far as the operations of recruiting, engaging and registering in the Mufassal were concerned, he believed that practically the same liabilities were attached to both; but when once these operations were concluded, the garden-sardar was left to transport his labourers to the tea-districts by the most direct route available, and there was no necessity to impose upon him the duties and liabilities imposed on contractors in reference to the depôt arrangements in Calcutta and the despatch thence to Assam. As he had just said, the two things could not be brought into comparison; they were separate and distinct from the point at which they started from the Mufassal, the one to go to Assam, and the other to proceed to Calcutta. The zeal manifested in the case of contractors has probably been the basis of all the representations made in respect of this matter; it was not so much consideration for the coolie as a desire to maintain the system of contractors in Calcutta. That system was now almost out of date, and could not be maintained with any advantage to the emigration of labourers to Assam.

Finally, with reference to the question of communications to which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had referred, he might say that a scheme for the establishment of communications between Calcutta and Assam was likely soon to come to a practical conclusion. It was well known that the Government of India had taken steps to enquire into the matter, and only within the last few days the Secretary of State for India had given intimation that a leading firm in London were prepared to undertake arrangements for a rapid steamer communication between Dhubri and Dibrughur. When that was established, the delays and detentions on the road would come to an end, and the whole difficulty connected with free emigration to Assam would be entirely removed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—“I have listened with great interest to the discussion which has taken place, and am very glad that, on the occasion of the last meeting of this Council, we agreed to the postponement of the consideration of the Bill before us to-day. I think that the alterations made in the Bill by the Select Committee are decided improvements—improvements which have been suggested by the public discussions which have taken place and the interest which has been taken in the question by my honourable friend Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore. I am also very glad that this measure has been now fully discussed by the public, and carefully considered by the members of this

Council at a very full meeting such as that which has assembled on the present occasion.

“I do not think there is the slightest necessity for me to take any notice of what our American cousins would call the “tall talk” which has gone on about this Bill. We are all very well aware of the value of that sort of thing, and it is not my intention to occupy the time of the Council in making any answer to the very exaggerated statements which have been made in respect of this measure. But one thing has struck me in regard to it, and that is, the great change which has taken place in the view taken of this kind of legislation in regard to emigration to Assam.

“Some persons speak now as if this was the first step which had been taken in this direction, and as if the whole object of the Bill was to advance the interests of the planters at the expense of the coolies; but the statement which was made by my honourable friend the Lieutenant-Governor, and the extracts which have been read by him from his remarks when he had charge of the Bill in the Bengal Council, will show that when this system of emigration was originally introduced, it was brought forward entirely in the interests of the coolies, and that the object was to restrict the system of emigration which was then open to great abuses, and in which serious evils existed. The original Bill was introduced to regulate that system. That was not only the opinion of Sir Ashley Eden; but I find, on reference to the discussions in 1862, that a gentleman who is well known to all present here—Nawab Abdul Latif—on that occasion took precisely the same view of the objects and purposes of this legislation. That gentleman said, he “thought that the proposed measure was very proper and very much called for. There was great propriety in the interference of the Government in a matter which daily concerned the welfare of thousands of its subjects.” Therefore, it was admitted at the very inception of this business, that the distinct object and purpose of this legislation was the protection of the cooly against the evils to which he was subject under the emigration arrangements of the time. I feel, as strongly as any one can, the difficulty which exists with regard to legislation of this kind. The moment you come to interfere between the employers of labour and those whom they employ, you enter into a most difficult field of legislation; for it is the duty of Government to look into the interest of both parties. In many respects it may undoubtedly be said that those interests are identical, but at the same time it cannot be denied that there are other respects in which they are antagonistic. And it is a very difficult task to draw the right line in legislation of this description, so as to deal with perfect fairness to both parties. I, therefore, shall greatly rejoice when the time arrives—and I think with several here that it may not be very distant—when special legislation with regard to this question may be dispensed with, and the whole subject of emigration from India and immigration into Assam may be left to the operation of the ordinary law of the country. We are approaching that time, I think, somewhat rapidly, because I hope we may very soon improve our communications with Assam, and I can say for myself and my honourable colleagues, that it is our earnest desire to do everything we can to promote the improvement of these communications, whether by rail or by water, and the great object we have in view is to arrive at a period when this matter may be left entirely to the ordinary laws of the country.

“Now, it has been said that there is something inconsistent in maintaining side by side a regulated system of emigration such as is provided for in this Act, and in admitting at the same time the free engagement of labourers in Assam when once they get there. I confess I think that is not a valid objection, because there is no doubt that the difficulties of communication and the cost of bringing labourers to Assam are still great, and form the ground of a reasonable desire on the part of planters to have the security of a contract of some duration to recoup them for the expense to which they are necessarily put in bringing coolies to the tea districts from such considerable distances. If contracts of long duration are to be sanctioned by law, it becomes necessary in the interest of the cooly to have a system for his protection. But as communications have already improved, and from various circumstances the time appears

to be approaching when a system of free emigration may be adopted in Assam, it seems extremely desirable and natural that you should make a commencement at the present time. It should be borne in mind that all that has been done is to give labourers who go to Assam, or who are there, the same rights in respect of their labour as would be enjoyed by them under the general law of the country, and to put them on precisely the same footing as any man who enters into a labour contract in the Panjáb or anywhere else. I am bound to say I think a very strong case ought to be made out before the Government of India would be justified in continuing to refuse persons in Assam the same right to enter into arrangements for their own labour which are already enjoyed by persons in other parts of India. I have taken a great deal of interest in this question, because, as I said before, it is a question of very great difficulty, in which you have to deal with the interests of two distinct parties, one of which is much more able to represent his feelings than the other, consequently one of the great objects I have had in view has been to ascertain what is the real state of things in Assam under the present law. You have heard the statement of my honourable and gallant friend the Commander-in-Chief, as to the impressions left on his mind by the result of his recent visit to Assam, and I am certain that nothing can be more satisfactory than what my honourable and gallant friend has gathered from such inspection as he has been able to make, as to the condition of coolies on tea plantations. He has said that their condition is not only as good, but certainly better than the condition of similar labouring persons elsewhere in India. But the opportunities I have had of acquiring information are not confined to the statements I have just referred to, for I have had the great advantage of consulting, in the various stages of this Bill, with the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. Elliott, who, as everybody who knows him can testify, is a singularly able and energetic officer. He has been very careful in giving his opinion on the subject. When he was first called upon, he declined—and I think very rightly—to express any decided opinion till he had the opportunity of looking into the matter himself and seeing what was the real condition of affairs; but, having done so, Mr. Elliott tells me now that he is perfectly satisfied that the condition of the coolies in Assam is generally highly satisfactory; that they are not subjected to oppression, and that, as a rule, their employers, though there may be individual exceptions, are most anxious to treat the coolies well, and that the arrangements for their housing, medical attendance and general comfort, and the relations which exist between the planter and his coolies, are of as satisfactory a character as can be expected to exist anywhere.

“Now, when we look at this question, we ought to look at it from a practical point of view, and such testimony as I have just adduced has therefore a very important bearing on the matter. This Bill has been treated to a certain extent as if it were new legislation, and several at all events of the criticisms sent in to Government by those who have made representations in connection with the Bill, have been criticisms, not upon the new provisions of this measure, but upon the provisions of the Bill which are re-enactments of the existing Bengal law. Now, no doubt, any Government which adopts what I think is the best system—and certainly the most convenient system in a case of this kind—and, when it wants to alter the existing law, repeals that law so as to embody the whole law on the subject in one new measure, is exposed, not here only, but at home, to the inconvenience of persons looking at the Bill, not as a re-enactment of the existing law, but as something entirely new, and proceeding to find all sorts of faults with provisions which have been in fact in operation for many years. That has to a certain extent been the case with this Bill. The fact of the matter is that the far greater portion of the Bill is a re-enactment of the existing law. If any one will turn to the Bill and look carefully at the new provisions it contains, he will find that the major part of them are distinctly in favour of the cooly, and intended to increase his protection and improve his position. I will not trouble the Council by going through the details of those provisions. I have done so carefully, and I can say that the statement I have made, that the majority of those provisions are in favour of the cooly, is undoubtedly correct.

“There are certainly provisions in which alterations have been made at the instance of the employers, and not of the employed. The principal changes in that direction to which I will advert have been, first, the prolongation of the period of the contract from three to five years. My hon'ble friend Maharájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore objects to that, and it is a very fair subject for discussion. All I have to say is, that it is a point which in the original memorial of gentlemen interested in the tea industry, was most pressed on the Government. It does seem to me to be extremely hard to say to them “You shall not be allowed to enter into a contract of the same length as persons engaged in the British colonies; and as the French and other foreign Governments are allowed.” I do not think that is a position which this Government can occupy; but we have provided that during the last year of the five years' contract, the wages paid to the coolies shall be steadily increased. There has been some misconception, I think, with regard to the provision regulating the minimum wages to be paid to the cooly. A good deal of the controversy has been worded, at all events, as if those who entered upon it had thought that what was fixed was the maximum, not minimum, of wages. As I understand the nature of the industrial arrangements of Assam, every able-bodied cooly will undoubtedly earn, as he does now, a much larger amount of wages than he would be entitled to as a minimum. The fact of the matter is that by the system of task-work, I believe, the wages of the coolies are far higher than they are in many other parts in India, and the labourers in Assam have also the advantage that their wives and children are able to be employed on the light labour of picking tea leaves in certain seasons of the year. So that the total amount of wages of the family is very much larger than what we can, I fear, state to be the income of the labouring classes in other parts of India, and it is quite unreasonable to treat figures which are strictly a minimum as if the intention of the legislature was to fix the wages at that amount. The object of that figure is to prevent a sick or weakly cooly from being employed below a certain rate. It is always expected that able-bodied men will earn a great deal more, but we have felt bound to protect the weaker coolies against their being placed in a position which would leave them with means wholly inadequate for the subsistence of themselves and their families.

“I now come to the question which has been raised with respect to the measure which has been proposed, in order to make sure, before the cooly is moved from his place of residence, that he is really acquainted with the nature of the contract into which he has entered. I have before me a very fair and temperate representation which has been made by the Indian Association within the last two or three days. They have argued the subject very fairly, and they have put forward objections to certain parts of the Bill which are well entitled to consideration. They press upon us in their memorial this point of the ignorance of the cooly, and give a curious extract from a book published by a missionary of the Brahmo Samáj, to show how very ignorant a great number of the coolies who engage to go to Assam are. I have no doubt that that is a perfectly fair statement of the knowledge of many of these coolies; but I do claim for the Bill that it takes the utmost possible care that the labourer should thoroughly understand the nature of the engagement he is about to enter into. I know that my hon'ble friend, Mr. Rivers Thompson, has considered this point to be one of great importance, and we are aware that the British Indian Association has made some useful suggestions upon it; there are also other useful suggestions in their memorial, but this one is to my mind the most important. They suggest that it should be made perfectly clear that it is the duty of the Registering officer to explain the contract to the cooly. It was always intended that that officer should make that explanation to the cooly; but it is much better to make it plain and explicit and to put into specific words that it is his duty to do so. The Registering officer has therefore been directly required to explain the terms of the contract to the coolies, and, as pointed out by Mr. Rivers Thompson, the Bill provides that the officer shall assure himself that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the same as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate

of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him; that the terms thereof are in accordance with law; that he has not been induced to agree to enter therein by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same. I do not know how you can cover wider ground than this.

"If a cooly, as in the case mentioned in the memorial of the Indian Association, has been told that he is being taken to the house of a European in Calcutta to work as a servant there, he has been clearly engaged under a misrepresentation. The Registering officer is also to satisfy himself that the cooly at the last moment, after the fullest explanation has been given to him of all the particulars of his contract, is then and there willing to enter into the contract. That, I think, is an answer to the point which has been suggested by my hon'ble friend Maharájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore, because, if a man is not really willing, the contract is void. There is only one more point of detail in regard to which I will say a word. My hon'ble friend alluded to the power which the Bill confers, of arresting an absconded labourer without a warrant. I am not the least surprised that he should view this power with suspicion. It is a power which ought not to be conferred without the greatest possible care, and I myself shared the suspicion of my hon'ble friend and viewed it with considerable doubt and hesitation, but it is also true, as has been shown by my hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Stokes, that this is a power which has been granted, not only in this case and in that of British Burma, but is conferred in certain cases in England; it is a power that has hitherto been worked without complaint, so far as I know, in Assam. The Commission which was appointed to enquire into the matter, recommended that the limit of ten miles which exists in the Bengal law should be entirely done away with, and that the power should be altogether unrestricted. I did not feel myself free to accept that proposal. I consider that this is a power which requires to be carefully watched, and I do not think that it will be right to abolish the limit altogether, or that a man should be liable to arrest without a warrant, close to the door of a Magistrate from whom a warrant might be obtained. But I became convinced, and the members of the Government were convinced, after careful and prolonged consideration, that, as a matter of fact, the ten miles limit is altogether illusory; that it is not, generally speaking, paid attention to, and that there is a much better chance of the check upon arrest without warrant being made practically effective if the limit is reduced from ten to five miles; that being a reasonable distance within which you may require that a person go to a Magistrate to obtain a warrant. And therefore it was, though not without reluctance, that I consented to the modification of the limit from ten miles to five. I can assure my hon'ble friend that I should be the last person to agree to anything that was calculated to extend unnecessarily a power so open to objection as that of arrest without warrant; but in a country where communications are so difficult, and the number of persons exercising magisterial powers are necessarily so restricted, as at present in Assam, a provision of this sort appears to be called for. I do not think that I need detain the Council with any further remarks, except to say that the real question which we have to consider in regard to this Bill is, whether the time has come when it is possible at once to leave emigration to Assam to be carried out entirely under the ordinary laws of the country; or whether it is necessary to continue for a time a system of special regulation. That is the first question we have to consider. It certainly seems to me that the time has not come in which in the interests of the coolies themselves, we can allow them to be engaged in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and taken to Assam at the expense of the planter, without taking on their behalf proper precautions for their good treatment when they arrive there. And there is another reason why the present system should not be abandoned at this moment, and that is that we should be selecting a very unfortunate period for disorganizing the existing arrangements for cooly-labour for Assam. The tea industry, as we all know, has been for the last few years in a suffering condition. Things are rather improving at the present time, prices are rising, and the English public are becoming sensible of the good quality of Indian teas, and this

time of transition seems to me to be most inopportune for making any great change in the law regulating the organization of the tea industry. I am sure the Council will be of opinion that it is of the utmost importance to the interest of the great mass of the people that we should encourage as much as possible the application of capital for the opening out of the resources of the country and the promotion of a fresh means of employment for the people. And it cannot be gainsaid, that it is in itself a great advantage that we should drain off a portion of the overcrowded population of some parts of the country to other parts where it is sparse. I am told that in the case of many coolies who go to Assam they are able at the termination of their engagement to procure land for themselves, and to settle down to cultivate it, and can also get employment for themselves and their wives and children on fair terms on the tea plantations. It is an enormous advantage to relieve the crowded districts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces where population increases, as the census shows, from year to year—from decade to decade—and to induce a portion of the inhabitants of those districts to pass away to other parts where their conditions will be materially improved. It is better for those who remain and for those who go.

"These are the questions of general consideration connected with this matter. If it has been asserted that the Government of India has, in regard to this measure, been actuated by any desire to promote the interest of one class in preference to another, I do not care to answer such an accusation. I am quite prepared to leave the judgment of my own conduct to those who know anything of my character; for if I did not believe that this measure would improve the condition of the tea industry in Assam and conduce greatly to the welfare of the coolies, I should certainly not give my consent to it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt certain vessels from the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section 38. He said that section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, which had been extended to the Port of Bombay, provided that no vessel of the burden of one hundred tons or upwards should be moved in port without having a pilot, harbour-master or other officer on board. The Trustees of the Port and the Government of Bombay were of opinion that the pilotage of native vessels in that port was both undesirable and impossible; and the Government of India had therefore decided to legislate so as to exempt such vessels from the prohibition contained in section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875. With this object the present Bill had been prepared. The Legislative Department was generally much indebted to the Local Governments for suggestions as to Bills; but it was obviously desirable that those suggestions should not only be complete and accurate, but made in good time. In the present case the Bombay Government had taken nearly seven years to discover the impossibility of which they now complained, and which rendered it necessary for him to trouble the Council with the present Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

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

TRUSTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure. A paper from the Bengal Government had just been sent in, which the Committee would have to consider carefully. Leave was granted.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL RATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE introduced the Bill to provide for the levy of Rates on Land in the Central Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble MR. Stokes, the Hon'ble Major Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden and the Mover. He said that leave had already been given to introduce this Bill; but as some little time had elapsed since the subject was last before the Council, he might state shortly that the object of the Bill was merely to make legal provision for the levy of the rates at present existing, and to provide for the future for the levy of rates in the same manner as provision had already been made for their levy in the North-Western and other Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

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

To consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

To amend the Indian Penal Code.

To amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EASEMENTS AND INDIAN PENAL CODE BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khan Bahadur be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licences.

To amend the Indian Penal Code.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHANSI INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

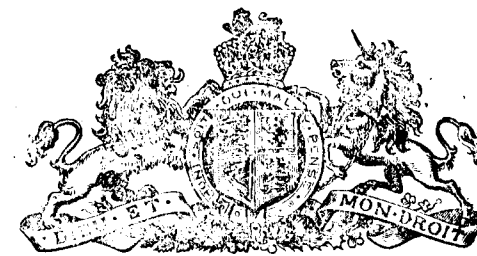
The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the relief of Incumbered Estates in the Jhansi Division of the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 12th January, 1882.

CALCUTTA :
The 6th January, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

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 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 87.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 26th January, 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, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., 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.
Major General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.
The Hon'ble Raja Siva Prasad, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durga Charan Lahra.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

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

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the further and final Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property be taken into consideration. He said that only six of the amendments described in those Reports were of sufficient importance to require mention in this Council. The Committee had declared that nothing in Chapter II should be deemed to affect any rule of Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist law. It did not, in his opinion, affect any such rule, otherwise than by putting

Natives, as regards their power to make settlements on unborn persons, on the same footing as Europeans. But it laid down, in accordance with the decisions of the Courts, a rule against perpetuities, and two of the Native members who much disliked this rule, and who thought that judge-made law was more likely to be altered than statutory law, pressed the Committee to exempt their personal law from this chapter. They had also saved the rules of Hindú and Buddhist law from the provisions of the chapter on gifts, save only that which required, in the case of a gift of land, writing, registration and attestation. The rule that a Hindú father might, in case of necessity, resume gifts made to his son (*Dháyabhāga*, II, 57), would thus remain unaffected.

Section 70 of the Bill as referred to the Committee recognized the validity of a power of sale conferred by a mortgage-deed where the principal-money originally secured was five hundred rupees or upwards. They were of opinion that there were parts of the country in which such a power was liable to be abused by Native mortgagees, and they considered it safer to provide that such powers should be valid only, first, where the mortgage was an English mortgage (as defined by the Bill) and neither mortgagor nor mortgagee was a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist; secondly, where the mortgagee was the Secretary of State in Council, or thirdly, where the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, was situate in the Presidency-towns, Karáchi or Rangoon. They had amended the section accordingly, and they had taken the opportunity to declare that the provisions of the Trustees and Mortgagees Act, 1866, should be deemed to apply to English mortgages wherever in British India the mortgaged property might be situate, when neither of the parties was a Native. As to this, it appeared there was some doubt, owing to the ambiguity of the expression "cases to which English law is applicable," which was found in Act XXVIII of 1866, section 45.

They thought that the provisions of section 38 (as to the appointment of obligations relating to property on its severance) might possibly sometimes cause hardship in the case of agricultural leases. They had, therefore, provided that nothing in that section should apply to such leases unless and until the Local Government so directed.

After section 56, they had inserted a section, taken from the Property Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 5), giving the Court power, in the case of sale of immoveable property subject to any incumbrance, to provide for the incumbrance and to direct that the property should be sold freed therefrom. In case of an annual or monthly sum charged on the property, this would be done by paying into court such amount as, when invested in Government securities, the Court considered would be sufficient, by means of the interest, to keep down the charge. In case of a capital sum charged, the amount to be paid into court would be such as would be sufficient to meet the incumbrance and any interest due thereon. Thereupon the Court might declare the property free from the incumbrance and make proper orders for giving effect to the sale and for applying the capital or income of the fund in court. This section had been hailed in England as likely to effect one of the greatest reforms ever made in the law of real property; and there was reason to believe that it would be equally beneficial in India. But to prevent any chance of error in the exercise of a novel jurisdiction, the Committee had taken two precautions: first, it had confined the jurisdiction to the High Courts, the District Courts and any other Courts specially empowered by the Local Governments. And, secondly, they had declared that an appeal should lie from all directions and orders given under this section.

They had re-drafted the last paragraph of section 71 of the same Bill (now 73), and added a provision limiting the amount for which a mortgagee might, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, insure the mortgaged property against loss or damage by fire. This also was in accordance with the same Statute, section 23.

They had not extended the Act in the first instance to Bombay, the Panjáb or British Burma, as the present Local Governments of those provinces did not wish it to apply to the territories under their administration. But they had empowered them to extend the Act to the whole or any part of those territories; and they had authorised every Local Government to exempt,

throughout the whole or any part of the territories administered by it, the members of any specified race, sect, tribe or class from all or any of the provisions relating to transfer by an ostensible owner (section 41), and the mode of effecting a transfer by sale (section 54, paragraphs 2 and 3), by mortgage (section 59), by lease (section 108), and by gift (section 124). This exemption might be retrospective from the day on which the Act came into force. They thought that the proposed Act should not come into force till the 1st April, so that time might be given to the Courts and the public to become familiar with its provisions, especially those requiring written instruments in case of sales, mortgages, leases, gifts and exchanges.

And now, having mentioned the changes recently made by the Select Committee, it would be convenient to say a few words as to this important Bill and its history.

The primary object of the Bill was, as MR. STOKES had explained to the Council nearly five years ago, when no one who now heard him was present, to complete the Code of Contract Law (Act IX of 1872), so far as related to immoveable property, and thus to carry out to some extent the policy of codification which the Government of India had happily resumed. Its secondary object was to bring the rules which regulated the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with certain rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work which this Council commenced by passing the law of succession (Act X of 1865), continued by passing the Hindú Wills Act (XXI of 1870) for the Lower Provinces and the Presidency-towns, and would soon, he hoped, end by extending the latter Act to Hindús and Buddhists in the rest of India. Another object of the Bill was to amend the law of mortgages and conditional sales, which had, at least in Madras and Bombay, got into a somewhat unsatisfactory condition.

The Bill was originally framed by the Law Commission, to which the Government were indebted for the Succession Act and for all that was good in the Contract Act (IX of 1872), and which then comprised the late Master of the Rolls, Lord Romilly, Sir Edward Ryan, formerly Chief Justice of Bengal, Mr. Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke), Sir Robert Lush, Sir John MacLeod, the distinguished Madras Civilian who helped Macaulay in framing the Penal Code, and the late Lord Justice Sir W. M. James: all now gone except Lord Sherbrooke. It was sent out in 1870 by the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, with instructions to take the necessary steps for passing it into law. In 1876, towards the close of Sir Arthur Hobhouse's tenure of office, when he had become convinced of the expediency and practicability of codifying the substantive law of this country, he took up this Bill and carefully revised it, and some of the points with which it dealt were discussed and settled in the Executive Council. The sections on Powers, which the Bill then contained, were re-drawn by him. The Bill, thus revised, was sent home early in 1877, and in the following April the Government received permission to proceed with it. Sir A. Hobhouse having left India, the Bill fell into Mr. Stokes' hands, and was subjected to renewed examination by his learned friend Mr. Phillips, then Legislative Secretary, and himself. In June 1877, he introduced the Bill, and the Council referred it to a Select Committee, composed of Sir Edward Bayley, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Mr. Cockerell and Maharájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore, to whom his learned friends Messrs. Paul and Evans were subsequently added. The Bill was then circulated to the Local Governments for publication and translation, and numerous valuable criticisms and suggestions came in from all parts of India.

In February, 1878, the Committee presented a preliminary report, stating that, in revising this important measure, they had been guided by the three principles by which the Government of India desired to regulate its policy of codification, namely, first, that as little change as possible should be made in the existing law, whether established by the legislature or declared by judicial decisions; secondly, that no additions should be made to the law which were not either necessary or clearly expedient; and, thirdly, that interference with contracts fairly made and usages long established was, *prima facie*, undesirable. They had also borne in mind the great deference due to the late Indian Law

Commission, by whom the bulk of the Bill was framed, and to Sir Arthur Hobhouse, by whom it had been settled.

In 1878 the Bill thus revised was republished, and again circulated to the Local Governments, and another mass of criticism was received.

The principal objections taken to this Bill in its second form were, first, that, as a whole, it was heterogeneous, and, secondly, that certain parts of it were neither necessary nor expedient. It was said, for instance, that, though the bulk of the Bill dealt with transfer of property *inter vivos* by act of parties, it also treated of conditions in wills, and of succession to a deceased person. It was said, again, that the chapters dealing respectively with the rights and liabilities of owners of limited interests and with property held by several persons belonged rather to the subject of the enjoyment, than to that of the transfer, of property. It was urged that settlements (in the conveyancer's sense of the word) were hardly ever made in India; that what are technically called "powers" were almost unknown; and that the chapters dealing with those subjects were certainly not necessary, and could hardly be said to be expedient. The Committee felt the force of these objections. In fact, they had always felt them. But they were not responsible for the first draft of the Bill, whatever were its excellences or defects. The matters thus objected to, together with others, such as registration and trusts, still more foreign to the proper subject of the Bill, were all dealt with by the draft prepared by the late Indian Law Commission and revised by Sir A. Hobhouse. The great deference due to the Law Commission and to Sir A. Hobhouse had hitherto prevented the Committee from dealing freely with the Bill. Until the opinions of the Local Governments and the results of local experience had been obtained, for them to have altered it would have been to set their individual views against those of the able and learned men who were answerable for the Bill as introduced. But now that these opinions and results had been obtained, the Committee saw that, if the Bill was to go on at all, it must be strictly confined to the subject of transfer of property by act of parties, that was to say, by contract or gift.

They had, therefore, omitted chapters VII to XII, both inclusive, which dealt with settlements, powers and the other matters just mentioned.

They added, on the margins, references to the reported decisions of the Indian Courts and the Judicial Committee, which justified the rules contained in the Bill. The Council would see that but few of these rules were devoid of this valuable support. The assertion that the Bill would introduce a mass of new law into India must, therefore, be due to ignorance of the extent to which English law (under the name of justice, equity and good conscience) was actually administered to the Natives by the Anglo-Indian Courts. The function of the Bill, like that of all Indian Codes, was to strip English law of all that was local and historical, and to mould the residue into a shape in which it would be suitable for an Indian population, and could be easily administered by non-professional judges. But the Bill would introduce hardly any new substantive law, and it would not (except in the case of the procedure relating to mortgages) displace any existing enactment. The rules, for instance, as to the relation of landlord and tenant, contained in the local Acts, X of 1859, XVIII of 1873, XIX of 1868, XXVIII of 1868, Bengal Act VIII of 1869 and Madras Act VIII of 1865, would all remain untouched.

To the body of local usages and contractual incidents which in India, as in other countries, existed as to the transfer of land, the tenderest care was shown by the Bill. Not only was local usage expressly saved in the sections 98, 106 and 108, but the effect of section 2, clause (a), would be to maintain intact the statutory force which the legislature had given to local usage in those two *pays de coutumes*, the Panjáb and Oudh; and throughout India all the many incidents of a mortgage or a lease, which were not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill, would remain wholly unaffected.

The Bill was then simultaneously circulated for the third time to the Local Governments, and referred to a Commission, composed of Sir Charles Turner, the present Chief Justice of Madras, Mr. Justice West of the High Court of Bombay and himself.

That Commission made several amendments, both in the wording and substance of the Bill, but the important additions were only three. First, they

set out in full on the face of the Bill, several rules applying to transactions between living persons, which in the original draft were only expressed by way of reference, *mutatis mutandis*, to certain sections of the Succession Act dealing with matters such as election, contingent bequests, conditional bequests and bequests with directions as to application and enjoyment, and which, therefore, could never have been applied by unprofessional Judges without risk of serious error. Secondly, they required, at the suggestion of Sir Henry Maine, who was a strong advocate of the continental system of a public transfer of land, a written and registered instrument in certain cases of sales, mortgages, leases, exchanges and gifts of immoveable property. Thirdly, at the suggestion of one of the Hindú critics of the Bill, they inserted a chapter on gifts.

The Report of the Indian Law Commissioners, 1879, was duly communicated to the Select Committee, which then consisted of Mr. Pitt Kennedy (a very eminent master both of English and Hindú law), Mr. Colvin, Maharájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore and himself, and they carefully considered it, as well as the mass of comments on the Bill which had come from all parts of India. As to sales, they agreed with Sir Henry Maine as to the desirability of rendering the system of transfer of immoveable property a system of public transfer; and they were inclined to go a little further in this direction than seemed good to the Law Commissioners. Thus, they thought that, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing, though its value might be less than Rs. 100, the transfer should be made only by registered assurance: they had altered section 54 accordingly, and the Government of India, in its executive capacity, approved of this alteration.

As to mortgages, the Committee agreed with the Law Commissioners that the requirement of registration would not only discourage fraud and facilitate investigations of title, but that it would also preclude some difficult questions of priority. A majority of them, however, thought that, when the principal-money secured was less than Rs. 100, the mortgage-deed need not be registered, and they altered the Bill accordingly. A majority of them also thought that equitable mortgages by deposit of title-deeds should be valid when made in the Presidency-towns, Rangoon and Karachi. To this the Government of India in its executive capacity had also agreed.

As to leases, they all thought that the chapter would be of practical use in the case of leases of buildings, gardens and mines, and they agreed with the Law Commissioners that it should not of itself apply to agricultural leases, in other words, to the relations between zamindár and raiyat.

As to gifts, they agreed with the Law Commissioners that registration should be required in the case of gifts of immoveable property of whatever value. Such gifts were, as a rule, made by a written instrument, and as, under the Registration Act, the registration of such instruments was compulsory, the change of the existing law here proposed was almost nominal.

The Council would see that both the Government of India and the Select Committee approved of the proposed requirements of writing and registration in the case of most transactions relating to immoveable property. It was right to say that this approval was to a large extent due to the arguments of the present Chief Justice of Bengal, and, as the matter would probably be much discussed to-day, Mr. Stokes thought it right to read a few extracts from his Lordship's minute. Referring to a letter from the present Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Sir Richard Garth observed:—

"It is stated in paragraph 5 of that letter that 'as an abstract question there appears to be a general concurrence of opinion, that it is highly desirable that there should be a complete contemporaneous record of all transactions relating to land, and that the system of transferring immoveable property should be made, as it is on the Continent of Europe, by a publicly-recorded transfer.'

"I rejoice to find that there is a general concurrence of opinion upon this most important question. But then Mr. Bernard goes on to say in the same paragraph:—

"To what extent this could be carried out in practice is open to some doubt. It could not be done completely, without requiring a written record of every such transaction, and barring parol transactions relating to immoveable properties; in other words, without the introduction of some kind of a Statute of Frauds, for which the country is certainly not yet prepared."

"Now, here is a proposition for which, as it comes from so high an authority, I presume there must be some good foundation, though at present I have been unable to discover it."

"If there is such a general concurrence of opinion that a contemporaneous record of all transactions relating to land is desirable, why is it that this country should not be prepared to accept that which would assuredly prove to it a very great blessing?"

"I suppose it is almost undeniable that to compel such transactions to be reduced to writing, and to have them publicly registered, is about the most effectual means that any Government can provide of preventing fraud in such matters.

"I suppose it is also undeniable that there is as much fraud and forgery and perjury committed in this country, with reference to such transactions, as there is in any country in the world.

"It is really almost impossible for any one who is inexperienced in the proceedings of Courts of Justice in India to imagine the amount of wickedness of that particular kind which is habitually practised there.

"It is literally true that there is hardly any case of importance relating to land in which one or other of the parties does not himself attempt, or charge his opponent with attempting, some fraud or perjury; and it is almost a common form in most suits for each of the parties to allege that some at least of the documents which are filed by his adversary are forgeries.

"The utter disregard of truth and moral sense which this practice involves is most deplorable. There seems to be little or no feeling of shame or disgrace, even amongst men of good position and fortune, when they are charged with, or even found by the Courts to have committed, such offences. A wealthy zamindar who is accused by his opponent of forging a deed or a rent-roll, or of having been privy to such forgery, never troubles himself, as a rule, to go into the witness-box to deny the charge; nor does he seem to think the worse of himself, nor do his family and friends seem to think the worse of him, when the Civil Court finds him guilty of it.

"So much has this system become habitual, that sometimes, when a suitor has a perfectly honest case and sufficient reliable evidence to support it, he will nevertheless resort, or allow his friends and advisers to resort, to some forgery or perjury in order to improve, as he imagines, his position; and many a man has run a great risk of losing a righteous case in that way.

"Now, this is nothing short of a monstrous national evil. It is frequently subversive of justice. It gives rise to the grossest immorality. The Courts may check it in some degree by prosecutions for perjury and the like, but the system is so deeply rooted, and Natives of all classes think so lightly of its iniquity, that it is often difficult to obtain convictions in such cases, and it is to the legislature, and the legislature only, that the nation must look to repress the mischief in any material degree.

"And the legislature have the means, if they would only exercise it, of greatly decreasing the mischief. They have the same means which has been successfully resorted to for the same purpose in England and other European countries, where the evil is much less formidable and the necessity for remedying much less pressing.

"That means consists simply in requiring all contracts and transactions relating to land to be in writing, and registered.

"So far as registration is concerned, this has already been enforced with regard to all written transactions exceeding Rs. 100 in value, and, if the recommendations of the Registration Committee are carried out, the obligation will extend to all written transactions.

"It would then only remain to require all contracts and transactions relating to land to be reduced into writing; but for this, we are told, 'the country is not prepared.'"

Sir R. Garth then enquired, first, what proportion of transactions relating to land were at the present time not reduced into writing, and, secondly, what proportion of those which were now effected by parol were honest, *bona fide* transactions. He proceeds:—

"Now", he says, "as regards the first of these questions, I have been at some pains to obtain a correct answer to it from gentlemen of experience in all the districts of Bengal. I have consulted judges, vakils, zamindars and others whom I considered most likely to give and to procure for me the most reliable information, and the result is very much what I had expected.

"My question, as it remembered, has reference to contracts, arrangements and conveyances relating to land of all descriptions, sales, gifts (other than testamentary), mortgages, partitions, exchanges, transfers, trust-deeds, family and other arrangements and leases of all kinds, always excepting leases made to cultivating raiyats. And I learn from the best authority that a very small proportion indeed of such instruments are now effected by parol, and that this small proportion is yearly and rapidly becoming smaller. Men of all ranks and classes are realising more and more the wholesome and undoubted truth that oral arrangements, especially in a country like this, are utterly unsafe and unreliable; and that, if it is worth a man's while to acquire property and give money for it, it is also worth his while to secure it by an instrument in writing, properly authenticated and registered.

"Moreover, from the answers which I have received to the first of the above questions, I have gathered a great deal of valuable information from reliable sources, which virtually answers the second question, namely, what proportion of these transactions which are now effected by parol are honest and *bona fide*?"

"The answer is,—comparatively few. The arrangements which, speaking generally, are now effected by parol are partitions of small family-properties, gifts and exchanges of small pieces of land between members of the same family, small grants of land to members of a family or the village-priest, and the like; but a very large proportion of these so-called parol arrangements

are made for the purpose of defeating creditors, or with some other fraudulent object; they are generally brought forward in Courts of justice to defeat the title of some *bona fide* purchaser for value; and in the large majority of cases they are disbelieved by the Courts and found to be fraudulent.

"The fact is, that, so long as the law allows facilities to people to defeat *bona fide* purchasers, the dishonest and ignorant try to take advantage of them; and it is, of course, a much easier thing, and involves less risk, to set up fraudulent transactions by word of mouth than by a written instrument, more especially as, in all transactions above Rs. 100 in value, the written instrument is useless unless it is registered.

"And the present law, too, works injustice in this way. So many of these oral transactions which are set up in Courts of justice are found to be fraudulent, that judges are sometimes induced to mistrust, and often to reject as fraudulent, the few that are genuine."

The Chief Justice then concluded with the following weighty opinion:—

"On the whole, I would strongly advise the Government to consider the expediency of making that which now is undoubtedly the general rule the law of the land. I am satisfied that it would be the means of preventing a vast amount of fraud and litigation, that it would be a great blessing to the whole community, and especially so to those who want security and protection most, namely, the poorer and more ignorant classes."

The Bill was then republished in the *Gazette of India*, with the Committee's third report. It was also published in the local Gazettes in English and (except in Burma) also in the vernacular languages. It had been before the public, in what was substantially its present form, since the 12th March, 1881. Since then the Committee had received no criticisms of importance, and the Bill seemed now to be approved by all the Local Governments, except those of the Panjab, British Burma and Bombay.

The Bill, as now settled, seemed to the Select Committee a systematic and useful arrangement of the existing law. But they agreed with the Law Commissioners that, when the body of substantive civil law enacted for India was recast in a more compact and convenient form than that of a series of fragmentary portions from time to time passed by the legislature, the chapters on Sale, Mortgage, Lease and Exchange, contained in the present Bill, would probably be placed in close connection with the rules contained in the Contract Act. Till then they might fitly be left in a law containing what the Contract Act did not contain, namely, general rules regulating the transmission of property between living persons.

Mr. Stokes trusted, then, that the Council would to-day permit the Bill to become law. No Bill in the course of his eighteen years' experience of this Council had ever been so carefully considered. It had been thrice circulated to the Local Governments for opinion and publication. It had been criticised by over a hundred of the ablest, and most experienced officers in the country, of whom nineteen were, he was happy to say, Natives. It had been five times reported on by Select Committees. It had been carefully revised by the late Indian Law Commission. The Committee thought, therefore, of this Bill, as of the Bill dealing with negotiable instruments, that it was not now likely to be improved without the experience to be gained from its actual working.

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said he had only a few remarks to make in regard to the Bill. The alterations which had been recommended by the Select Committee in their last report, to the effect that nothing in the second chapter of the Bill should be deemed to affect any rule of Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist law in respect of the transfer of property, was, in his opinion, a decided improvement, and removed the objection which was justly taken by the Hindú community. It showed that the legislature had no intention to interfere with the personal law of the Natives regarding the transfer of property. He thanked the hon'ble and learned member and the Select Committee for the consideration they had shown in this matter, and it afforded him much pleasure to give his support to their recommendation.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD said; "My Lord, I wish, with your Excellency's permission, to say a few words before the discussion on this Bill closes. The Bill is one of the most important ever introduced in this Council, and I congratulate my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stokes, for having brought it to the stage

which it has now reached. I have carefully read the Bill with the special object of discovering whether any rule contained in it is such as would disturb the customs and usages of the people of India, and especially the Mussulmán community. And I have no hesitation in saying that none of its provisions is calculated to affect any portion of the Muhammadan law. Nor, indeed, so far as my knowledge of Hindú law extends, can I see anything in the Bill which can interfere with the customs and usages of my Hindú fellow-countrymen. The wise rule, always kept in view by the Indian legislature, of saving the personal laws of the people of India, has been duly observed in this instance, and I believe not a voice can be raised against the Bill by the people of India on the ground of its interfering with their personal laws.

"But, my Lord, it is not only on this ground that I am anxious to give my humble support to the Bill. Independently of any considerations of expediency with reference to the sentiments of the people of India, I look upon this piece of legislation as a great step in the direction of that great object which, I trust, will, before many years pass away, be fully achieved. I refer to the formation of a code of substantive civil law as complete and precise as our Penal Code. The law which is to govern the transfer of property *inter vivos* must necessarily form an important chapter of the Civil Code in contemplation.

"My Lord, if anything I can say can be regarded as representing the feelings and opinions of my countrymen, I will take it upon myself to say that this Bill will be welcomed by the Native public when it becomes law. It will be welcomed by those who possess property, by those who are under the necessity of transferring it, by those who wish to acquire property or to advance money on landed security. It will be welcomed alike by the suitors who quarrel, and by the Judges who have to decide those disputes. And, in saying this, I am expressing the convictions that have grown in me during an experience of half a century, as a citizen of the British Empire in India, as one who has had the honour of serving Government as a judicial officer for no less than thirty-five years, as one who has frequently been consulted in private life by intimate friends in regard to their personal transactions, such as will be governed by the provisions of this Bill when it becomes law. My Lord, I make these observations personal to myself, for I believe that the best way in which I can support this Bill is to base my conclusions in favour of its becoming law, not on theories, but on facts—not on speculation, but on my actual personal experience of the past. And, my Lord, since this Bill is the most important outcome of the policy which brought about the establishment of the Law Commission of 1879—since this Bill is a decided and significant step towards the codification of our substantive civil law, I trust your Lordship will permit me to say, in as few words as possible, what I consider the state of the real Native feeling to be in regard to the important question of codification. I am mournfully aware that codification has its opponents, some of them gentlemen holding high rank in the Administration, and entrusted with large responsibilities, and to whose opinion weight should, no doubt, be always attached. But I cannot be far wrong in saying that almost all the opposition comes from those who are least likely to become subject to the uncertainty and risk to rights and property which the absence of codified law involves. So far as I am aware, the Native public has never raised its voice against codification. To them, codified laws mean the introduction of certainty where there is uncertainty—precision, where there is vagueness. Nor can it be said that codification is unpopular even among the most conservative sections of my countrymen. I must have lived to declining old age amongst them in vain if I am not, even at this time of life, in a position to say confidently, that of all the innumerable blessings of the British rule, the one my countrymen esteem most is justice; that justice, in their eyes, means peace and order, which, in other words, mean security to life and property—the sole aim and end of Government. At present, whilst a splendid Penal Code and a Criminal Procedure regulate criminal matters, the civil law is administered on the somewhat vague, though noble, principle of 'justice, equity, and good conscience,'—a principle much of whose beauty is practically spoilt by the fact that individual judges in similar cases do not take the same view of that noble maxim. The result is an uncertainty as to rights which reduces litigation to a form of pecuniary specu-

lation, from which springs that most deplorable class of suits in which the parties, agreeing as to facts, have no authoritative means of ascertaining the law. Codification, and codification alone, can remedy the evils which arise from uncertainty of the law; codification alone can enable the public to know their exact rights and obligations; codification alone can enable proprietors and litigants, advocates and judges, to know for certain the law which regulates the dealings of citizens in British India; codification alone will enable the deliberate will of the legislature to prevail over the opinions of individual judges; and litigants will then be more anxious, before going into Court, to consult the Statute-book of the land than the mental proclivities of the individual judges before whom their disputes may have to go for decision. To say that the Native mind is unfamiliar with the idea of living under systematically codified law, is to say what the truths of history do not justify. The Institutes of Manu furnish a noble example of ancient codification, and the law-abiding tendencies of the Hindú mind have made them adhere to its behests to this day. The history of the Muhammadans furnishes a long series of attempts to codify their laws. In the earliest days of the Caliphs of Bagdad, books were compiled under the authority of the Caliphs, to supply the requirements of a code. These books from their very names indicate that they were meant to be codes. The attempts at codification continued down to the time of the Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb, and, in the *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri*, we find, perhaps, the most magnificent and most durable monument of that remarkable monarch's reign. The conditions of life in India have since undergone a great change, and, whilst the personal laws of Hindús and Muhammadans are secured to them, the British rule has asserted its right to regulate purely temporal matters so as to suit the more advanced requirements of the present age. The people of India have gladly and loyally accepted this fact, and there can be no justification for saying that the mind of the Native public is unprepared for codification, or that attempts on the part of the Government to supply them with a systematic code will be regarded with feelings other than those of satisfaction.

"My Lord, I should not have digressed into these somewhat general observations had I not felt that much misapprehension prevails in regard to the attitude of my countrymen towards codification, and also that I could find no better opportunity for giving such support as lies in my power to the policy of codification,—a policy of which the Bill now before us is an illustration of considerable importance.

"My Lord, the Bill, as it now stands, is in my opinion fit to pass into law without any further amendment. Delay in passing it would only postpone those advantages which, I feel sure, will accrue from it to the public. Enough thought and consideration have been bestowed on it, and the outside public have had ample time to know its provisions.

"My Lord, I shall therefore vote in favour of the Motion that the Bill, as it now stands, be passed into law without any further delay."

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVA PRASÁD said he had had some objections to the Bill, but as the Select Committee had been good enough to accept his amendments, he had now simply to explain the objections he had taken. He did not object because he thought that the Bill touched upon the Hindú law as interpreted by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council and the English Judges of the Indian Courts, but because it affirmed those decisions on certain points regarding the right of a Hindú to dispose of his property by creating perpetuities or bequests in favour of unborn persons. The Hindú community did not acquiesce in those decisions, and they did not wish to see them affirmed by the legislature until they had had an opportunity of contesting the points fairly, and, if necessary, of proposing a legislative enactment on the subject. Of all the perpetuities, the worst was that of mistakes, and he hoped that these vexed points might be satisfactorily settled during His Excellency's brilliant rule.

The Hon'ble MR. CROFTSWAITE said that, in the position which he held as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the presiding Judge of a non-chartered High Court, and in the face of the opposition undoubtedly existing in certain quarters, he felt bound, in spite of his reluctance to

occupy the valuable time of the Council, to give reasons for the vote he was about to record.

The opposition was of two kinds. There was an opposition to the principle of codification, denying the possibility, and doubting the utility, of formulating the civil law. And there was a more definite opposition directed against this particular measure.

It might be enough to say that the principle of codification had been, as he believed it had been, definitely accepted by the Government, both here and in England, and that no choice was left to the Council in the matter.

He would, however, go beyond this argument, and would endeavour to answer some of the objections that had been made. The obstacles in the way of codifying the law in India were, no doubt, great, and were probably best appreciated by those who had had to frame and carry through this and similar measures. They arose, however, not so much from any inherent difficulty in making a law which should contain rules both for simple and for complicated cases, but from the numerous conflicting interests to be cared for, and the widely varying conditions of the different races for whom the Council had to legislate. The compromises necessary to reconcile such interests had naturally left their mark upon the Bill, which was thus laid open to the charge of being incomprehensive and incomplete.

As an example of the difficulties that had had to be met, he would give to the Council the history of section 69. It was the custom among English people, when money was lent on the mortgage of land, to insert in the mortgage-deed a power of sale, authorizing the mortgagee, subject to certain conditions, to sell, without the intervention of a Court, the mortgaged property if the money was not paid when it became due.

But it had always been held by the most experienced Indian authorities that a power of this kind would work mischievously in rural India. Hence, in the first drafts of the Bill, such powers were declared to be invalid.

The Indian Law Commissioners, however, for reasons given on page 35 of their report, altered the drafts and declared the power to be valid in all cases in which the mortgaged property should be five hundred rupees or upwards.

Representing, as MR. CROSTHWAITE thought he was bound to do, the interests of the ignorant landowners of Upper and Central India, who borrowed money without the aid of legal advice, and dealt with men far above them, as a rule, in intelligence and astuteness, he felt himself compelled to dissent from the opinion of the Law Commissioners, and the section was altered so as to enable the Local Governments to declare the areas within which this power of sale should be valid. It appeared, however, that this alteration was not in accordance with the views of the gentlemen whose interests his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis so ably represented—interests which must be respected by all who had the true prosperity of the country at heart. A fresh consideration of the matter became necessary, and the result the Committee arrived at was embodied in the present section 69 of the Bill, and which, if it satisfied Mr. Inglis and his friends, as he believed it did, was also quite sufficient to guard the interests of those whom he had in view.

MR. CROSTHWAITE mentioned this to show what difficulties had had to be met, and how impossible it was that a code of this nature, which was not always understood by those who were affected, or thought they were affected, by it, could be otherwise at first than imperfect, incomprehensive and, to the stiff legal sense, disfigured by compromises and exemptions.

Much had been heard, in relation to the Bill, of the difficulty that would arise to the people if it was passed. The two hundred and fifty millions of India were cast in the teeth of the Council, and the unfortunate peasant was represented as driven to distraction by the complicated provisions of the law.

Now, as to any difficulty of this nature which arose or was likely to arise from this Bill, it was, he believed, very much exaggerated. Codes of the kind were like arithmetic books, with the exception that people were not obliged to learn them. A man whose whole transactions consisted of a few simple acts of barter had no occasion to trouble himself about the rule of three or compound fractions. And, in like manner, it was only those whose transfers

were subject to conditions and interests, multifarious and complicated, who would be affected by the more complex and intricate provisions of the Bill.

The necessity of codification arose from the present state of the law, combined with the nature of the Courts. It was the fashion to speak as if the present Bill would supersede a code of clear case or statute-law. Whatever might be the case within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, there was certainly, in the parts of India with which he was acquainted, no clear body of law on the subjects dealt with in the Bill. To use the words of one of the officers, Mr. Quinton, who had recorded an opinion on the Bill—"Our Courts have to grope through the wilderness of precedents on the subject of sales and mortgages."

The progress of a difficult case was somewhat in this wise. The Court of original jurisdiction had not much legal training or learning, and, as the Government did not provide it with text-books or commentaries, or even Law Reports, its law-library was usually confined to copies of the Acts and Regulations. It was puzzled by the precedents produced by the contending parties, who, being at liberty to pick and choose among the decisions of four High Courts, had no difficulty in showing authorities for every view of the point in issue. If there was no ruling on the matter by the Court to which the Judge was subordinate, he eagerly grasped the precedent which seemed most to the purpose. On appeal, the Lower Appellate Court, which was more experienced and better informed, and received copies of the Indian Law Reports, was often compelled to differ from the Judge below. The result was a second appeal, in which the High Court, having more information, a better library and more leisure to go thoroughly into the authorities on the point, was often obliged to take a different view from either of the Courts below.

And no one could say what the decision of the Judicial Commissioner would be, unless that Judge had had a similar case before him, or unless the matter had been decided by the Privy Council; for he also might pick and choose between the rulings of four chartered High Courts and was bound by none. He was often like a man standing at a place where four roads met, and where there was no sign-post. It might end by his following none of the made roads, but taking a straight line of his own across country. Whatever might be the result of the present state of things, it was not certainty.

How far this was a true description for Bengal and for the Courts under the Calcutta High Court, MR. CROSTHWAITE left his hon'ble friend Mr. Evans to say.

Now, he did not venture to hope that the present Bill would remove all uncertainty; and, for a time, until the meaning of each section had been thoroughly understood by the first Courts, it would probably increase litigation. But, speaking as a non-professional Judge, and even admitting, what he did not admit, that all the charges of imperfection brought against the measure were sound and true, still he said that the Bill was a step in the right direction, and he thought that he had with him the great body of the non-professional Judges, whose opinion was in this matter to his mind the best guide. For it was not to an athlete that a person would go for advice as to the best description of crutch. He could well understand the feelings of a thoroughly able and learned lawyer with regard to a Bill of this kind. It dealt with matters as familiar to him as his alphabet, and it dealt with them in a way that did not quite suit his sense of taste as a legal artist. He thought that he could have done it better himself, and he felt that the cut-and-dry sections of the law would tie his hands and prevent him from doing that perfect justice at which it was the pride of all the Judges to aim. MR. CROSTHWAITE could well understand this. But, at the same time, he was sure that for the non-professional Judge, who must, for obvious reasons, preside in the Courts for some time to come, anything was better than the present chaos, in which imperfect knowledge had to struggle with the conflict of authorities.

He would briefly notice some of the more definite objections taken to the present Bill.

It was questioned, he believed, by some whether it correctly represented existing law. This was a point on which his opinion would not be taken. But perhaps his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans would state his opinion on

the matter. He might quote from the notes of many of the officers who had criticised the Bill. He contented himself with citing the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Field, because he believed no man was better acquainted than he was with the statute and case-law of India. He said:—

"I have again carefully examined the Bill as altered and revised, and, speaking generally, I think it has now been brought into harmony with the law of India, and will, in all probability, prove a useful measure."

It had been urged—urged indeed in a very forcible manner by the Panjáb authorities, who had exempted themselves from the operation of the law—that the Bill would interfere with and override many of the old customs so dear to the people. He had searched the papers in vain for any specific instance of a custom so overridden, and he ventured to say that such customs must be few indeed. He was speaking of the Bill apart from its saving clauses. There were many customs of inheritance, marriage, adoption and other social matters. But customs, properly so called, regarding sale or mortgage or gift, there were, he believed, none or very few.

MR. CROSTHWAITE could not help thinking that much of the outcry about custom arises from a lax and unscientific use of the word. A legal custom,—his hon'ble friend the Law Member would set him right if he was in error,—a custom, that was, which the law would recognise and the Courts act upon, must be immemorial, invariable, reasonable and established beyond doubt. Now, it could be hardly doubted that this was not the sort of custom which some of the opponents of the Bill contemplated. For example, he quoted from a letter by the Secretary of the Panjáb Government, which was printed on page 221, Vol. I, of Mr. Tupper's *Panjáb Customary Law*:—

"His Honour had always held that directly any attempt is made to legalise a custom its virtue as a custom is lost. The reason why the legislature provides for the observance of customs in judicial decisions is because such observance provides for the fluctuation of public sentiment and for the development of national ideas, and enables the Courts to take into consideration both the one and the other in adjudicating on questions of social interest. As soon as the impress of the legislature is stamped upon such customs, they become to all intents and purposes unalterable records of a state of things which may continue and may change, while a change in the body of substantive law thus formed is very difficult to effect without the pressure of an influence which a social revolution only could exercise."

Now, MR. CROSTHWAITE ventured to say, with all deference to the gentleman who wrote that letter, that the object of the legislature was not what he described. A custom fluctuating with public sentiment was a contradiction in terms. To administer civil law on the basis of the changing sentiments and imperfectly known usages of the people would lead to a confused labyrinth of decisions in which no right would be secure, and in which the unfortunate Judges, and more unfortunate suitors, must wander like the blind led by the blind.

It must be remembered that, when a Court had once decided that a custom existed, the custom was as binding and rigid in its operation as a legal enactment; nay, more so, for the legislature, especially in India, would always be more reluctant to repeal a custom than to amend one of its own laws. But, leaving this question aside, the Bill had been so framed as to save every custom or usage that could have any title to legal recognition. Mr. Tupper, than whom there could be no better authority, admitted this, although he opposed the extension of the Act to the Panjáb. On page 35, Vol. I, of *Panjáb Customary Law*, Mr. Tupper said:—

"The Transfer of Property Bill saves the provisions of any enactment not thereby expressly repealed. Sections 5 and 7 of the Panjáb Laws Act are therefore unaffected; also section 16 of the Panjáb Land-revenue Act. Accordingly, the whole of our customary law, and the existing system for enforcing it, so far as that measure is concerned, remain intact."

The same applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Central Provinces, where there was in force an enactment similar to the Panjáb Laws Act.

It was impossible, therefore, that any custom properly so-called should be overridden by the Bill.

Coming now to the personal law of the Hindús, Muhammadans, and Buddhists, MR. CROSTHWAITE believed it also was perfectly safe under the Bill.

Scrupulous care had been taken not to touch the personal law of any race. MR. CROSTHWAITE, for one, would be reluctant in the extreme to do anything

that would trench on the province of Hindú law—a law for which he entertained a great respect, and which was in many ways eminently suited to the genius of the people who lived under it. The only sections which were intentionally drawn otherwise than in accordance with that law were those sections which required certain descriptions of transfers to be made by written instruments. And, in order to prevent any possible hardship to the more backward tribes from this provision, power had been given to the Local Governments to exempt the members of any race, sect, tribe or class from all or any of those provisions—a power which would, he hoped, be exercised carefully.

So far as he could discover from the papers, none of the Hindú lawyers who had criticised the Bill accused it of touching their law. The only specific charges brought against the Bill in that respect were contained in a paper forwarded to the Select Committee on the 9th instant by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham. Anything coming from a Judge of Mr. Cunningham's eminent learning and ability must have great weight. MR. CROSTHWAITE confessed, when he first read Mr. Cunningham's note, in which he represented the Bill as making piecemeal alterations in Hindú law, he was startled. But, after the best examination of the subject which he could give to it, he came to the conclusion that the matters referred to by Mr. Cunningham were unimportant. He objected to some words in section 6, which the Committee had already omitted for other reasons, but which he believed, in their intention at any rate, were not contrary to Hindú law, and came, if he was not mistaken, from the hand of a very eminent lawyer well acquainted with Hindú law, Mr. Pitt Kennedy. Mr. Cunningham took exception to the wording of an illustration as inaccurate. That the Committee had corrected. Another section to which he objected, and which dealt with the rights of a *bona fide* purchaser of property subject to a charge for maintenance, was undoubtedly in accordance with existing law. The second clause of section 44, which dealt with the rights of a transferee of a share of a joint family dwelling-house, might be new, that was, there were no rulings to support it. But it was reasonable and in accordance with Hindú sentiment, and was, he believed, suggested by his hon'ble friend the Maharája Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

MR. CROSTHWAITE confessed that the examination of the Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham's paper satisfied him that the Bill had not trespassed on the sacred ground of Hindú law.

But another class of objectors arose at the last moment, represented by his hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Prasád, for whose opinion as a learned Hindú he had great respect. This gentleman and his friends objected to the Bill, not because it infringed Hindú law, but because it did not infringe it. They wished the legislature to go behind the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and of the Indian Courts, and to adopt the interpretation of Hindú law which some Pandits of Benaras thought to be right. The question which they would raise was a very large one—whether Hindús had the power of creating perpetuities or not. The Privy Council (Judicial Committee) had decided that they had no such power, and the Bill in section 14 was framed accordingly.

It was impossible, if the question was to be dealt with in the Bill at all, to do otherwise than follow the rulings of the highest Appellate Court. But there appeared to be so strong a desire on the part of the Hindús, so far as the Committee could judge, that these rulings should not be affirmed by the legislature until the Hindús interested in them had been able to contest the point further, that they thought it best to save Hindú, Muhammadan and Buddhist law from the operation of Chapter II.

This, to a certain extent, weakened the Bill, and it was a kind of legislation which to him personally, and no doubt to others of those who had consented to it, seemed feeble and unsatisfactory. But it was clearly inexpedient to deal with a very large question of this kind, the decision of which could hardly be said to have been part of the direct object of the Bill, otherwise than with the greatest caution and deliberation. There was, therefore, no course open to the Committee but to delay the Bill and put it off *sine die*, or to exempt the personal laws of Hindús from the operation of Chapter II.

MR. CROSTHWAITE objected strongly to delay, as he thought that no advantage could possibly arise from it. The only chance of getting a more perfect law was by the experience gained in working this. A Bill of this kind lost its continuity by passing through a multitude of hands, and ran the danger of becoming a piece of patchwork. The second course had, therefore, been followed, and his hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Prasád was now free to use his efforts to procure for the Hindús a power little consonant with the present state of things,—a task in which, considering the rapid progress now being made by his countrymen, he could hardly succeed.

As to the technicality of the Bill, of which much had been said, a law of this kind must be technical. MR. CROSTHWAITE could not understand how a law on such a subject could be written within reasonable compass without using technical terms. It was perfectly intelligible to any one who understood English and had the requisite elementary knowledge of the subjects dealt with. The best proof of this was the mass of criticisms elicited from non-professional Judges—criticisms which showed beyond doubt that they understood the Bill. And, if the Judges could not understand a Bill like this, what hope would there be of their understanding cases that would come under the law? There was, however, one thing he would like to urge on the attention of the Legislative Department. The Local Governments should be asked to take more than ordinary care in the translation of these codes. No one but a lawyer who was also a scholar could translate them accurately. But there was no difficulty in finding competent men, whether Natives of India or Englishmen, to do the work. It might perhaps be necessary to pay them somewhat more than was given to the ordinary translator. But the cost would be comparatively a mere trifle, and, as the Bills had already been translated, and only needed revision, it was a work that could not require more than a week or two to complete.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said he felt bound to detain the Council for a short time with a few remarks which he had to make on the subject of this Bill. But he hoped His Excellency the President would pardon him if he asked for information on a point of procedure. He wished to know whether any vote was intended to be taken on the present discussion, or whether it would be taken on the amendment which appeared in the notice-paper.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that that must depend upon circumstances. The Council would be entitled to vote on the present question, and again, subsequently, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden. At the present moment, no opposition had been expressed to the motion before the Council, and, consequently, so far as the discussion had gone, HIS EXCELLENCY supposed that no vote would be taken upon it. But, if his hon'ble friend had any general observations to make, this appeared to be the proper stage for him to make them. Mr. Plowden's motion was a definite motion for postponement, and, strictly speaking, the discussion ought to be confined to that particular question.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS continued.—He trusted the Council would not deem it a waste of time, if he briefly reviewed the circumstances which led to the introduction of this important measure. Even in England there was a steadily growing feeling in favour of codification. But there the law, though contained in that "wilderness of single instances"—the Reports—was the slow and gradual growth and development of centuries; and there the judges were all professional lawyers of eminence, familiar from long and daily practice with the principles of law and the method of applying them, and able, by lifelong study, to find their way unhesitatingly through the labyrinth of Law Reports, and they had the assistance of an able and highly trained Bar. Here matters were very different. The Hindú law relating to inheritance and some other matters remained in full vigour partly because it was intimately bound up with religion. But the greater portion of the ancient civil law of the Hindús relating to contracts—the traffic of man with man in the ordinary relations of life—had become obsolete and sunk into oblivion.

When the English began to rule this country, they found that, after securing to the people such laws as they found in living existence, there was a great void to be filled, and this they did by the simple injunction to the judges in the

Mufassal to decide all cases not otherwise provided for according to equity and good conscience. Where were the judges to look for the rules of equity? They could find little or no guidance among the collection of archaic rules and customs which stood out amidst the debris of the ancient Indian systems, and naturally fell back on the rich store-house of English law. That law, elaborated by eminent jurists in the course of centuries, with the aid of the invaluable legacy left us by the Roman Empire, was naturally resorted to by all who were in search of principles.

The whole history of our judge-made law for the last century was an illustration of this process.

Sometimes broad and general principles of universal application were laid down; sometimes narrow and technical rules peculiar to England were introduced and subsequently exploded; and still the course of formation, destruction and alteration went on till the records of it reached the unwieldy proportions of the present mass of Law Reports.

Then it was felt that something ought to be done.

Very few of the judicial officers in India were trained professional lawyers. Most of the Courts of first instance had no libraries of any sort, no text-books, no means of reference, and yet their judgments were all liable to come before higher and better-instructed tribunals, and ultimately before the High Court, where those judgments were set aside because they ran counter to rules contained in cases which the authors of those judgments had no knowledge of and no means of knowledge.

The perplexities of judicial officers in this state of things had been well described by his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, and the sentiments of the suitors as to the uncertainty of the law could not be better represented than they had been by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán with his long and varied experience.

The law relating to the transfer of property was the subject now before the Council.

It was long ago decided by the Home and Indian Governments that the codification of this branch of law was desirable. The importance of it was manifest. Nothing could be more important than the security of titles and the avoidance of uncertainty and confusion in dealing with property. That uncertainty and confusion in matters connected with property depreciated the value of property was undeniable and self-evident.

No better proof of the necessity of taking some steps to remedy the existing state of things as to titles and mortgages in India could be given than the well-known fact that the wealthy and powerful Land Mortgage Bank (Crédit Foncier Indien) had, after some years' experience, to give up lending money on land in India, because the titles and the law and procedure as to mortgages were in so unsatisfactory a state that the high interest obtained did not cover the risk.

Taking up the present Bill, the Council would find it divided into chapters.

Chapter I called for no special remark on this occasion, except that Bombay had been exempted for the present from the operation of the Bill. This exemption was made in consequence of the Bombay Government applying at a very late period to be exempted. It had been granted by the Executive in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State not to introduce the Bill at once into the territory of any Local Government which objected to it. But MR. EVANS saw no materials before the Council which would lead him to doubt the suitability of the Bill to the civilised portions of the Bombay Presidency.

In Chapter II, several rules were introduced from the Succession Act, 1865, defining the limits within which property could be tied up by settlement *inter vivos*, and laying down the rule restricting perpetuities. He had always been apprehensive that these rules would unduly extend the powers now possessed by Hindús (under the rule in the *Tagore case*) of tying up the properties after their deaths. The rule in the *Tagore case*, which prohibited gifts or bequests to unborn persons, was now the Hindú law as declared by the highest tribunal, except so far as the rules now proposed to be embodied in the Act had been made applicable to the wills of Hindús in Bengal by the Hindú Wills Act, 1870.

The Hindú Wills Act was passed before the Privy Council had finally laid down the doctrine that no interest could by Hindú law be created in favour of an unborn person, which doctrine, as they pointed out, obviated the necessity for any rule against perpetuities under Hindú law, and also explained why no such rule could be found in the Hindú law. How far the Hindú Wills Act did in fact abrogate, in the case of wills in Bengal, the rule in the *Tagore case* was a disputed point now in course of settlement by the Courts. It appeared to him that the question, whether extended powers of tying up property should be granted by legislation to Hindús, was one of grave public policy not to be lightly settled.

MR. EVANS' difficulties on this point had been removed in a singular manner. The Hon'ble Máharájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, conceiving, in common with many of their fellow-countrymen, that the rule in the *Tagore case* did not correctly represent the Hindú law, and that Hindús were by their own law empowered to tie up their property for ever without any restriction, had rejected the extensive powers conferred upon them by the Bill as too limited, and had asked that a clause should be added to Chapter II, providing that nothing contained in that chapter should affect any rule of Hindú law. As the effect of this was to leave this important question as it stood for the present, and to give an opportunity for its full consideration in future, he had gladly acceded to the proposed amendment, though regarding it from a different point of view from that taken by its proposers. For his part, he would sooner repeal the corresponding sections in the Hindú Wills Act, and stick to the rule in the *Tagore case*, with an exception in favour of bequests to, or settlements on, unborn children of a Hindú daughter to take effect on the death of the daughter.

The difficulties arising from settlements of land in England should make the Council chary of extending the existing powers of settlement in India.

The chapter on sales of immoveable property provided for written instruments and registration, and laid down rules as to the rights and obligations of buyer and seller.

He had not heard much objection to these latter, but there had been a cry raised against the supposed hardship of requiring writing in the sale of land. Speaking of the civilised parts of Bengal, and excluding any wild tribes who might be ignorant of the art of writing (and who would, as a matter of course, be exempted by the Local Government), he could safely say that his experience, and all the enquiry he had been able to make, led him to believe that this objection was purely visionary, as, in practice, all sales of land of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards were always evidenced by a written document.

On the policy of insisting on writing and registration in order to avoid confusion and uncertainty in titles, MR. EVANS need not dwell.

The chapter on mortgages was the most important in the Act. The law relating to mortgages urgently called for definition and practical amendment.

Mortgages were legislated for in Bengal as early as 1798, but, as the old Regulations gave a somewhat cumbrous and unsatisfactory procedure, and did not cover every class of mortgage, money-lenders had resorted to a simple mortgage-bond, consisting of a covenant to pay and a pledge of the property. This form of mortgage never having been legislated for, there was no protection to the debtor. The practice was for the creditor to get a money-decree, and sell up the mortgaged property without allowing any time for redemption. The sale being an ordinary execution-sale of the right, title and interest of the debtor, whatever it might be, it was usual, when the same property was pledged to different creditors in different mortgage-bonds, for each creditor to hold a separate sale and leave the purchasers to fight out in court the question of what they had bought under their respective sales. There being no machinery for bringing together into one suit the various incumbrancers on the property, endless confusion had been the result, and the decisions of the Courts upon the almost insoluble problems arising from this state of things had been numerous and contradictory. The result was that the mortgaged property could not fetch anything like its value. The debtor was ruined, the honest and respectable money-lender discouraged, and a vast amount of gambling and speculative litigation fostered.

It had been one of the objects of this chapter to remedy these and other similar evils.

MR. EVANS hoped some day, when our registration-system was improved, to see a much greater change, and to see incumbered land sold under a statutory title, leaving all disputed questions to be fought out over the proceeds in court. But, pending this, it was very necessary to do something, and what was done by this chapter would, he expected, remedy, or at least ameliorate, many of the existing evils.

It had been proposed to legalise powers to the mortgagee in the Mufassal to sell without the intervention of the Court. He was strongly of opinion that these powers, which were practically unknown in the Mufassal of Bengal, could not be safely granted except where the property was situated in the Presidency-towns or the parties were Europeans. There had been some doubt as to the validity of such powers. This chapter dealt with this vexed question, as he thought, satisfactorily. He should have preferred to see equitable mortgages abolished altogether, or at least confined to land situated within a Presidency-town. They produced great confusion in the case of land in the Mufassal, and frustrated the effects of registration.

There was little to be said of the remaining chapters, except that they made very little change in the existing law, and that the small changes made seemed desirable.

It could not be expected that a work of this kind should be free from errors, imperfections and omissions; but it had now been very long before the public, and a great mass of valuable criticism had been received, which had led to many alterations from time to time.

Very probably this Act, like many other Acts, would in time be altered, amended and improved as necessity arose and flaws were discovered in its working. But, after undergoing consideration and criticism for five years, it was not likely to be further materially improved unless it was subjected to the test of being worked.

The Hon'ble Member for Bengal, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, in his speech, having signed the Report of the Commission, said that he was of opinion that it was necessary to say a few words about the new law. In his opinion, a measure of this kind, to be complete, should, as far as practicable, embrace, within the scope of its operation, all sections of the community, and this, he thought, was the original intention when the Bill was first framed; but, unfortunately, as far as some of its provisions affected the Hindús, the Bill simply gave the sanction of law to certain principles which were laid down by the Courts of justice in later days; but these decisions, the Hindús contend, were not only based upon erroneous constructions of their law, but were also opposed to the rulings of equally high authorities of an anterior period. Some of these modern decisions imposed upon the Hindús disabilities which, he thought, no other nation in the civilised world laboured under: others, again, were so much in accordance with the theories of English law, that they might be said not to interpret Hindú law as it was, but what, according to the advanced notions of modern jurists, it ought to be, and, naturally enough, they ran counter to the thoughts, feelings and ideas of the Native community. He represented this to the members of the Select Committee, and though they were most anxious to preserve Hindú law in its integrity, they were disposed to accept the later decisions of the Courts as containing the true exposition of that law. On the other hand, the Hindú community held as strongly that these decisions, as he had stated, were based upon a misconception of the true spirit of the law, and in this opinion they were supported, not only by the learned Pandits of all parts of the country, but also by no less an authority than that eminent Sanskrit scholar, Goldstücker, who, as was well known, had declared that many of the translations of the texts of Hindú law were inaccurate; and therefore, he submitted, many of the decisions founded on these incorrect translations were necessarily inaccurate. He and his hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Prasád had brought these circumstances to the notice of the Select Committee, and took the liberty to point out the extreme hardship and injustice to which that community would be subjected should the Legislature seal with its sanction those principles to which such strong objection was taken.

To institute, however, proper enquiries and to arrive at correct conclusions must necessarily be the work of a long time. It had, therefore, been agreed, as an alternative course, to exclude the Hindús, Buddhists, &c., from the operation of many of the provisions of the Bill. The effect of this would be that, when the Bill would be passed into law, it would not interfere with many of those disputed points of Hindú law as it was at present administered, though it must be observed that it would leave those points in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state, to be dealt with from time to time by particular Judges according to the light that might be in them, with the chance of those recent decisions, which had overridden the rulings of a former period, being upset in their turn by other decisions at a future time, until the legislature stepped in and, after the fullest and most careful enquiry, determined and laid down principles in accordance with the true spirit of Hindú law, and in consonance with the wants, wishes and feelings of the Hindú community whom they most concerned, and adapted as well to the condition of Indian society.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN said that he did not intend to occupy much of the time of the Council, but he was afraid he should have to trespass upon their patience at some length. He would, however, be as brief as he could possibly be, and, for this and other reasons, he was not going to enter into any elaborate criticism of the Bill in its legal aspect. First of all, he had not the legal knowledge which would enable him to give an opinion deserving of the attention of the Council on the subject; in the next place, even if he had the ability, he had not had the time to go thoroughly into an exhaustive criticism from this point of view; and, lastly, the Council had now before them the opinions of certain experts in the law, by which Members of the Council could determine what the Bill might be. He must confess that he was somewhat surprised to find, in the voluminous papers which had been circulated in connection with the Bill, which embodied this measure, and the history of which had been given to them by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, amongst the opinions of these experts there was an extremely valuable opinion, all reference to which had been omitted; and that was the opinion of Sir FitzJames Stephen. His opinion was that of a competent expert, and he gave his opinion in reply to a special call of the Government of India on this Bill and five other codifying Bills of the Indian Law Commission. MR. PLOWDEN supposed that nobody could deny that great weight and great value should be attached to any opinion given by such an eminent authority, and he should like to know what would be thought of the opinion which he found recorded before him. He would read the opinion of that very eminent jurist, which was given in 1879, in respect of the present Bill. He said:—"I am still, however, by no means satisfied that any part of this Bill is really wanted in India, except, perhaps, the chapter on Mortgages and, possibly, the chapter on Leases." He would now request the Council to turn to the Bill No. VII, now before them, and if they looked at it they would find that, in addition to those two chapters which Sir James Stephen did not disapprove of, there were no less than five other chapters, and of these, four were absolutely identical with four of the chapters contained in the Bill which was submitted to him for consideration, and of which he did not approve. MR. PLOWDEN also saw a note the other day, which he supposed was the same which had been just referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and which contained the opinion of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court; and what did the Chief Justice say? The Council had heard that Sir Richard Garth was in favour of the Bill, and MR. PLOWDEN concluded he was, as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said so. But he did not gather, from what he saw of that opinion, that the Chief Justice was absolutely in favour of that Bill. Sir Richard Garth said in effect that he could not say he quite approved of the principle of the Bill as it had been framed. It went far too much into details, and would perplex Mufassal Judges in the consideration of many difficult questions. MR. PLOWDEN referred to these opinions simply because he had heard it stated lately that there was no opposition to the passing of this Bill on the evidence of experts, except the

single-handed opposition of Mr. Justice Cunningham. He thought, from the extract which he had just read from Sir James Stephen's opinion, that he was justified in saying that this was not the case; for here was a very competent man, able to give a valuable opinion, and he was not of opinion that the Bill was absolutely required. MR. PLOWDEN would not enter at any length into the remarks of Mr. Justice Cunningham. He thought that, to some extent, there was great misapprehension in parts of what Mr. Justice Cunningham said. At the same time, he thought that there were other portions of his remarks which required serious consideration before passing this measure, more especially his remarks on section 54 of the Bill. Mr. Cunningham said, in reference to that section,—

"The rule making registration in the case of every transfer of an intangible interest, though below Rs. 100, compulsory, is a serious change in the law, and, however expedient, should not be introduced without the fullest notice to the classes concerned. Every such change is an opportunity of fraud upon the ignorant and careless."

MR. PLOWDEN had listened with great interest to the observations which had fallen from Mr. Crosthwaite, to the effect that this Bill was needed. As he (Mr. Crosthwaite) was thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs amongst the agricultural population of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, he must be aware that these opportunities of fraud had arisen in other cases, and had been attended by singularly unfortunate results. There was a time when agricultural leases were not necessarily registered; then there came an alteration of the law, and from that time leases from year to year, or a term of years, were obliged to be registered. Notice of this change in the law was not given so much as it should have been to the large agricultural community in the North-Western Provinces and other places, and, sitting as a member of the Revenue Board for the North-Western Provinces, and as a Commissioner, he had found cases in which a landlord and tenant had been quite happy under an unregistered lease, and for some time that lease had been acted upon by both parties. But, all of a sudden, the landlord wanted to enhance his rent; the tenant would not agree, and then the landlord turned round and said "Your lease ought to be registered," and he gained it being so. Then there was another case, and Mr. Cunningham's remarks to which he would refer.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR here observed that he understood from His Excellency just now that Mr. Plowden's motion was to be confined to the postponement of the passing of the Bill: he submitted that he was not in order in commenting upon its general provisions.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT said that he was of the same opinion, but, at the same time, he thought it fair to Mr. Plowden to allow him to establish the grounds on which he rested his motion.

MR. PLOWDEN said that, if that was the case, he was perfectly willing to drop further discussion on this part of the question; it was not to the legal aspect of the Bill that he took exception; that was altogether another question. But he was bound to allude to another point, which had an important bearing upon the question which would shortly come before the Council, namely, that this Bill do pass. To make his remarks clear he must digress. The motion now against his name on the notice-paper was not that he had intended to move. As originally drafted, it stated his wish that the Bill should be considered again when the Council re-assembled in Calcutta. That would give a clear period of eight months, in which certain events, which he would call attention to, might occur. Though the motion was placed on the list of business circulated on Monday in that shape, he had subsequently ascertained from the Secretary in the Legislative Department that, in his opinion, he (MR. PLOWDEN) was out of order in bringing forward such a motion; and, accordingly, he changed the form of the motion to that in which it stood at present, and he hoped it would answer his purpose. His object, briefly stated, was to secure a further reasonable period of time within which endeavours might be made to elicit from the representatives of the Native community a larger expression of their views

on the merits of the Bill, particularly in connection with their several local customs and laws. It was not his wish to obtain further criticisms on the legal aspects of the Bill, though that might be desirable. His motion, as it stood, did not go so far as he wished; but, if it was assented to, and if, as he hoped, the facts which he had now put forward would justify the Council in accepting it, he could safely leave it to the Executive Government to determine the time which would be necessary to secure to the Bill more extended publicity, and to endeavour to elicit a larger volume of Native opinion than the Council now possessed. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had dwelt on the publicity which the Bill had obtained. He would turn to that point shortly. The Bill dealt with the every-day transactions of life of a very large community, and would affect, more or less, the affairs of a very large section of their Native fellow-subjects. Every man who had property which he wished to transfer, however small it might be, would be touched by the provisions of the Bill. In these circumstances, when he learnt that the Bill was coming on for final discussion, he made it his business to see to what extent the Bill would affect those interests, to what extent Native opinion had been collected on it, and how far the Bill had attained practical publicity. With that object he communicated with the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and he pointed out to Mr. PLOWDEN the sources from which he could obtain the information he desired, and subsequently informed him that the number of Native gentlemen who had submitted opinions on this very important measure was 19. It struck him that, considering the very large population that the Bill affected, that was a very scant expression of Native opinion. If the Panjáb and British Burma, to which the Bill was not ordinarily applicable, were left out of consideration, the Council had received only opinion to about 10 millions of people of the country. He did not call that a large expression of opinion. He never thought for a moment that the 19 gentlemen were the only Native gentlemen who had given the Council the measure of their opinions on the Bill, and he thought it was very natural to come to the conclusion that it was only in reference to the last Bill, which was marked No. V. which was circulated at the end of 1879, that these 19 opinions had been collected. So he turned to the sources of information to which he had been referred, and, reflecting upon the whole matter, the result of his inquiry astonished him. There were not 19 but 21 opinions, and that was all. Ever since the Bill had been before the Council in different shapes, the Government had only succeeded in eliciting from 21 Native gentlemen their opinion upon the matter. It was true the Council had opinions from a great number of officials who, from their point of view, were able to give them, but that was not what the Council wanted. They were legislating for a large Native population, and he should like to see what their opinion was on the subject.

There were one or two other points to which he should like to draw the attention of the Council. He found that, of these 21 Native gentlemen, 18 were Government officers; there were, therefore, only three independent views expressed. Then he found that, of these 21 Native gentlemen, five belonged to Bengal, four to Mysore, three to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, three to Madras, three to the Panjáb, which was out of the scope of the Bill, one to Ajmer and two to Sindh. There was not a single expression of opinion as to Bombay, and he therefore congratulated the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he had been able to exempt Bombay from the operation of the Bill. Well, he had no doubt that he would be met with the argument that it was not a fair measure of publicity to point to the number of Native opinions that had been obtained. In fact, he had been told so. But he did not think that the gentlemen in the Council thoroughly understood what the extent of this publicity was. He would endeavour to make it clear how far the Bill had been published. He was aware that the practice was, in consonance with the standing orders of the Council, that Bills should be translated and published in the vernacular Gazettes, and he supposed it was assumed, by gentlemen who considered that sufficient publicity had been given to the Bill, that, in consequence of these translations being published, the people got a very fair view of what was going on, and that, if they wished to address the Council with refer-

ence to any objections which they might wish to offer, they would have the opportunity of doing so. But he did not think that was at all the case. It was not possible to obtain much publicity by printing Bills in the vernacular Gazettes. He was only able to ascertain, from the printers of the *Bengal and North-Western Provinces Gazettes*, to what extent the vernacular copies of the Gazettes were circulated to private individuals. He thought Members of Council here would be somewhat surprised to hear the result of the enquiry he had made so far as Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were concerned. He found that the number of private subscribers to the vernacular Gazettes in Bengal was 174. He also found that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of vernacular Gazettes issued to private individuals was 205. They were reckoned in this way. There were 173 private subscribers for the *Bengali Gazette*, and there was one gentleman who took in the *Hindi Gazette*. He could obtain no information regarding the *Uriya Gazette*, but he did not think it circulated more widely than the *Hindi Gazette*. Then, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the Gazette was published in Urdu, 205 gentlemen—some of these might be officials—took in that Gazette. Now, it was a matter of arithmetic. There was one vernacular Gazette issued to every 300,000 persons amongst those which were circulated to private individuals; and, if the English copies of the Gazette which were also privately circulated were added, there would be about one to every 100,000. It seemed to be utterly misleading and an abuse of terms to talk of that as publicity. There was only this small number of private persons who took in these Gazettes, and how could it be thought that publicity was obtained for these measures by securing translations of them in the vernacular Gazettes? Then, there was another point. Hon'ble Members were not aware at what time these translations were issued. In one case, the vernacular Gazette—he thought it was the *Hindi Gazette* for Bihár—was not issued till December; so that it was impossible for a man, however anxious he might be to pay attention to a Bill of this kind, to give a competent opinion upon it by the 10th of January, which was the time when the Bill was brought forward for final consideration in the Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor said that in the papers before him, he found it recorded that the Bill had been published in the *Hindi Gazette* on the 24th September and on the 1st and 5th of October last year. He thought the Hon'ble Member was alluding to the *Marathi Gazette*, which was the only one in which the Bill was published in December.

The Hon'ble Mr. PLOWDEN resumed. It appeared from the paper before him, which he had received from the Legislative Department, that the Bill was published in the *Hindi Gazette* on the 6th of December. He thought, therefore, that he had sufficiently pointed out that there had not been real publicity, and on that ground he was anxious that the final consideration of the Bill should be postponed. There was one other point to which he would like to draw attention. He was told yesterday that the British Indian Association asked for time to consider this measure, to enable them to bring forward their objections to the Bill, and they were met with a flat refusal. He would, therefore, move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be republished.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he had no desire to bring forward any motion which should have the effect of obstructing the passing of the Bill, but he should have been very glad if the Hon'ble Member had seen his way to acceding to a request which he had made to him to postpone his motion for the passing of the Bill. Of course, there might be very strong reasons for pushing on the measure with such extraordinary haste; but these reasons were entirely unknown to any one not belonging to the Executive Council. No reason of any cogency had been assigned to the Council generally. Assuming that such reasons did exist, and that they were strong reasons, he should not make any formal motion in opposition to the passing of the Bill, or urge, in support of his view, rule 29 of the Standing Order of the Council, which provides that the Report of a Select Committee should be in the hands of the Council seven days before a motion is made to pass a Bill. What he desired to say was more in the way of general remonstrance. There was, no doubt, a very strong feeling springing up in the mind of the public, and it was a feeling

which he entirely shared, that a number of measures were being hurried through the Council with unwarrantable haste. To prove how very necessary it was that due time should be given for the consideration of the Reports of Select Committees, and to show the inexpediency of hurrying Bills through Council, it was only necessary to refer to what had occurred since last week in respect to this very Bill. There was a motion on the notice-board at their last meeting that day week for passing the Bill. Fortunately, a strong difference of opinion occurred as to the working of section 69, and this difficulty—and this difficulty only—led to the postponement of the passing of the Bill into law last Thursday. The delay, however, of one week had brought forward such strong opposition to the Bill from Bombay, that, in the Bill as amended this week, Bombay was exempted from its provisions. He had not been favoured with a sight of the Bombay remonstrance, but it was evidently considered to be of such force as to compel the Government to omit Bombay.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES explained that, under the general orders of the Secretary of State to exempt any Local Government which objected to the provisions of the Bill, the objections of the Bombay Government were accepted as a matter of course.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor replied that that did not affect his position. The objection must have been held to have had some force in it, and to be a substantial objection, or it would not have come within the scope of the Secretary of State's orders. The result any way was, as it always has been of late, when opposition to legislation had been made by any body or Government, recourse was had to emasculation, and Bombay was left out of the Bill. Then, exactly the same thing happened in respect to the opposition of the Hindus in regard to certain provisions of the Bill. In consequence of the temporary postponement of the passing of the Bill last week, these objections of the Hindus had been discovered to be of importance, though they had been warned before; and a change had been introduced into section 129 which saved rules of Hindú, Muhammadan and Buddhist law. The objections were met, as usual, by the exemption of the protesting class or body, and in this way an attempt was made to disarm opposition. He thought that these facts were enough to show the danger of passing measures such as this in haste, and without giving all classes time to consider the Reports of Select Committees, and, indeed, without giving the Council itself time to consider them. If the Bill had been passed as proposed last week, very serious mischief might obviously have resulted. He again appealed to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to postpone his motion for a few weeks. He entirely sympathised in the very natural desire of the hon'ble gentleman to see measures over which he had spent so much time, and which had caused him much wearisome labour and anxiety, passed into law; but he could still do that before he left the country by the concession of a short delay. He hoped that always in future more time would be given for the consideration of measures after the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said that he thought the request made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was a reasonable one, and the concession of further time for consideration would be in accordance with the injunction of the Secretary of State, that not only should these Bills be permissive in their application, but that they should be subjected to the closest examination before they were placed on the Statute-book. No formal suggestion of this kind had been made in Council at the last meeting, but, as regards the proposal now put forward, he was justified in saying that, in fulfilling the desire of the Secretary of State in the matter, the Government were fulfilling their own wish that important Bills of this kind should not be passed with any rapidity, and that they should yield to any reasonable request that further time should be given for the expression of Native opinion and other opinions on it.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he had no objection to postpone the motion for the passing of the Bill for three weeks.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT said:—"There seems to be a very broad distinction between the suggestion thrown out by my hon'ble friend the Lieut-

nant-Governor and the motion of my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden. That motion is one for delaying the passing of this Bill for a very lengthened period. Most of the observations made by him in support of that motion consisted of criticisms, which may be perfectly just in themselves—though I am not convinced that they are—against the whole mode of procedure of this Legislative Council in regard to the publication of Bills. He says that our methods of publication fail to secure effectual publicity, and that a very small number of persons in the country know what legislation is going on in this Council.

"That, I dare say, broadly speaking, is very true, and even with all the publicity of Parliament and the Press at home, I would venture to say that a very small numerical proportion of the people of England know what Bills are passed in Parliament. No doubt, that proportion is very much smaller in this country, and my wish is that the utmost publicity should be given to every measure brought into this Council. But when my hon'ble friend says that these Bills are only published in certain Vernacular Gazettes, and mentions the number of persons who take in those Gazettes, it appears to me that he omits from his calculation the rest of the Vernacular Press. Now, the Vernacular Press, at all events, should be acquainted with those Bills as published in the Gazettes, and if such Bills do not come into the hands of the writers in that Press, then I venture to say that those gentlemen do not give sufficient attention to an important part of their public duties. Be that as it may, however, of course the Government, and the Legislature particularly, can only take certain recognised methods of affording to the public the opportunity of knowing what is going on in this Council, and it rests with the public to avail themselves of that opportunity, or not, as they think desirable. All we can do is to give to the Press and the public sufficient means of informing themselves in respect to such Bills as are before this Council, and I confess that I do not at present see how it would be possible to materially change a practice which has been in existence for a very long time in regard to the publication of such Bills.

"If, however, my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden will make suggestions with a view to obtaining greater publicity for Bills brought into this Council, we shall be glad to consider them, and if the Government can adopt them, we shall be glad to do so."

"As regards this particular Bill, the fact is that leave was given to introduce it on the 31st of May, 1877, and that we have now arrived at the 28th of January, 1882, which is very nearly five years since the Bill was introduced. I find that the Bill has been published four successive times in such newspapers or Gazettes as the Local Government thought fit, and it seems to me that, according to the ordinary and general modes of publication, and to the course followed with regard to other legislative measures during that period, this Bill has had a large amount of publication and has been for an unusually lengthened period before the public. I therefore very much doubt whether any further publication would be likely to elicit any additional opinion regarding the measure. I quite understand the advantage of such a delay as my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor suggests, because public attention is now directed especially to this matter, and, no doubt, within a period of three weeks, a considerable expression of public opinion, favourable or unfavourable, may be brought forward; and I think it therefore perfectly reasonable to accede to that proposal. On the other hand, I consider that such a proposal as my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden makes would fail to secure the object which he desires. If, as he proposes, the measure is postponed for another year, the result will probably be that in the interval people will not have attended to it any more than they have hitherto, and that, when it comes up again, at the last moment they will examine it as a perfectly fresh matter and start all the same objections to it over again.

"Now, I am very sensible of the necessity for affording every opportunity for the expression of public opinion on a measure of this kind, but of course no one can conceal from himself that it is perfectly possible, by postponing the consideration of such a measure till the very last moment and then asking for an indefinite delay, to bring about the same result as would be accomplished by moving for its rejection, or practically to shelve the Bill altogether. I do not for a moment say that this is the case here. Nevertheless, I quite admit that, if a case has arisen for postponement—and my hon'ble friend the Lieut-

tenant-Governor says it has—we ought not unduly to press on the progress of the measure.

"In conclusion, I would only point out that, so far as the discussion upon the Bill has gone to-day,—and it has been discussed by men of great talent and large experience,—that discussion has been favourable to the Bill as it stands. This debate will be of great advantage to the public; it will guide their opinion in respect to the Bill; it will tend to remove certain impressions which appear to exist in the public mind; and, therefore, though I cannot agree to the motion of my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden for a lengthened postponement, I am quite willing to agree that the Bill should be postponed for three weeks."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR asked the permission of His Excellency the President to say a few words on the question of publicity. Although it was quite possible that only a certain number of the vernacular Gazettes might be circulated amongst the Native community, the people who really gave publicity to Bills which were introduced into this Council were the members of the legal profession. Those who were most competent to give an opinion were the pleaders of the various Courts in the mufassal; they criticised the Bills and brought them to the notice of the zamíndárs and others who were their clients. So that, really, Bills were published to a much greater extent than appeared from the figures which had been given to the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN said that, if the passing of the Bill was deferred for a period of three weeks, he was quite willing to withdraw his motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES wished to explain the circumstances connected with the memorandum of Sir James Stephen which the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden seemed to think had been improperly withheld from hon'ble members. In December, 1878, the Government of India, having determined to appoint a Law Commission, requested the Secretary of State to invite Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen to concur, with their opinion upon four matters, the selection of subjects for codifying, the order in which those subjects were to be taken up, the general arrangement of the Code and the applicability of its various parts,—matters on which the Government of India had, in May, 1877, fully expressed its views,—in order that that opinion might be laid before the Commission. Accordingly, in July, 1879, the Secretary of State sent the Government of India a report containing a minute by Sir Henry Maine and one by Sir James Stephen, one of which contained, not merely an opinion on the question, but also criticisms on the Transfer of Property and the other Acts referred to the Law Commission. These minutes were laid before the Commission and carefully considered, and Sir James Stephen's criticisms were sufficiently answered in the second part of its Report. It was not the custom of the Government of India to publish minutes made for such a purpose—certainly in the present case they should not be published without the authors' consent; for Sir Henry Maine's memorandum contained a long extract from an unprinted essay of his on the influence exerted upon law by the continental systems of land-registration; and Sir James Stephen's memorandum was hardly calculated to advance that learned judge's reputation. But, if any hon'ble member wished to see those minutes, he could do so at the Legislative Council House.

As to Sir Richard Garth's minute, which the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden seemed to think had also been kept back from the Council, all he could say was, that that minute was written last November, that the learned author, with his usual courtesy, sent him (MR. STOKES) a copy in his private capacity, that the criticisms which it contained had been most carefully considered, both by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and himself, and that some of the changes which it suggested had been made in the Bill. But Sir Richard Garth never sent his minute to the Legislative Department, and must, therefore, be taken not to have influenced its publication. He had apparently modified his views as quoted by Mr. Plowden. MR. STOKES had the best authority for saying that the learned Chief Justice now considered the Bill on the whole a very good Bill, though, of course, it had its faults, that it was calculated to do much good, and that he hoped it would be passed at once.

As to Mr. Justice Cunningham's opinions, which had been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden, MR. STOKES might add one or two remarks to those made by the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite. Mr. Cunningham asserted that the definition (in section 5) of "transfer" was inaccurate, because "the following sections show that many transfers are to persons not in existence at the time of the transfer". This was not so. Interests might under the Bill be provided for unborn persons, but in such case the transfer was made to living trustees for their benefit. He said that illustration (b) to section 26 and illustration (b) to section 27 were doubtful law. The former was taken from illustration (e) to the Succession Act, section 115, which had been framed by the great judges and lawyers whom he (MR. STOKES) had mentioned in his former speech; the latter from the illustration to section 117 of the same Act, which again was drawn from the decision, in *Underwood v. Wing*, 4 D. M. G. 633, of Lord Cranworth assisted by Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Baron Martin.

Mr. Cunningham, again, said that "no question has been more fully discussed than the position of the mortgagee who has sued on his mortgage and recovered a money-decree.....The Bill simply ignores the point." He had not, Mr. STOKES feared, read the Bill which he criticised. There was a section (99) solely devoted to this point and settling it, Mr. STOKES ventured to think, in a satisfactory manner. Then, Mr. Cunningham said—"The question, again, as to the interest which passes at a sale in execution of an auction-decree is not free from obscurity"; and took the Bill to task for saying nothing about it. What he meant by a "sale in execution of an auction-decree" was not very apparent. He could hardly mean a sale made under a decree passed by a corrupt judge who had set his decision up to auction. He probably meant an auction-sale in execution of a decree; but to deal with this matter was outside the express scope of the Bill, and should be dealt with, if at all, by an amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure. He said that Chapter VIII was "very inadequate. It lays down no general rule or principle as to transferability of actionable claims." The reason was that the rule was already laid down in its proper place, namely, section 6. So that to the provisions of that section (4), and in sections 131, 182 and 183, the Bill gave no new rights except mere rights to sue for a debt or for harm illegally caused. But Mr. STOKES would not waste the time of the Council by making any more of these criticisms.

The Hon'ble MR. PROCTOR: I have to withdraw the Motion, that the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property, as amended by the Select Committee, be read a second time.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker also asked for leave to postpone for three weeks the Motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Leave was granted.

EASEMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd February, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Department

CALCUTTA :

The 26th January, 1882.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1882.

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 10th March, 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, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.O.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble L. Forbes.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.

The Hon'ble Rājā Siva Prasād, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Durgā Charan Lāhā.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

TARIFF BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Customs duties and for other purposes be taken into consideration. He said that he desired, with the President's permission, to postpone what he wished to say on the Bill to a later stage of the discussion.

His Excellency the President said that he just wished to say, reserving to himself the right to speak at the end of the discussion, that, although there were, technically speaking, three Bills before the Council, it would probably be more convenient for the conduct of the debate that the general discussion upon the proposals should be taken up upon the first Bill. It might not be perfectly regular; but it would be certainly more convenient, and therefore he trusted

that hon'ble members would consider the discussion as now open upon the general subject as a whole.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said that he did not propose to attempt any detailed criticism of the Financial Statement which had been laid before the Council, but he should wish to be permitted to say a few words on some of the leading features of the scheme, and especially on those portions of it which more particularly affected that Province of the Empire with which he was personally connected. He thought he spoke the sentiments of every member of this Council when he ventured to congratulate His Excellency's Government on the satisfactory condition of public affairs which this Budget disclosed, on the sound financial principles on which it was generally based, and on the clear and perspicuous manner in which it had been presented to the Council.

The proposals for improving the condition of the Subordinate Executive Service were calculated to raise the status and to ameliorate the prospects of an extremely deserving class of public officers. But the scheme appeared to him in some measure incomplete, as it did not include the Subordinate Judicial Service. Munsifs of the lowest grade at present received in Bengal only Rs. 200 a month, and they remained in that grade for about three years. They were, in general, University graduates, and they were always gentlemen of good education and intellectual ability. If it was not possible at present to put the Judicial and Executive Services on the same footing in point of salary, he trusted the Government would take the earliest opportunity in its power of recognizing the claim of the Munsifs to the same advantages as it was now intended to confer on Deputy Collectors.

The terms of the provincial contract of 1877 were stated to have been exceptionally favourable to the Government of Bengal; but he did not think the successor of the Hon'ble Member would be able to make the same remark of the conditions on which it was now proposed to renew the contract. However, he for one was prepared loyally to accept the decision of the Government of India on this point. The limit to which the resources of Bengal could be expanded was still far from being reached, and it might reasonably be expected that the development of the scheme of local self-government would have the effect at once of increasing the receipts, and of curtailing unnecessary expenditure.

On the difficult question of opium, the practical conclusions of the Budget would, he believed, commend themselves to the approval of all those who were able to take a candid and reasonable view of the facts. In the posts which he had held under the Government of Bengal, he had had good opportunities of acquainting himself with the working of the present system of Government manufacture; and he had no hesitation in saying that, so far as this country was concerned, the system was a good one both for the Government and for the people. But on the question of the policy pursued towards the Chinese Government in relation to the opium trade, he could not speak with the same confidence. It might be perfectly true, as the Hon'ble Member had told the Council, that the admission of opium was not forced upon China by the Treaty of Tientsin—that China drew from imported opium a large revenue, which she would be reluctant to sacrifice—and that the Chinese Government was at present unable, and possibly unwilling, to suppress the use of opium in that country. But if it was really the fact, as the promoters of the anti-opium agitation persistently declared it to be, that the Chinese Government, if it were left free to act as it pleased, would absolutely prohibit the admission of opium into the treaty-ports, on the ground that its introduction demoralized the Chinese people—if, he said, this was the fact, then he greatly doubted whether the Government, either here or in England, would very long be able to resist the claim that China should be permitted to act as she thought fit in the matter. And he might add that, looking on the question as one of international morality, he thought the claim was one which this Government would have no right to resist. Holding these views, he cordially approved of the policy indicated in the Financial Statement before the Council, that the Government monopoly should be maintained, and that this country should derive at present as large a revenue as possible from opium; but that the Government should keep in view the possibility of a reduction in the opium receipts, and

should not rely on the opium-revenue as a means of dispensing with any taxes which could not easily be re-imposed.

With regard to salt, while he fully recognized the advantage of establishing a uniform rate of duty, he must confess he could have wished that the Hon'ble Member had explained somewhat more fully the grounds which led the Government to consider the re-adjustment of the salt-duties a matter of more pressing importance than other fiscal reforms, which might have been attained at no greater sacrifice of revenue. Speaking for Bengal, he was confident that the abolition of the export-duties and of the license-tax would have been a far greater boon to the province than a reduction of 30 per cent. in the salt-duty. He had not had time to refer to the latest figures, but he believed that the former reduction of the duty from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 2-14 had absolutely had no effect either in increasing consumption or in lowering the retail price. The larger reduction now proposed would probably have the effect of lowering the price to the consumer; but he did not think it would increase consumption in Bengal, for the simple reason that the consumption of salt in Bengal was already as great as it would probably be if there were no duty at all. The revenue abandoned by the Government would partly be absorbed by salt merchants and dealers; and would partly act as a remission of taxation to the mass of the people. The present salt-duty in Bengal was practically a capitation-tax of about 5 annas a year, and was almost the only contribution which the bulk of the population made to the public revenues. It was collected at very little cost, and with hardly any hardship, and neither the cost nor the hardship would be decreased by the reduction of the duty. If, therefore, the circumstances of Bengal alone were to be considered, he should look upon the decision of the Government as a matter for regret. A surplus should be utilized in taking off the worst taxes, and in Bengal there were several worse imposts than the salt-tax. But he was quite aware that it was impossible for the Supreme Government to shape its financial policy according to the needs of a single province, and he must assume that the whole question had been fully considered, and that the benefit of the relief which would be given in Bombay and Madras had been thought to outweigh the loss incurred by the uncalled-for sacrifice of revenue in Bengal.

On the question of the customs-duties, he would only say that, whatever might be thought of the wisdom of the policy adopted in 1878 and 1879, he was satisfied that the total abolition of the cotton-duties was now the best, and indeed the only possible, course to take. He was not sure that he fully accepted the remark of the Chamber of Commerce that "the duty on grey goods was dying a natural death." The death did not seem to him altogether natural. He should prefer to say that the duty had received its death-wound, and that the sooner it was put out of its misery the better. And, when it had once been determined to abolish the cotton-duties, he supposed no one would desire that the general import-duties should be retained. He could only have wished, as he had already intimated, that the export-duties had disappeared at the same time, and he hoped the day was not distant when the Government would be able to expunge this objectionable item from the tariff.

The evils of the present license-tax had been so fully acknowledged in the Financial Statement that it was perhaps unnecessary for him to touch upon the subject. The Hon'ble Member, however, had told the Council that the repeal of the license-tax would only relieve the small number of people who paid it. The tax was paid, to Government, by about one person in a thousand, and it yielded the Government a revenue of about 52 lakhs. But the license-tax was paid by a great many people from whom Government never received a pice. It would probably be a moderate estimate to say that three times the amount received by Government was extracted from the people under colour of the tax. As an abstract question, no one would deny the justice of requiring the trading classes to contribute a fair share of the public burdens. And it must fairly be admitted that the evils of the tax were not attributable to any laxity of administration on the part of the Local Governments. But, in spite of all this, the tax was so unpopular, so demoralizing, and so wasteful, that he believed the public would receive with much gratification

the assurance of the Hon'ble Member that the Government did not intend to incorporate the license-tax, in its present form, into the permanent fiscal system of the country. And he believed they would be still more gratified if they were told that it was the fixed intention of Government to abolish the tax as speedily as possible.

One of the reasons which the Hon'ble Member gave for postponing the question of the license-tax for another year was that the Government would perhaps be in a better position a year hence to judge of the future of silver than was at present possible. There was, he believed, a general impression that the question of the future of silver was likely to be materially affected by the events of the next few weeks, and that much would depend upon the attitude which the Government might take up when the Monetary Conference should re-assemble in April next. He observed that, in the calculation of loss by exchange, the rate for next year had been taken at 1s. 8d.; but the Statement did not explain the grounds upon which it had been thought probable that this rate might safely be assumed.

He would not detain the Council with any further remarks, except to express his tribute of acknowledgment to the Government for the various fiscal and administrative reforms which had already been established, and for others of which the introduction was promised in this Budget Statement. The improvement in the pay of Native officials; the development of local self-government; the institution of post-office savings-banks; the scheme for the issue of stock-notes; the reduction in the rates for telegrams and registered letters; the appointment of independent Financial Commissioners; the extension of railway communication; the encouragement of local industries in the supply of Government stores; the establishment of the Famine Insurance Fund on a substantial basis—these were all measures which would promote the prosperity of the country, and command the confidence of the people.

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said that, with reference to the Financial Statement which was laid before the hon'ble Council by the hon'ble the Finance Member on Wednesday last, he desired in the first place to congratulate him and the Government on the flourishing state of the treasury, and on the sound principles which had generally guided the administration of the finances. He would, however, say a few words on one or two points discussed in the Budget Statement, which, he should remark, was a remarkably lucid statement. The first subject which he noticed was opium. The Hon'ble Major Baring, it seemed, had devoted much time and attention to the consideration of this subject in all its various phases, and it was very satisfactory to observe that he had exhaustively and conclusively shewn that it would neither be to the interests of the Chinese nor to those of the people of this country to sever the Government connection with this trade. There was a misapprehension in regard to this traffic which, he was sorry to see, the evidence of some of the most experienced and competent authorities had not proved successful in removing. It was a mistake to suppose that opium was injurious to health, on the contrary the people of this country knew from experience that when taken in moderate quantities it was conducive to health. It was the same in China: it was far from demoralising, and, when it was seen that the Chinese were themselves cultivating the poppy-plant and had other sources of supply, it would do no good to them if the opium-trade of India with China were put a stop to. On the other hand, the Government would lose a most productive source of revenue. By keeping the cultivation under Government control a most effective check was exercised on over-trading in opium.

The next question was salt. The manner in which the salt-duty was proposed to be reduced, that was to say, not by substitution of any fresh taxation, but from surplus revenue, disarmed to a certain extent adverse criticism; but the question was whether, considering the unobjectionable way in which the salt-tax was realized, causing no irritation and no oppression, and its incidence on the people hardly exceeding 8 annas per head per annum, it would not have been wiser to take advantage of the surplus to remit some of the direct taxes which were admittedly unsuited to the circumstances of this country, and

which were attended with much hardship and oppression. He did not believe that the reduction of the duty would lead to much increased consumption, because the incidence, as he had already said, was so low that even the poorest man did not stint himself of this necessary condiment of food. It was observable that, should the future exigencies of the State require additional revenue, it would be most unfortunate if the Government should have recourse to direct taxation. Here was a most unobjectionable source at its disposal, and to abandon it, and on what he could not but consider sentimental grounds, appeared to him to be a questionable policy. But if the reduction in salt-duty must be made, it ought to take effect from 1st June next, otherwise the loss to the traders who bought up to Wednesday, little expecting that any such serious change was contemplated, would be most heavy. One of the largest dealers in salt called upon him on Wednesday night, bitterly complaining of the action of Government in thus lowering the duty without any previous intimation. He said that he himself held about 35,000 maunds between what he had on the river and in his golás in the interior, and the loss on this quantity would amount to Rs. 30,000; and many other persons were similarly situated. BĀBÚ DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ thought, therefore, that some consideration ought to be shewn to the dealers in salt, who were thus doomed to serious loss from no fault of their own. He would, therefore, earnestly ask the hon'ble the Finance Member to consider the matter.

Then, as for the import-duties, when a large portion of these duties had been already remitted, he thought the total abolition of these duties was a necessary corollary of the past policy of the Government, and the step taken by the present Government was, therefore, inevitable.

He felt bound to say that if the Government had seen its way to abolish the heavy rice-duty which now formed the only objectionable item in our customs-tariff, the advantage to the masses, in his humble opinion, by enabling them to find a better market, and better prices for their produce, would have been far greater than what they might derive from the reduction of the salt-duty.

The Hon'ble Mr. HUNTER said that the hon'ble the Finance Member quoted in his Statement on Wednesday a passage from the Famine Commissioners' Report which had a very significant bearing upon the Customs Bill—the first Bill before the Council to-day, and the one to which he should confine his remarks:—"At the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which they were exposed in seasons of scarcity, lay the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture formed almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population." The truth of these words forcibly presented itself to Mr. HUNTER while conducting the recent inquiries into the economic condition of India. On the one hand was seen a dense and an increasing population struggling to earn a subsistence from the soil. On the other hand, it was perceived that many local industries which once gave employment to the non-agricultural classes had now disappeared. He believed that this Bill, which formed in reality the charter of Free Trade for India, would tend to remedy the latter evil. For it completed an economic change, of which the decline of the Native manufactures was the transition stage. Those manufactures were conducted under an industrial system, in which labour was isolated from capital—a system rooted in protection and monopoly, and ignorant of the first principles of Free Trade. When such a system came into competition with manufactures produced in a country like England, which had accepted free trade in its fullest consequences, and in which the co-operation of capital and labour had been organized with singular success, there could be but one result. The old industrial centres of India decayed, and, in some districts, the weaving castes had been forced to give up their hereditary employment, and become tillers of the soil. The growth of capital in India, and, of late years, its co-operation with labour in manufactures on a large scale, had already done something to ameliorate this state of things. The present Budget carried that process of amelioration to its logical conclusion. Indirectly, it would stimulate the application of capital to every kind of Indian enterprise, while its direct result would be

to place the manufactures of the competing countries—England and India—on the same basis of Free Trade.

The new era of industry which this Bill represented had been reached only by slow stages. He passed over the long period when the Indian trade was a monopoly in the hands of the East India Company, and afterwards of a few powerful firms. But as lately as 1867, almost every article of merchandise was taxed before it could either enter or leave an Indian harbour. The rule, as the Council would remember, was that all exports and imports paid duty unless specifically exempted. In 1867 this rule was technically reversed; a long list of dutiable articles was drawn up, and non-specified articles went free. The past fourteen years had seen the gradual reduction of that list; and to-day would, he trusted, witness its final abolition, except on intoxicating liquors. Some of the most important of those reductions were associated with the name of one whose voice was for long powerful in this Council. The hon'ble the Financial Member had more than once referred in generous terms to the labours of Sir John Strachey. That name was closely associated with the history of the tariff reform, as indeed it was with the progress of good government in every branch of the Indian administration; and it was a name which Mr. HUNTER could never mention without sentiments of personal gratitude and respect. During recent years, the question of the Indian tariff, as the hon'ble the Financial Member pointed out, had been complicated by the special claims of the English manufacturers of piece-goods. However much this might be a subject for regret at the time, he thought the present Bill would remove that regret. For this Bill declared that, while India must be governed by the great principles of political economy which had been deliberately accepted by England, those principles would be interpreted by the Indian Government, not in favour of one nation or the other, but in the interests of both. The question of the Indian import-duties had now happily ended, as many great historical questions ended, by consent, and not by controversy; not by the violent action of any one of the parties concerned, but by the common agreement of all.

If Free Trade did for industry in India what it had accomplished for industry in England, this Bill would confer a lasting benefit on the people. But it would render the problem of administration more complex. A period of industrial development was a period of administrative exigencies unknown in less progressive eras. For it was easier to maintain the banks of a stagnant tank, than those of a rushing stream. The administrative improvements which His Lordship's Government had announced simultaneously with the introduction of this Bill, seemed therefore to be specially well timed. Those improvements would stimulate the zeal and public spirit of the whole body of the Native administration. All who had really studied the question were now of one mind as to the necessity of incorporating the Native element more closely into the texture of Anglo-Indian rule. That incorporation had been effected, partly by throwing open the doors of the Covenanted Civil Service to all Natives who could win their way into it by their own talents, and also to selected Natives of high rank or of hereditary distinction. It had likewise to some extent been effected by improving the position of the lower grades of Native employés. The changes which the hon'ble the Financial Member announced on Wednesday marked an important advance in the latter direction. They would better the condition and dignify the career of the vast multitude of Native public servants, who were the best intermediaries between ourselves and the people, and on whom the burden of local administration heavily fell. Taken by itself, this measure would have been a welcome one. But it had a special value when it was remembered that His Lordship, in putting the corner-stone to the freedom of Indian trade, had by the same public act strengthened the fundamental structure of the Indian administration.

This was an improvement which Mr. HUNTER believed would well repay its cost. For, beneath the conspicuous features of this truly great Budget, lay the unattractive problem of direct taxation. The Statement which the Council heard on Wednesday recalled, in its treatment of indirect taxation, the memorable early Budgets of the master of finance who now presided over Her Majesty's Government. This Bill, and the Bill for Regulating the Duty on Salt, which also

came before the Council to-day, represented in a special manner that aspect of the question. The fiscal history of England during the past thirty years was the narrative of the transition from indirect to direct taxation. The abolition of indirect taxes, such as this and the Salt Bill would effect, had in England and in other countries proved the precursor of direct taxation. It might be that the wise economy of His Lordship's government, the peaceful development of India's internal resources, and the bounty of the seasons, would indefinitely postpone that necessity. But in the midst of the present good fortune he could not help remembering that India was not always prosperous. In accepting the boon which this Bill conferred, the country should be prepared, sooner or later, to face the questions of direct taxation, which arose out of the abolition of indirect taxes.

But the present Budget, while leaving, as all previous Budgets had left, the problem of direct taxation unsolved, simplified the conditions under which that problem would have to be worked out. It was one thing to lay direct taxation on the shoulders of a people already burdened with indirect taxation; it was another thing to take advantage, for the purposes of direct taxation, of the national prosperity which the previous removal of indirect taxation had developed. There was also another respect in which the present measures simplified the problem. The hon'ble the Finance Member had drawn a most instructive picture of the difficulties attending direct taxation in India, and had referred to the great number of devices by which the Government had sought to obviate them. He told the Council that, in the last twenty-two years, no fewer than twenty-three Acts of the legislature had been passed, ringing all the possible changes on the various expedients for imposing direct taxes. But one great and special difficulty of direct taxation in India had been the difficulty of administering it. The peculiar unpopularity of such taxes in this country had arisen from the fresh inquisition which preceded them, and from the manner in which they were levied. The special difficulties of direct taxation in India were, therefore, in a special measure, difficulties of administration. Every measure which improved the rural governing body would lessen those difficulties. The present Budget would, he thought, form a landmark in the progress of India, not only by its fiscal reforms, but by enlisting the Natives more fully and more zealously in the administration of the country.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVA PRASÁD said:—"My Lord,—We Indians have become so much accustomed to the cry of deficits, introduction of new taxes and reduction of pay and useful works, not by 'cheese-paring,' but by wholesale, that we somewhat feel puzzled, or rather bewildered, though with utmost joy, to hear of surpluses, reduction of taxes, grants to Local Governments for useful works, and increase in the pay of the under-paid Indians in the subordinate service. Had India possessed a mouth, she would have been loud in congratulating Your Excellency for this new era to be written in golden characters in the financial history of India. I would not feel surprised to hear complaints against even such an unexceptionally excellent Budget Statement from many a highly educated or rich fellow-countryman, because, as everything has its penalty to pay, the high English education instils so many English ideas, English theories and English party-feelings into the brains of the educated, that little room is left there for any knowledge of the wants and wishes of our dear country; and the rich cannot, of course, be expected to part even with a penny without a murmur.

"The excellence of the Budget is not so much in showing a surplus as in its disposal. Let us see how it has been disposed of. The trade has been relieved of customs-duties, the chief of which was that on cotton. It takes off, no doubt, a large item from the public revenue, but the revenue can afford to lose it, and, after what was done in 1878 in exempting certain descriptions of grey goods, it could not be retained. I think it will do good. It will lower the price, and be of great help to the poor in dressing. Reduction in duties on salt will be held by the poor as a great boon. They will be able to use better salt, and in more adequate quantities, to preserve health and life. If a poor man saves half a rupee every year, it is a great thing to him. It enables him to purchase an iron pan, a brass *lota*, or a piece of waist-cloth

I hear it is said that the duty on salt is not felt and the license-tax is much felt; but it is simply preposterous. Conceive a man, whose financial budget does not go beyond Rs. 40 or 50 per annum, not feel a saving of a rupee or two; and those who are rolling in wealth, and count their income by thousands, feel to pay two per cent. in the shape of license-tax. The fact is, that these rich men, whether they feel it or not, know well how to make their cry felt by the Government, whereas the poor masses are perfectly dumb. Had it been possible for them, what a long address of thanks they would have sent to the Government with millions of signatures. In my humble opinion, the license-tax does not require so much abolition as re-casting, and I am almost sure that the next year, if it is not abolished, the Hon'ble Member of Finance will re-cast it in such a manner that the unpopularity will be reduced to its minimum—not a whit more than any tax in the world is doomed to have. The other item is the patwari's cess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. How happy hundreds of my tenants will be when I return to Benares and tell them that Rs. 3-2 per cent. per annum on their rental, which they have been paying me all along for the patwari, is now kindly remitted by the Government, and they shall not have to pay anything in future on that account. I am sure there will be a general rejoicing in my villages.

"Municipalities have been relieved of the police-charges, which must go now to their improvement so urgently required. The increase of pay of the Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors and Post Masters is a measure which the Government has very rightly taken into consideration. We want only improvement in the Uncovenanted Service. I am not in favour of any interference with the Covenanted Civilians. The only announcement in the Statement which I have to deplore is the reduction of the Covenanted Civil Servants by 133, and a forecast of a further and further reduction in future. India cannot afford to lose the services of such officers. The only inexplicable thing to a Native mind is why bonus is given for an old officer to retire. It would have been far better to give bonus to retain his services. Beautifully has a Persian poet said—

کاش از بهر این همه حکام * گشتی هندوستان همیشه مقام
تا شدی هند خطه لندن * رشک خورده پرو بهشت عدن

'Had it been possible for all these officers to settle permanently in India, India would have become like England, and even paradise would have become jealous of her.' Any measure which may discourage English gentlemen of high merits to come out to India or remain here, will be most detrimental to the interests of the country, till, at least, a railway-line joins India to Europe, and orthodox Hindús have the same facility to go there as the Europeans have to come here. The Hon'ble Finance Member has mentioned the Northbrook Club in his Statement; but, except the Muhammadans, Parsis, Brahmos and others like them cannot take any advantage of that admirable institution, to the greatest discontentment of the orthodox Hindús, who form the main body of the Indian population. The hon'ble member's calculations of 'the influence of breaking down of social and religious obstacles' are far distant to be realized, and no genuine orthodox Hindú would ever like to set a premium on the breaking up of his society or religion.

"I see in the Budget a Native newspaper's opinion quoted that 'there must be some selfish motive at the bottom of the movement made in England for the suppression of the Indian opium-trade,' and remarked that 'no doubt an opinion of this sort is very foolish. The high motives which guide the action of the society for the suppression of the opium-trade cannot for a moment be doubted;' but, granting that, may I be allowed to ask whether the society's wisdom also cannot be doubted? The poor Native newspaper, out of sheer respect, could not doubt it. It is simply an oriental mode of expression. The newspaper-writer simply means to say that, if there is no selfish motive at the bottom of the movement, there must be folly. To prevent the Chinese from smoking opium is, in the same way, impossible for the pious English gentlemen as to prevent the Persians from drinking wine for the pious Muhammadans, or to prevent the English from eating beef for the pious

Hindús. If India does not supply opium to China, China must find it somewhere else, and India will lose five crores of rupees for nothing.

"As famine is mentioned in the Statement, I take this opportunity to express the opinion of the majority of the Natives, which is very strong in favour of checking the export of food-grain beyond the seas in the time of severe famine and extreme dearth. It is quite useless to argue with them with the questions of English free trade and English political economy. They cannot discover the wisdom of allowing a crore and half rupee's worth of grain to be exported from Bombay when people are dying in the Dekkhan by hundreds and thousands for a handful of grain, and when the astute King of Siam had sent back the ships, which had gone to bring rice from Bangkok, telling that his people were in greater want of food than the foreigners. In my humble opinion, much can be done in the way of allaying the distress by properly arranging a graduated scale of railway-fares from the grain-supplying districts to the famine-stricken ones, and beyond the famine-stricken districts to the ports of exportation.

"I need not take more time in saying how highly the Indians appreciate the substitution of the stores of Indian origin or manufacture for imported goods, and what an amount of good will the stock-notes do to the labouring classes, whose number is legion.

"The only little thing which seems to me incongruous with the spirit of the Statement is the export-duty on rice; but, as the hon'ble member professes to have freed the trade, I have full hope that the next year will see that also swept away."

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said that he desired to congratulate the Government on the flourishing state of the Indian finances. The Budget Statement, to which the Council listened on Wednesday, would, he hoped, dispel the fears of those persons who had from time to time taken a pessimist view of the position of this country. They would no longer be able to say that the Indian revenues were inelastic. Indeed, he was not sure that it would not have been better for the country if the surplus had been smaller than it was. The magnitude of the surplus had induced the Government of India to propose some very bold measures, which, it was hoped, events would justify, but as to the wisdom of which doubts were expressed in some quarters.

He would first refer to the abolition of the import-duties. It was undoubtedly a matter for sincere congratulation that the vexed question of the cotton-duties had been set at rest in a way which was open to the least amount of criticism. To have abolished the import-duty on cotton-goods while retaining it on other articles would have been wholly indefensible, and he therefore thought that, when Government decided to abolish a part, they had no option but to make a clean sweep of the whole. Nevertheless, it might be doubted whether this bold measure of free trade had not come somewhat too soon for the permanent good of the country. There were many industries at the present moment struggling for existence which it was to be feared would be most seriously affected by the removal of the duties. To these the effect would be much the same as that produced on a child unable to swim, who was thrown suddenly into the water, and left to sink or swim as best he might. It was hoped these children might learn to swim, but the fear was many of them would sink in the process. He had received a letter regarding one of these industries, that of sugar-refining, from which, with the permission of the Council, he would read an extract:

"There is scarcely a district in India which is not eminently suited by nature for the production in perfection of the great sugar-yielding plants—cane, the date-tree, and maize or *sorghum*.

"Notwithstanding, so faulty is the cultivation and the methods of extraction of juice and its treatment, that India exports scarcely any sugar, and, of what she does ship, the greater bulk is of the most wretched quality. Of refineries on the European system I know of but six. I don't think that any of the sugar-concerns—as distinguished from the rum—are doing particularly well. Raw sugar is dear, and generally bad, whilst the Natives do not so far buy English-refined sugar to keep a mill in full work. Raw sugar is dear, because the Natives make it so badly that they only get 1 ton 3 cwt. to 1 ton 8 cwt. per acre against 1 ton down about Singapore.

"Hitherto we have struggled on because we have had partial protection in the shape of the customs-duty, which is eight annas per maund, and because we have been supported by the hope that Native sugar would improve and that Natives themselves would presently take to using our produce.

"If, however, this duty be removed, I feel grave doubts how far we can go on. The imports into Bombay of Mauritius sugar are already enormous. When I first came here, in 1862, I used occasionally to sell 800 tons per month for Bombay; now we don't sell an ounce. The same process is apparent here. We are having our market taken from us by Penang, Singapore and Mauritius, though hitherto much more gradually than has been the case at Bombay.

"Free trade is all very well, and at the right time and place an excellent thing. But babes can't digest strong meat, and for India, in her half-developed, semi-dormant state, some of the theories of political economists are very stringy salt junk.

"I don't think it can be good for the cultivators, landowners, bankers, middlemen, brokers, dealers and others interested in raw sugar, that the indigenous article by which they live should be elbowed out of its own market by the foreign stuff.

"Nor do I think it good for Government to do that which must tend to reduce the value of the land (in many districts sugar pays the rent of the entire holding), to injure local industries, and to depreciate exchange by necessitating large remittance to pay for sugar."

Another point had to be considered. The intentions of Government had been so well kept that the sudden abolition of these duties had come as a surprise. It came, too, at a very inopportune time for many persons. The trade in imports was depressed, prices were low, and heavy stocks were held. The effect of the announcement made on Wednesday had been to depreciate prices to the extent of the duty it was proposed to abolish. From the point of view of the consumer, this might be a matter for congratulation, and he did not deny that, in the long run, the country would probably benefit. Still, the change ought to be made with the least amount of inconvenience and loss to holders of duty-paid stocks. Some of the latter stood to lose very heavily, and had represented to MR. INGLIS that, if the date fixed for the new Tariff Bill coming into operation were delayed for six months, it would give them time to work off their stocks with a smaller loss than they were likely to suffer if the abolition took immediate effect. If he thought the result of postponing the operation of the measure would have that effect, he would strongly urge that the interests of holders of stocks should be considered as paramount in this matter. He, however, questioned very much if any postponement would now lessen the inevitable loss. The abolition had been already discounted by buyers, and, he feared, nothing the Council could do could restore prices to Tuesday's level. The holders of large duty-paid stocks were very much to be sympathised with in view of the losses they would sustain; and he was sure, if Government could see their way to afford them any relief, such relief would be ungrudgingly given. It was always the drawback to fiscal changes of this nature that individuals suffered in the process; but experience, he thought, proved that this loss was not lessened, but rather increased, by lengthening out the period for making the change.

The measure now submitted to the Council was the logical outcome of the tampering with the cotton-duties in 1878. He had always considered that a great mistake was then made, as by common consent the duties were not protective in the proper sense of the word, and they hurt nobody. If Sir John Strachey had at that period reduced the duties on piece-goods all round, instead of wholly remitting them in some special classes, and had intimated that the aim of Government was to abolish all import-duties whenever the state of the finances permitted, traders would have had time to prepare for the change, and no one would have been injured. As it was, by a sudden remission, such as was now proposed, which no one expected, the cases of individual hardship were very numerous and of a serious kind. He did not overlook the difficult position Government were placed in by the action of their predecessors, but he thought if they had decided to make the change more gradual in its nature, it would have been better for the country.

Before leaving this part of the subject he would suggest to the Finance Member the advisability of remitting the duties on light wines so as to encourage the consumption of these in preference to spirits. If a substitute were required, he thought an additional duty might, without any harm arising, be put on spirits to the extent to which it was taken off light wines. He

thought it was advisable to encourage the use of such wines rather than spirits, if for no other reason than to promote temperance. They were much better suited for use in this country than spirits, and to assistants on tea and indigo estates, and the European community in the towns, he should think it would be a real boon to cheapen the price of these light wines by removing the present duty.

It would, no doubt, sound well that Indian markets should be absolutely free to the productions of all the world; but if, when throwing these markets open, foreign markets were voluntarily closed to the products of this country, it could not be said that full effect was given to free trade principles.

This brought him to speak of the rice-duties. So far as he had been able to gather the opinion in mercantile circles during the short time which had elapsed since the Budget Statement was delivered, he thought it was felt that the further retention of the duty on rice, now that all import-duties were to be practically abolished, was indefensible. He would here read an extract from a letter he had this morning received on this point:—

"It seems to me that, being in the position to forego £1,400,000 of revenue, one of the best possible ways of doing so would have been to have given up the £700,000 which accrues from the export-duty on rice, and taken the remainder from salt.

"The argument in favour of abolishing the export-duty on rice to me seems to be overpowering; but I am aware that the Lieutenant-Governor holds strongly just the opposite view. It is, I believe, a fact that Bengal is now choked with rice, worth Re. 1-12; the people are really impoverished by reason of the low value. At present value, the export-duty is from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent.

"It is difficult, and perhaps unsafe, to hazard an opinion as to the precise uses to which Bengal rice could be put in Europe if present prices were permanent, but it is generally believed that half-cleaned Bengal rice is really very suitable for brewers' purposes and distillers, and if once introduced would become a staple, like Indian wheat, which is now wanted on its merits.

"The export-duty kills it. Rice, therefore, is not wanted in Bengal except for home consumption, and one result is, that a succession of fine harvests becomes a curse instead of a blessing. An abnormal low price like the present might almost tend to check production.

"If rice could once be got to circulate out of Bengal, the advantages all round are enormous. Hitherto, the evil of an export-duty has not been felt in Burma; but it will be felt, and perhaps more quickly than we at present suspect. The removal of the export-duty would, to say the least of it, give Bengal a chance of establishing itself in foreign markets, and that is all we require.

"That end once accomplished, and Bengal made a rice-exporting country, a new and probably most productive source of employment is afforded to shipping. Ships must then come here to carry away the increasing volume of export; and as the people get coin and goods in exchange for their rice, they are likely to become better customers for salt."

This, MR. INGLIS thought, expressed a view very generally entertained, and he hoped the Government would justify to the public the retention of the solitary export-duty on rice which now remained when they had decided to sweep away import-duties. As confirming the opinion of the correspondent from whose letter he had read, he might mention that a gentleman largely interested in the rice-trade told him this morning that he had been unable to execute orders for 5,000 tons of rice this season because of the difference the existing duty made in its price to the exporter. The same gentleman mentioned that the zamindars of Noakhali and Comilla were at present unable to collect their rent, because the raiyats on their properties were unable to find a market for their rice. No doubt, this was partly due to the absence of good communications in these districts, but the removal of the duty would help such people very greatly. In other countries, it had always been customary to take off export-duties in preference to those on imports, and he knew of nothing in the circumstances of India or of the Indian rice-trade which could justify a different mode of procedure in this case.

He now turned to the salt-duties. It was this portion of the Budget which was being most freely criticised out of doors. It looked to many people as if the large sacrifice of salt-duties were wholly unnecessary. The incidence of the duties at present was so light as to be practically unfelt. In Bengal and Bombay it was five annas per head, and in Madras it approached six annas. No one would contend that this incidence was in the smallest degree oppressive. He was aware there were people at home who, in this matter, as in that of the

opium question, preferred sentimental considerations to hard facts, and no doubt such persons would hail the reduction as a wonderful boon to the people of India. Many persons ventured to doubt, however, if the food of the people of India would be cheapened by one single pie because of this reduction, nor was it thought merchants would benefit further than they would have done if the Government stopped short at simple equalization. Up to that point—the necessity for equalizing the duties—he thought, all were agreed. To go beyond that was to take a “leap in the dark.”

What people did ask for was the removal of the license-tax; and, with all deference to the opinion of members of the Government, he believed the verdict of the country upon the Budget would be that the Government had missed their opportunity in sacrificing such a large sum of revenue in reducing the salt-duties, which were unobjectionable and unoppressive, rather than applying the money at their disposal to the abolition of the license-tax and the rice-duty. Instead of taking £1,400,000 off salt, he thought the wiser course would have been to apply it as follows:—

	£
To abolishing license-tax	500,000
” rice-duty	700,000
To equalizing salt-duties	200,000
	<hr/> 1,400,000

leaving the rest of the Budget as it stood. He had no hope that Government would agree to this proposal, and he did not wish to make any definite motion on the subject; but he believed he gave expression to the opinion of a great many people in the best position to judge as to the merits of the Government proposals, when he said that this mode of distributing the surplus would be not only more popular but more beneficial to the country. Government in this matter had proceeded on the principle of thinking that the people of India did not know what was good for them, and, therefore, they did not give them what they asked for, but what the Government thought was best for them. Mr. INGLIS thought himself it would have been better to have yielded more to the popular sentiment in the matter.

The Government did not attempt to defend the license-tax as it was at present levied. It was a mass of inequalities, and utterly indefensible in its selection of particular sections of the community for the bearing of burdens which should be borne equally by all classes. The non-official community, in their desire not to embarrass Government in the weighty task of restoring the finances of the country, had hitherto not complained much about these inequalities, but he feared that this reticence would not continue, and that, in declining either to remove the tax or to remedy its glaring inequalities, Government had opened the door to an agitation which a different policy would have prevented.

To prevent any misconception, he wished to state that, so far as he understood the feelings of the mercantile community, they did not at all object to the license-tax *per se*. So far as they were concerned, its incidence was extremely light, and they would willingly pay the amount demanded, or more, if they felt the money was really required, if it was levied equally from all classes, and if a bold attempt were made to grapple with the exaction and oppression of which it was the innocent instrument. A systematic assessment by officials so liberally paid as to place them above any temptation to accept bribes or act corruptly was a *sine qua non* to the success of any system of direct taxation in this country. When, however, he had said this, he had virtually said that direct taxation was unsuitable to this country in its present condition, as the mere expense of such an assessment would absorb the whole proceeds of any tax that could be imposed. He sympathised with the desire to see some system of direct taxation made applicable to India, but nothing that had yet been devised avoided the difficulty incidental to the circumstances of the country, and it was foolish to ignore this.

In thus freely criticising the proposals made in the Budget, he wished only to add that he did so more to elicit a free expression of opinion than from any desire to adopt a hostile attitude towards it.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that His Lordship's Government, and especially the hon'ble member in charge of the Budget, were to be congratulated on the prosperous state of the finances; he confessed it had seldom been his lot to hear a more able and lucid statement than that which was submitted to this Council at its last sitting. He could not, however, help expressing his regret that, with a substantial surplus, the Government should have come to the resolution to apply a part of it to the abolition of almost all import-duties, including the remaining portion of the impost on cotton-goods, and to the reduction of the salt-duties, while the direct famine-taxes—he meant the license-tax and the land-cesses, which latter affected even the lowest class of agriculturists—had been left untouched. He admitted, to a certain extent, the force of the argument used by the hon'ble member for remitting indirect, in preference to direct, taxes, and also that, after the partial repeal of the cotton-duties, it was difficult to continue the remaining portion for any length of time; but almost all right-thinking men had admitted that, in the first instance, it was a mistake to have allowed any partial remission of the cotton-duties so long as they were not protective in their tendency. The right course for the Government under the circumstances, in his humble opinion, would have been to have retraced its steps; but this, it was said, was impossible. The Natives, however, failed to see any cogent reason why it was considered impossible, for they maintained that, with the Government here, justice to the many millions entrusted to its care ought to carry greater weight than the interested cry of Manchester, whatever influence it might have with the Ministry in England. Lord Northbrook, when Viceroy of India, in dwelling on this question, remarked:—“The interests of the millions of India ought to have our first consideration.” He must take the liberty to observe that, although the proposed reduction of the salt-duties and the almost total repeal of the import-duties would entail a loss of revenue which was estimated at a little over two millions sterling, it would bring no measureable relief to the people for whose benefit the remission would be made. For it had been found by experience that the remission of duties on certain kinds of cotton-goods did not cheapen the price of cloth to any appreciable extent, but perhaps contributed to fill the pockets of the manufacturers only; and the same might be predicated of the reduction of the salt-duties, and, for aught they knew, Cheshire might benefit in the same way as Lancashire had done in the other case. Besides, the payment of these indirect taxes was never felt as a hardship by the people, and none ever complained of these imposts, for the best of reasons, namely, that they paid them without knowing that they did so; whereas the proposed remissions, although in the aggregate they came to a large amount, being spread over a population numerically vast, the incidence of relief per head would be infinitesimally small. For instance, an agriculturist family consisting of, say, four salt-consuming members, and earning one hundred rupees annually, would, by the proposed remission of the salt-duty, make a saving of about three annas, or ten pies, per head in the year, while they should continue to pay one rupee and nine annas on account of the public works cess. The relief under such circumstances on account of the salt-duty could well be imagined. Moreover, it was well known that direct taxation was not at all suited to the condition and circumstances of the people, and that they themselves were entirely averse to it. Then, as to free trade, it might be all very well in theory, but it must be borne in mind that England, with her advanced notions in commercial matters, had not yet been able to introduce it in practice. In the trade of this country with Great Britain, while Indian goods should continue to pay duties to swell the large revenue of the latter, that this poor country should sacrifice any portion of her limited resources for the sake of a theory, was what, he must frankly confess, did not commend itself to Native thoughts and ideas. When other nations with whom India had commercial relations would be prepared to have free ports in their countries, it would then be time for the Government of this country to think how far they could adopt such a course, and not before. The Government, however, after mature deliberation, had determined upon a fiscal measure, and it was not for him at this stage to hamper their proceedings by proposing any amendment; he had ventured to offer these few remarks simply with the

object of laying before this Council the views which a majority of his countrymen entertained on some points of the Budget.

The Financial statement was replete with many points of interest and importance, but he would not take up the time of the Council by dwelling upon them. He could not, however, conclude without expressing his grateful appreciation of the broad and statesmanlike views enunciated in it regarding several matters of administrative policy; and his fervent hope was that the prosperous condition of the finances would admit of the execution of many healthy reforms under the auspices of His Lordship's liberal rule.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. WILSON said that the estimated net cost of the military expenditure of this country for the coming financial year was calculated at £11,289,500, a sum which compared favourably with the amount which was expended in 1877-78, which, as being the last year of normal expenditure before the war, was the one with which he desired to compare the present cost of the army in India. In 1877-78, the cost of the army in India was £11,548,444, and, therefore, the military charge as calculated at present for the coming financial year, would be very close upon £259,000 lower than they proved to be in 1877-78, and this notwithstanding some permanent necessary additions which had been made to military expenditure in India; he said "necessary additions" for he might observe that, whilst, on the one hand, the Government of India fully recognized the importance, in the interests of the tax-payers of this country, of carefully keeping down the military estimates, and whilst every fresh item of military expenditure was carefully scrutinized and watched, on the other hand the Government did not lose sight of the even greater importance of keeping the army complete and thoroughly efficient and capable, at all times and on all occasions, of ensuring the safety, peace and tranquillity of this vast Empire; and, therefore, when any new and well ascertained and approved improvements were introduced into other armies, they usually, very quickly, followed and were introduced into the army of India. As an instance of this kind, he would advert to the recent establishment of the Intelligence Department, which, under the sanction of the Government of India, had been established, and was now in full working order. This was a Department which could not fail to be of great value in the future. But, of course, its value had to be paid for, and for this the modest sum of 86,000 rupees had been added to the military estimates, and this would be, of course, a permanent yearly addition; but, on the other hand, there were some small sets-off which had been made by reductions ordered by the Commander-in-Chief in other establishments. Then there was another permanent addition which had been made—an addition which had not, however, been introduced by the Government of India. The Royal Warrant of June 25th, 1881, revised the pay, promotion and non-effective pay of the British army. This had undoubtedly improved the positions of the various officers and soldiers serving in that army in this country. The Government did not grudge these benefits to deserving officers and soldiers, but he must observe that these benefits had increased expenses by nearly nine lakhs of rupees annually. The volunteer movement in India was one which had the hearty goodwill of the Government, who fully recognized its great value, and who were anxious to give it every reasonable encouragement. For his own part, he had a very high opinion of the value of the volunteers, and he was very glad to say that their numbers now closely approximated 10,000 men. But this great and rapid expansion of strength had necessitated the provision of more rupees, and, during the last five years, nearly three lakhs had been added to the year's accounts upon this head.

Turning to the Native army, of whose loyalty and efficiency the Government during the past few years had abundant proofs, the rates of pension for commissioned officers had been increased, and the qualifying period of service for pension reduced from 40 to 32 years. These measures were introduced in 1878, and were, as he thought, well calculated not only to improve the condition of those to whom they were applied, but also that they were well calculated to increase the general contentment of the Native army. But these, together with the invaliding which had resulted from the late war, had increased the expenditure since 1878 by seven lakhs of rupees. As he had

said before, he had taken the year 1877-78 with which to compare the present cost of the army, because it was the last financial year which was undisturbed by wars. The accounts showed an increase of some ten lakhs of rupees for expenses in India, on account of Indian-brewed beer; but this would be counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction in the home charges. The estimates, he believed, made full and ample provision for all the requirements of the army, and, besides this, a not inconsiderable sum had been set aside for any special charges which might even yet result from the late war. These special charges would probably take the form of further compensation to camel-owners and others on account of losses they might have sustained. For several months past two able officers were employed upon this duty, and their work was nearly finished. So that it could, he thought, reasonably be hoped that the full sum which had been provided on this account would not be required.

The estimates also provided for a temporary increase of numbers to the two Pioneer and five Ghorkha regiments, which had been kept at a temporary increased strength pending the settlement of the question of the strength of the regiments of the Native army.

The declared policy of the Government of India to purchase, as far as possible, local stores and to substitute them for English manufacture, had been very largely carried out. These had added to the expenditure in India, but the home accounts would show a corresponding diminution; and, whilst upon this particular point, he might say that the home charges for military stores were, at the present moment, lower than they had been at any time during the past fifteen years.

On the side of economy some very important savings had been effected, which would very much more than counterbalance the permanent expenditure to which he had alluded. The most important of these was the reduction which had been recently sanctioned and carried out in the Royal Artillery serving in India. The establishment in this country recently was 86 batteries; namely, 15 batteries of horse artillery, 43 of field, 2 of mountain, and 4 of heavy, and 22 garrison batteries, the latter having a complement of 80 rank and file each. Under the revised establishment, the strength would be as follows:—77 batteries; namely, 10 horse, 40 field, 6 mountain, 4 heavy and 17 garrison; the latter having an increased strength of 108 rank and file. Thus, there had been a reduction in the artillery of nine batteries, which would reduce expenditure by about eleven lakhs of rupees per annum. In making the recommendations for these reductions in the artillery, the Government had been largely influenced by the fact that, as the extension of the railway-system was rapidly increasing, the mobility of the army would be increased in the same measure; and Government considered that, with the experience gained in the recent war, for general purposes field-batteries were found usually as efficient as horse artillery for warfare in India.

Under the head of Stud and Remounts, there would, consequent upon the above reductions, be a not inconsiderable saving. Recently, the establishment of horses in regiments of British cavalry had been reduced from 436 to 397, and the Haupper Depot had been abolished; the Government had, therefore, at this time a considerable number of surplus horses, and, during the coming year, a very limited number of remounts would be required.

Another important measure which had been introduced recently into the Bengal army, and which had been found to work admirably, and which would, in consequence, be very shortly—almost immediately—extended to the other Presidencies, was a station hospital system. The plan was one by which one British hospital took the place of several in a cantonment. It had admitted of very large reductions, not only in the number of medical officers and establishments, but also in the equipment of the hospitals, whether stationary or on the line of march. There was already, as compared with 1881-82, a reduction of 35 medical officers in the Bengal Command alone, and, when the system became further developed and was fully established in the two minor Presidencies, it was quite certain that still larger economies would follow; nor must it be forgotten that economy would certainly result from the maintenance and repair of the hospitals and other buildings. These changes in the organizations of army hospitals, however, must not be considered as entirely and wholly in the financial

interests of the Government. The highest medical authority in India had recently made a somewhat extended tour in the Upper Provinces, and, having inspected most of the hospitals there, he had made the following observations. He said he "was satisfied that the changes which had been effected were more in the interest of the sick soldier than in that of the State, and that the efficiency of military hospitals—which it must never be forgotten was the main object of their existence at all—had been much increased." Therefore, the new arrangements would not only produce economy, but would also materially promote the comfort and welfare of the soldier in hospital.

As regarded the home charges, he had little to say. The net budget-estimate showed the figures at £3,970,050. This showed a slight decrease on the budget-estimates of last year. He was not in a position to say why there should be so small a decrease in these charges; but there was one explanation to be found in the fact that the charges for retired pay of officers of the Indian army had for many years past yearly increased, and would, it was believed, continue to increase yearly; but, when the charge for the pensions of Staff Corps officers reached its maximum, which it would do in 1897, the expenditure would then decrease until the Staff Corps reached its normal condition.

He had alluded to the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881, as having cast upon the revenues of India some increased charges. It was, therefore, right for him to show what it was expected it would ultimately save to India. But upon this point, he regretted to say, he had nothing very hopeful to relate; for, if the War Minister was rightly reported by Hansard, he said on the 24th June last, in the House of Commons, that "it would not be before the year 1893 that the heavy dead-weight, which was due to the terms of short service, would begin to diminish, and meanwhile, as he had stated previously, it must considerably increase, and the automatic increase of pensions would continue, whatever economies might be made elsewhere." And, after referring to details, the War Minister further said—"The aggregate figures show an economy of £680,000 to us and £220,000 a year to India—the whole amounting to £900,000. I am sorry to say this will not be effected till a far distant day. But the slowness of the gain ought not to dishearten us." GENERAL WILSON, therefore, desired it to be understood that, although it was calculated that the new Warrant would at a "far distant day" result in a yearly saving to this country of £220,000 sterling, yet its only immediate effect had been to increase the military charges by nearly £90,000 per annum.

There were, however, very important changes to be made in the Native army, which would result in further large economies, and, as the Government believed, in increased efficiency; and, although these changes had been very recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, they had considered it prudent to avoid taking any credit for them in the military estimates for the ensuing year, for reasons which he would presently explain.

The Council would have in their recollection, that, in the year 1879, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, an Army Commission was assembled in Simla. That Commission was composed of some of the most distinguished officers—civil and military—which India could furnish. Some of these were officers who had earned high distinction in the military service, and they were brought together from different parts of India,—from Madras, Bengal and Bombay,—and these distinguished officers were presided over by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. That Commission was directed to make an exhaustive enquiry into the whole military system of India, in view to an important reduction being effected in military expenditure; and, after assembly, that Commission placed themselves in communication with Local Governments and the several Commanders-in-Chief, and they also sought out the opinions of very many officers of reputation in the several armies, and they made a very large, exhaustive and comprehensive and, GENERAL WILSON ventured to say, a very valuable report. In due course that report was sent home to the Secretary of State for India, and it was at the close of the year 1880 sent back to the present Government of India, with orders to carefully examine its proposals, in view of making such suggestions and recommendations as they might deem desirable. This extremely important duty, which necessitated the exercise of

very great care and caution, and needing very full and prolonged consideration, could not be taken up immediately at Calcutta, for reasons into which he need not enter. When Government, however, returned to Simla, in the early part of last year, the Army Commission Report came under its immediate consideration, and, he was bound to say, had received all the attention which the magnitude of the question demanded. These protracted discussions and investigations had resulted in the Government agreeing with the views which were entertained by the Army Commission, that the existing strength of Native regiments in India was insufficient, and that, while the present aggregate strength of the Native armies of India ought to be maintained undiminished, the several armies might with advantage be organised into a smaller number of regiments; and the experience gained in the recent war strengthened this view. Consequently, the Secretary of State for India had recently sanctioned a reduction in the number of Native corps to be retained for the future. Under this arrangement, there would be an immediate reduction of 22 regiments, namely, 4 of cavalry and 18 of infantry. This reduction was considerable, but it fell short of what was recommended by the Army Commission, who proposed a reduction of 40 regiments—10 of cavalry and 30 of infantry. The reduction would fall upon the three Armies of India, as follows—in the Bengal Army, 3 regiments of Native cavalry, 6 of Native infantry; in the Bombay Army, 1 regiment of Native cavalry and 4 of Native infantry; and, in the Madras Army, there would be no change made in the number of Native cavalry regiments, but there would be a reduction of 8 regiments of Native infantry. These reductions in the number of Native regiments would not reduce the aggregate strength of the Native army. The cavalry regiments in Bengal and Bombay would be raised from 457 and 487 respectively to 550 Natives of all ranks, while the strength of the Madras cavalry would remain unchanged. The strength of the infantry regiments would be raised from 712 to 832 of all ranks. The effect of these changes would be that the total strength of the three Native armies in India would be increased by 31 men. Its present strength was 110,964, and, after the changes to be made, its future strength would be 110,995. There would be a small increase in the Bengal and a small decrease in the Bombay cavalry, that of Madras remaining as at present. While there would be an increase of 1,362 infantry in Bengal and of 272 in Bombay, there would be a decrease of 1,896 infantry in the Madras army. These, he thought, were the chief changes to be made which would affect the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoy of the army. With regard to the European officers, it was not intended that their strength should be diminished; they would remain, as nearly as possible, on the same strength as now, and this would be done by adding an officer to each regiment of Native cavalry and infantry in addition to those already maintained. The position of these officers would be that of "squadron" and "wing" officers, and they would receive the rates of pay and allowances now allowed to those holding similar appointments.

Of course, extensive reductions and reforms in a large army could not be carried out without causing a certain amount of inconvenience and disadvantage to some of those immediately concerned, but it was the anxious desire of this Government, and it was also the anxious desire of the Secretary of State, that these disadvantages should, as far as possible, be mitigated and relieved; and to this end extremely liberal concessions had been granted to all who might be disadvantageously affected by the reductions which were now about to be brought into force. Indeed, in the face of these very liberal concessions, the Government had not considered it desirable to make any reductions in the army budget estimates for the ensuing year; and in this determination the Military Department had been considerably guided by what took place in the year 1869, when it was found that the reductions ordered in that year were not fully realized till the following year.

Another change which had taken place during the past financial year was the transfer, on 1st January last, under the sanction of the Secretary of State, of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department to the Military Department. He was unable to say that there would be any direct saving from this measure. But, as it not only expedited business, but enabled the Depart-

ment immediately concerned to adjudge and carefully determine upon the best and most economic measures, and the means for utilising yearly the grants for military works throughout India, he was by no means devoid of hope that economy would eventually result.

There were, at the present moment, several large questions connected with army reform which were before the Secretary of State for India, and on which it would not be right for him to invite any discussion in this assembly. He had, therefore, purposely confined himself to the financial bearings and aspects of subjects which had already received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and which had therefore passed beyond official criticism.

Hitherto he had spoken only as to the economies which would result from the changes which were about to be made in organization; but if he believed that nothing beyond economy would result from these great changes, he for one would have certainly hesitated to advocate as earnestly as he had the alterations which were about to take place; but he held a strong opinion that those changes would give strength and efficiency to, and add to the power of, the Indian army.

These were not new ideas—these were not views manufactured by him to suit this particular occasion. He had had an exceptionally long experience in the ranks of the Indian army, and held many positions in it; and these were the results of convictions which had been absolutely forced upon him by the experience gained by him in the course of his long service. He believed it had been his fate to see the army under as many extraordinary circumstances as almost any one in this country. If there was in any one's mind—in any quarter—any lurking suspicions that he had in any way shifted his opinions or changed his views since he had the honour done him of being appointed a Member of His Excellency's Government, then he took this opportunity of emphatically denying that such was the case. He had not shifted his ground an iota, in proof of which he invited attention to the fact that he held in his hand two articles which he contributed to a London magazine twelve years ago, and which were published to the world; in fact, the dates of these two articles were, one in January, 1870, and the other in the following February. And, in writing on the subject of army reform, he then said that there were three things which were essential to complete efficiency in the Indian army. The first was, that there should be more British officers; the second, that there should be a reduction in the number of regiments; and thirdly, that the strength of regiments to be maintained should be materially increased.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said that he did not think that Hon'ble Members could complain of the want of variety in the addresses which had been delivered that morning in Council. Indeed, the wide scope of the subject, relating to the financial administration of an Empire like India, justified a variety of treatment; and he was sure, speaking as a Member of the Government of India, that the fullest expression of opinion upon all questions connected with the Budget would be cordially welcomed. Apart from the advantages of freedom of debate in eliciting facts they had in the statement of the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, in his remarks in connection with the license-tax, and in the influential opinions expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis as regarded the abolition of export-duty, statements which he (the speaker) was sure would be valuable guides to the Government of India in its deliberations upon the financial administration of the next year. Before they proceeded to consider the separate Bills which would be presented to them shortly, he (MR. THOMPSON) wished to offer a few observations upon one subject to which Hon'ble Members opposite had made frequent allusions. Though the Government might, as he thought it might, accept the tender of congratulations which several speakers had offered upon the generally satisfactory financial position of the country during the past year, observations had fallen from several speakers who had preceded him, which took exception to certain portions of the Financial Administration. The objections formulated themselves somewhat in this way:—that, given a surplus which Government had found itself in a position to distribute, the distribution of that surplus had not been a judicious one. It had not been pretend-

ed—certainly no attempt had been made to show—that the administration of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister during the last twelve months had been unsatisfactory; but the issue was raised, that, having 1½ millions to dispose of, the proposals now submitted for their consideration did not dispose of that amount in a satisfactory manner. MR. THOMPSON would confine his remarks, in a very few words, to the objection which had been taken to the reduction of the duty upon salt, and the uniform rate which it was now proposed to adopt everywhere except in Burma and the trans-Indus districts of the Panjáb Province. It would be in the knowledge of most of the Members of Council that large questions connected with the incidence of taxation in different Provinces of India had been the subject of very detailed enquiries, under the auspices of the Financial Department of the Government of India, by an officer eminently qualified to undertake that duty—he referred to Mr. Barbour. The work of investigation occupied a greater portion of the Simla season last year, and the result of it, after careful scrutiny and examination by those who were responsible, had been accepted in some part as the basis of certain of the proposals which the Government had now put forward in the Financial Statement. It would be impossible, upon such an occasion as the present, to give any summary of the final conclusions of such enquiry; but this much might be asserted, that, in stating the incidence of taxation per head of the population in different Provinces, the inequality of the burden upon the people had been very clearly demonstrated. While there might arise no very pressing need for a reduction of taxation in some places, it had been clearly manifested in particular Provinces that a decrease of taxation was desirable. Two Provinces stood out as exceptionally favoured in this respect. First, the Lower Provinces of Bengal, where it was asserted the wealthier classes were too lightly taxed in comparison with the poorer classes, and the Central Provinces, which were under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Nágpur, where a result from a comparison with other parts of India showed a very lenient incidence of taxation. But whatever the conclusion might be as to inter-provincial comparison—and upon this subject he would say in passing that the proposals which had been made would tend to relieve the pressure upon land in the North-Western Provinces in a Bill to be introduced—the general conclusions brought out most conclusively that the severity of taxation in India fell upon the poorer classes, and that the poverty of these classes was extremely great. It did not require, indeed, the researches of experts in statistical enquiries to show this as a matter of fact. It was patent to all who had any knowledge of the condition of rural life in India, and they had the authority of a very high evidence that the extreme poverty of by far the larger portion of the bulk of the population of India was seldom properly appreciated except by ocular evidence. Here was the "cause of justice to the millions" to which the Hon'ble Jotindra Mohan Tagore alluded, and it was in the course of the dispensation of justice to the millions, that the Government proposal for a reduction of the duty on salt was made. He did not believe that any one had ever questioned that salt was a proper and legitimate subject for taxation. As an article of universal consumption, it not only must reach the great bulk of the population, but it enabled the Government to raise from the population their contribution for the necessities of the State. In its indirect form it presented not only probably the cheapest mode of collection of a tax, but one which was the least harassing to the people. The Government did not contest any one of these conclusions on which some of the speakers had laid stress. But its present action in establishing an uniformity of rate and a reduction of the duty, was taken with the object of so adjusting the payment of the tax as to remove all charges of unfairness or of oppression in the application of that tax.

Two arguments had been used against this, first, that no complaints were made by the people, and second, that a remission of duty would not benefit the people for whose benefit it was intended. As regarded the first point, the answer was that no complaints were made, because the people whom the Government wished to relieve had no means of raising their voice. Generally, this was the case, though he held in his hands a Native paper which very strongly advocated the urgent claims of the poor in the reduction of the duty on salt. He would

not read any extracts from this paper now, because it would occupy too much of the time of the Council; but he could say that the article was written with an earnest expression of the hope that some benefit would be done to the people of India in any legislation which might be undertaken now. When it was said that a remission of taxation would not benefit the poorer classes, MR. RIVERS THOMPSON could only say that, if that was the case in India, then the laws of supply and demand and of political economy were very different in India from those in any other part of the world. If that was the fact, and if figures established—although he believed that anything could be established by figures—that a large reduction in the duty on salt had not shown either a fall in price or an increased consumption, the answer might be that the time which had elapsed since the reduction took place was very short, and that the reduction itself was so small that possibly it would take a long time before the effects of it could be felt. But, practically, what was now proposed was to reduce the rate of duty in Bengal by 30 per cent. and in other parts of India by 20 per cent.; and it was impossible to argue that the benefits of this reduction would not extend to those for whose benefit the reduction was to be made. He believed that, in taking this step for the reduction of the duty on salt, the Government was incontestably right, not only because it would afford relief to the poorer classes in India, but because it secured the prospect of a large increase in the consumption of an article which was a necessary of life, and thus promised a return of some of the revenue which was temporarily sacrificed; and, above all, because, in the form which the Bill took, giving power to the Government in any emergency to raise the rate up to a maximum of Rs. 3 per maund, it established, in a way in which no other form of taxation did, a most valuable financial reserve.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that, as the arrangements for giving effect to the changes in the organization of the Native Army, to which General Wilson had just referred, required careful elaboration before they could be published; it might be convenient to those concerned if he stated here somewhat in detail the precise character of the changes which the Government had been authorised by the Secretary of State to carry out.

It was obvious that these changes could not be carried out without touching the interests of individuals, but the liberal compensation which was to be allowed to the officers and non-commissioned officers who would be displaced left very little room for complaint in that direction.

In order that the men of the regiments to be broken up might suffer as little inconvenience as was possible under the circumstances, the Government proposed to transfer them by troops and companies intact; the regiments so strengthened being required to break up and distribute throughout the regiment the men of the troops and companies which must make way for the men of the reduced regiments.

It would be seen that, under this scheme, none of the rank and file of the army would be required to take their discharge.

When the process of distribution had taken place, the supernumerary commissioned and non-commissioned officers would remain to be disposed of.

He apprehended, however, that there would be no difficulty in dealing with these classes, as there were at all times in every regiment some officers and non-commissioned officers hanging on for pension.

To these, and to men whose strength had begun to fail, though they were able to do their duty in ordinary times, the liberal terms of retirement sanctioned by the Secretary of State would be hailed as a boon.

The conditions of retirement were as follows:—

I. The superior rates of pensions to officers, non-commissioned officers and men who had completed 25 years and upwards.

II. The ordinary rates of pensions to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men who had completed 14 years' service and who had less than 25 years' service, with a bonus of one month's pay for every two years of service.

III. To officers, non-commissioned officers and men of more than 10 and less than 14 years' service, two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension and a bonus of three months' pay.

IV. To non-commissioned officers and men of 5 years' service and less than 10, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service and a bonus of three months' pay.

V. For non-commissioned officers and men of less than 5 years' service, a gratuity of six months' pay.

The Secretary of State had also sanctioned the issue of good-conduct pay to uncovenanted officers throughout the Native Army to the following extent:—

To duffadárs and havildárs, one rupee a month for every two years of good service in that grade up to a maximum of Rs. 4; to naiks, one rupee a month for every two years of good service in that grade up to a maximum of Rs. 2.

The Secretary of State had also sanctioned the following terms to officers of the reduced regiments, who might retire from the service within three months of their regiment being broken up:—

To officers of over 32 years' service, the pension to which they might be entitled, not in excess of £456-5 a year, with the value of their Colonel's allowances on the scale allowed by G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, together with a bonus of 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments and free passages to England for themselves and their families.

To officers from 20 to 32 years' service, a bonus equal to 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments, in addition to any pension to which they might be entitled, with free passages as above.

It was not pretended that these reductions would be in any sense popular, but it would be seen that every possible care had been taken to safeguard the interests of all concerned, and that the position of that very important class, the non-commissioned officer, had been materially improved.

He had only one word more to say on this subject, and that was, that he entirely concurred in the policy of the measures now to be carried, not only because they produced economical results, but because he thought they would really increase the efficiency of the army as a fighting-machine.

His Honour the **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR** said he did not propose to take up the time of the Council with many remarks, but he could not allow this opportunity to pass by without joining with his colleagues in congratulating the Hon'ble Major Baring upon the very satisfactory account which he had been able to give of the financial condition of the country, and upon the very interesting and able statement which he had made on the subject; dealing fully, as it did, with all the most important problems of the financial policy of India. The favourable results of the year would, he was sure, surprise no one who had given real attention to the subject and watched the extraordinary growth and elasticity of the revenues of the country; though they must surprise very much those who had so energetically promulgated the theory of the bankruptcy of India. He observed with pleasure the generous terms in which credit was given by Major Baring to his predecessor in office for the flourishing condition of the finances, so far as they were attributable to financial administration. There was no doubt that there was much in the present condition of the finances which was due to Sir J. Strachey, and it was painful to observe how, because, during his tenure of office, one serious error of account had occurred, the whole of his able, zealous and wise administration of the finances had been ignored by the public. It was His Honour's misfortune to differ from Sir J. Strachey on several of the main questions of finance, but this could not affect his appreciation and recognition of the great services which he had rendered to the financial administration of this country. One of the points regarding which he most differed from him was the abolition of the cotton-duties, and as he had always taken an active part in opposing the partial repeals of these duties, which had from time to time taken place in the last few years, he would explain in a very few words why he considered that he could, without any inconsistency, support his hon'ble friend's proposal to abolish them now. His objection until now to the abolition of the duties on cotton-goods had been founded upon one consideration only, and that was, that the country could not afford to make such a sacrifice. A great deal had been said from time to time of the necessity of repealing the cotton-duties in consequence of the Resolution of the House of Commons; but the Resolution of the

House of Commons simply declared, not that the duties should be repealed whether the country could bear the cost or not, but that they ought to be "repealed without delay, so soon as the financial condition of India will permit." What he had always denied, and what he denied still, was that at any time previous to the present date the financial condition of India did permit of such a measure. Now that it had been shown that the financial condition of the country was such that the duties could be abolished without any fresh burthen of taxation being thrown upon the people, and, indeed, that the abolition could be accompanied by a large simultaneous reduction of taxation on the Natives of this country, his objection disappeared.

His Honour deplored, as he always had done, the manner in which the partial reduction of the duties on cotton-goods had been carried out with the avowed intention of causing such a confusion in trade as to make their entire repeal a matter of necessity. He had always felt and maintained that the proper course was to wait till the country could afford it, and then repeal the duties if these goods were considered to be more deserving of relief than any other goods or than any other branch of taxation. He quite admitted, and had stated on other occasions, that the state of things produced by those partial reductions was such that it could not possibly be maintained; and now that Government could do it without substituting for the customs-duties any form of direct tax, he was glad that trade generally should receive such relief as that afforded it by the Customs Bill introduced into Council on Wednesday by his hon'ble friend. It was for many and obvious reasons better that the repeal of the cotton-duties should take place at the same time as the general repeal of all duties on imports, than that they should be picked out for special consideration.

As regarded the question of the repeal of the rice-duties, with reference to which an allusion had been made to him, he must admit that his views were entirely opposed to those who had advocated their repeal. He would remind the Council that the question came before them in 1875, and was very fully discussed. He, on that occasion, had stated very fully his reasons for thinking that there were no grounds for repealing those duties. It must be recollected that the condition of the rice-market in Bengal was just now purely exceptional; the price of rice now was lower probably than it had ever been for 30 years; it could not be relied upon to continue, and, therefore, there was no ground for hoping that the price of rice was permanently so low that it could be imported into Europe for manufacturing purposes, as the rice of Burma was. The rice of Bengal was exported for human food, a little of it to Europe, but the bulk of it to the Colonies, to feed Indian labourers working there; the Burma rice, which was a soft, cheap rice, with which Bengal rice could never compete, was exported for manufacture and distillery purposes and never for food. We knew, as a fact, that every available maund of rice was now exported from Burma in spite of the duty, and no reduction of duty would increase the export. When the late Lord Mayo visited Burma, he expected to hear strong objections to the duty, and was much surprised to find that rice-merchants were the most energetic supporters of the duty. A reduction of the duty would not enable Bengal rice at all to compete for manufacturing purposes with the soft grains of Burma, and there was no ground for believing that this would lead to a more extended use of rice as an article of food in Europe.

The reduction of salt-duties, though not, in His Honour's opinion, called for by the circumstances of the country, or by any pressure of that tax upon the public, was part of a policy determined upon by Government for equalising the duties throughout India; and he was glad to find that his hon'ble friend distinctly expressed his reliance upon this tax as a mode of meeting any future difficulties which might arise. He was quite sure that there was in Bengal certainly no form of taxation less unpopular, more productive and more easy of collection than the salt-duty. It fell very lightly upon the people, and its existence, indeed, was hardly known to them, and it fell rateably upon the rich and poor owing to the peculiar conditions of Native life. He hoped that the reserve of taxation which the Government now possessed in its power on an emergency again to increase the salt-duty now so largely reduced would render any discussion of measures of direct taxation unnecessary for the future.

There was only one further remark which he desired to make, and that was as to the charge for *Military Ordinary*. He could not help feeling some considerable disappointment that so little had actually been done, for reasons which had been just explained, to give effect to the reduction in the cost of the army proposed by the Army Commission of 1879. The Army Commission did not make any proposals for economy at the sacrifice of the efficiency of the army. He believed that they stated the case correctly and moderately when they said "that their proposals, while they undoubtedly effect a very material saving, will also render more efficient in time of war the armies of India and the great Departments of Military Administration, on which they depend for much of their efficiency," and again, when they said "in the general organisation and administration of the army we have proposed changes which substitute a simple and more powerful system for one which in the growth of years has become somewhat antiquated and cumbrous." If this was true,—and it had certainly never yet been shown to be untrue,—it could not be right to go on paying the enormous sums we did for our military organisation, when a much more efficient organisation could be secured at a considerably less cost.

He was in hopes that we should be told that, in the face of the financial prosperity of the country, the limit on the expenditure on Productive Public Works had been withdrawn. No one could now doubt that money expended on carefully selected projects for improved communications would yield a large return, and there was no question but that the present improvement in the financial and general condition of the country was mainly due to the railways already constructed. Private enterprise should, he quite agreed, receive every encouragement compatible with the interests of the tax-payers of the country; but certainly private enterprise would not do all that was wanted for India, and probably would do very little except on terms unfavourable to the revenues of the country. If private enterprise could be induced to take up certain new projects on fair terms, thus enabling Government to expend more money on projects less attractive to the public, it would be a good thing done; but nothing, it seemed to him, was gained by making over to private companies works already completed and yielding a fair return. This really amounted to giving to private companies a portion of the revenue of the country, while it in no way hastened on the development of communication.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said that, in the Financial Statement which he made to the Council the other day, he expressed the firm and confident belief that the proposals of the Government would receive fair and impartial consideration from this Council and from the public. That prediction had been amply verified. But they were under this disadvantage, that, owing to the necessity for hurrying these Bills through the Council, they had not as yet had the advantage of learning the opinion of the public in other portions of India on the proposals of the Government. They had, however, had a very interesting debate in this Council, and they had also had the advantage of learning such opinions on the Government proposals as could be pronounced by the local Press after a consideration of 48 hours, which, he admitted, was not very much time to give them. He was not far from the mark in saying that the general verdict on the proposals of the Government was one of approval, but it was impossible that, in proposing such important measures of reform as those now under consideration, there should be unanimity of opinion. There must be some differences of opinion; but, on the whole, he thought he was not going too far in saying that the proposals of the Government had not been the subject of any very acute criticism.

He now turned from these general observations to deal with one or two of the more prominent points which had been raised in the course of the discussion. The first subject to which he would refer was the question of the salt-duty. The reduction proposed in the salt-duty had been criticised by one or two members of the Council, and his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis said that he did not think that by taking off the duty they would lower the price of salt by one pice to the consumer. That opinion, and some of the other opinions which had been expressed by his hon'ble friends, constituted a class of argument which it was very difficult for MAJOR BARING to answer in a satisfactory manner; because

they spoke with a much greater and longer experience of the country than any to which he could pretend. He understood the case to be this, that, in England, there were certain laws, which he would not dignify by the name of political economy, but which were rather laws of common sense, and which regulated ordinary commercial proceedings. In England, competition brought down prices; again, it was considered unadvisable in England to tax the necessary articles of consumption used by the poorest classes. He was told that these were excellent commercial principles for the county of Middlesex, but that they did not apply to the 24-Parganas; for that the moment one passed the Isthmus of Suez, the ordinary principles of commerce and trade became inapplicable. These local arguments placed him in a very difficult situation. For, although he was quite certain that, on the banks of the Thames, two and two made four, he could not be certain that, owing to his ignorance of local customs, they did not make $5\frac{1}{2}$ on the banks of the Hugli; he could not be certain that black was black, or white was white, in India. No doubt some extraordinary things did happen in India. He was reading recently in a local paper that a gentleman in Calcutta had been able, by means of some spiritualistic agency,—he thought it must have been a local spirit,—to extract a sheet of writing-paper from a table in London and deposit it in Calcutta. If he had been in London and that paper had been removed from Calcutta and produced in London, he should have received the statement with a certain amount of scepticism; but he had heard so much here of local phenomena and local peculiarities, that he was unable to say whether Calcutta sheets of note-paper obeyed the same laws of time and space as those in England. It was, no doubt, owing to some local peculiarity, which he could not explain, that the Indian consumer resolutely persisted in paying one rupee for an article which could be obtained for 14 annas. It must also be owing to some local peculiarity that the Indian merchants did not endeavour to undersell one another. But he would ask his hon'ble friends whether they did not attach somewhat too great importance to these local peculiarities. When his hon'ble friend said that it was very universally held that the reduction in the salt-duties would not benefit the poorest class, some qualification must be made. Only this morning he took up an Anglo-Vernacular paper, in which he found it stated—"This reduction of price in so necessary an article is a very great blessing indeed to the poorest classes." He also found that, elsewhere in India, the opinion which had been expressed by his hon'ble friend was not entertained. He wished to remind the Council what took place when the customs-line was abolished. The price of salt was raised in Southern India and decreased in Upper India. His hon'ble friend thought it would have been sufficient to have reduced the duty in Bengal from Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 2-8, and he also thought that the differential duty against Bengal was very unjust, and he was glad to see it disappear. They who sat here had the advantage of hearing a good deal of Bengal interests; but it should be remembered that the Legislative Council of the Government of India had to legislate for Provinces beyond Bengal, and must take into consideration the different circumstances and interests of every part of India; and in Bombay and Madras there was not that universality of opinion against the reduction of the salt-duties which, according to his hon'ble friend, existed here. He always read the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* with particular attention, because these papers discussed questions of finance with marked ability. The *Bombay Gazette*—which he received this morning—said "Salt at the present moment is dirty and dear in India, and the tax is a hardship on the poorest inhabitants of the land." He might quote abundance of evidence to show that public opinion in Bombay was not such as his hon'ble friend represented the public opinion of Calcutta to be. He might also adduce some evidence to show the state of public opinion in Madras. He was much struck a short time ago in reading an article in the *Madras Mail*, which must have been written wholly in ignorance of what the Government was going to do, but which really foreshadowed the policy of the Government with regard to opium and salt. It was argued, with considerable ability, that the proper use to which to apply a large opium surplus was to effect a reduction of the salt-duty. That was exactly what the Government had done. It was also argued that the duty pressed hardly on the poorest classes. If it was true that the salt-duty did not press very hardly and it made

no difference what the tax were, he should like to know what became of those three lākhs of rupees which, his hon'ble friend said, certain salt-merchants were going to lose by the reduction of the duty? Where did it go to? Did it all go into the hands of the middlemen, between the wholesale merchant and the consumer? He very much doubted it. There appeared to be some contradiction in terms. If the salt-duty did not press hardly on the consumer and a reduction of the duty had no effect, he wondered why the consumption in Madras had never yet reached the figure at which it stood in 1868-69? He wondered why cheap salt invariably pushed dear salt out of the market, and the territorial frontier between the two descriptions of salt had been shown by experience to be reached where the two rates of duty were equalized? He wondered why the consumption of salt steadily went on increasing where the duty was reduced, and also why, in Rājputāna and in Central India, when the salt-duty was raised, the price of salt immediately increased very largely. He held in his hands extracts from reports of the Political Officers in Rājputāna, which showed that, when the duty was increased, the price became enhanced; and it was evident, therefore, that, when the duty was lowered, the price would be decreased. He would give a few instances in which prices had thus increased. Writing from Jodhpur, the Political Officer said:—"In September, 1878, the selling price of salt was 40 sers; in November it was 29½; in December it was 24; in January, 1879, it was 20; and now it was 16 sers." That is to say, that, on the abolition of the customs-line, the price rose from 40 sers to 16. That appeared a rather remarkable difference. In Bikanir, the effect of the change on the poorer classes had been to cause them to lessen their daily consumption so as to avoid having to buy the new salt. Then, in Meywār, the "poorer classes no longer received *gratis* from the village *baniyā* the customary pinch of salt with his daily meal of flour, but they had now to pay one anna a month for about one pound of salt. Each hide cured now costs one anna more than formerly, and, though the people have not curtailed their own consumption of salt, they had begun to give less to their cattle." In Kota, again, "salt was now selling at nine sers per rupee, more than double its price a short time ago. The mass of the people are passively resigned, and look on the change as unavoidable." Now, he (MAJOR BARING) had a good deal of sympathy for people who were passively resigned and looked on a change as unavoidable, and he wished his hon'ble friends had reserved some of their sympathy for these men: when they had to pay a heavy duty, it fell hardly on them.

Perhaps hon'ble members hardly realised the effect of the remark which had been made by his friend Mr. Rivers Thompson about the poverty of India. A calculation had been made which showed what the annual income was per head of the population, and the result was arrived at that it was Rs. 27 per annum. He was not prepared to say that that estimate was absolutely correct, but he thought it was quite sufficient to show the extreme poverty of the mass of the people. In England, the average income per head of population was £33 per head; in France, it was £23; in Turkey, which was the poorest country in Europe, it was £4 per head. He would ask hon'ble members to think what Rs. 27 per annum was to support a person, and then he would ask whether a few annas was nothing to such poor people.

Now, there was another point of view of this question as to which he should like to say something. Allusion had been made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Rivers Thompson, as well as by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, about a reduction of the salt-duty very much strengthening the financial position of the country. Several times during the last 20 years, direct taxation had been used as the financial reserve for India. Now, that was not a very satisfactory financial reserve to fall back upon in times of emergency. Whatever might be said for or against direct taxation, his own view was, that direct taxation was singularly unsuited to be made the means of rectifying budget inequalities in India in times of financial pressure. If there was to be direct taxation, let it be a permanent tax, and not subject to constant changes; for, if any measure of direct taxation was subjected to frequent changes, it would serve as a powerful instrument of oppression in the hands of the tax-gatherer and also keep alive political friction. If, however, a direct tax was not to be

used for that purpose, MAJOR BARING knew of no other form of taxation that was more suitable for the purpose than the salt-duty. But, in order to utilise it as a reserve, the rate of duty must be reduced to as low a point as was feasible. His only regret was that the Government had not been able to reduce it to a lower point. Not only, therefore, did the reduction of this tax relieve the poorer classes, but it strengthened the financial position very much.

There was one other point of view to which he wished to refer. His hon'ble friend said that the Government might have taken off some other tax instead of reducing the salt-duty. MAJOR BARING thought his hon'ble friend could hardly have sufficiently perceived the force of the remark in the Financial Statement as to the manner in which it was proposed to effect a reduction of the salt-duty. To explain this more fully he must refer to the question of opium. Last year an income of £6,500,000 net was estimated under this head. That estimate was a good deal criticised both in England and here. It was said that too low an estimate had been taken. He fully admitted that the taking of too low an estimate was, as a matter of technical finance, objectionable. But the real question was, to what extent could the Government, in reliance upon opium, either take off taxation or incur additional expenditure. The answer to that question depended upon the nature of the tax which was taken off. He should never have recommended that the license-tax or the import-duties, or any form of taxation which involved a permanent loss of revenue, should be taken off in reliance upon a source of revenue which was precarious. But when the Government came to deal with a duty like the salt-duty, which, when the necessity arose, could easily be put on again, and when, moreover, it was considered that the loss would be recouped in time by increased consumption, then the financial danger of relying upon the revenue from opium became very much less. He wished, therefore, to point out that a reduction to Rs. 2 a maund on salt was only possible by taking a higher estimate of the receipts from opium than last year. That was all he had to say on the subject of the salt-duties.

The next question to which he would refer was an extremely difficult one. He did not mind confessing that the criticism of his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis, as to the export-duty on rice not being taken off, was the most formidable criticism which might be brought against the financial arrangements of the year. He need hardly say that he was no friend of export, any more than of import, duties; indeed, he should rather say that he was generally less a friend of the former than of the latter. The question, however, was not whether the export-duty was good or bad, but whether it could be taken off this year. He need hardly also say that the text-books on political economy laid down certain dicta with respect to export-duties, and this was one of the few subjects upon which the text-books were unanimous, and upon which everybody agreed. It was laid down that the export-duty was not justifiable unless the country which levied it had a monopoly of the article on which the duty was levied. His distinguished friend the Lieutenant-Governor had called to mind the fact that this subject was very carefully considered in 1875, and MAJOR BARING remembered that, in 1873, when Lord Northbrook issued his circular with reference to taxation generally, the subject received very careful consideration at the hands of Sir Ashley Eden, who was then the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. The opinion which was then adopted by the highest authorities was that, although India and British Burma had not the entire monopoly of the rice-trade, they had a practical monopoly, and that the tax could not be considered an objectionable one. The Government recently considered the subject afresh, and MAJOR BARING had talked the question over with many intelligent gentlemen in Rangoon, who were much interested in the trade, when he accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy in his recent visit to British Burma. The conclusion he came to was, that the question was not one of great urgency, and that there was no great need to take off the export-duty at the present time. He did not say that the state of things now was exactly the same as it was in 1873 or in 1875, because the production of rice had very much increased; prices had, therefore, gone down, and very probably producers received smaller profits. If the whole question of the customs-duties had been intact and no changes had been made, it might have been a fair question for argument whether it would

not have been wiser to begin with some diminution of the export-duty before touching the import-duties. But it should be remembered that the import-duties had got into such a state of confusion that it was absolutely necessary to deal with the subject. He need not repeat what he had said on this subject in his Financial Statement; his remarks under this head had not been challenged. That being the case, the Government considered it was wiser to deal comprehensively with one great branch of the customs-duties than to deal in detail with two separate branches of it, and that, for all practical purposes, the export-duty on rice might for the present be left alone. If the duty could have been taken off, he would have rejoiced to have done so.

The next question he had to allude to was the license-tax. He need say but little upon this subject. His hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis had said that the non-official community had remained perfectly silent upon this subject up to the present time, but he warned the Government that, if the tax was kept on, they could allow their voice to be heard. The question had never struck MAJOR BARING from that point of view before. MAJOR BARING had always thought that the non-official community had already allowed their voices to be heard. In fact, he did not remember any question upon which they had allowed themselves to be heard more distinctly. We often heard a good deal of India having no representative institutions, but he did not know of any body of persons in or out of India who were so well represented as these 228,000 people who paid the license-tax: the Government had always heard of their grievance both in and out of this Council. And, when his friend Maharájá Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore talked of benefiting the suffering millions, MAJOR BARING supposed he alluded to these 228,000 people. There were, however, not millions who paid the tax, but a few hundred thousand. If the Government, in preference to taking off the import-duties and the reduction of the salt-duty, had taken off the license-tax, and therefore benefited this small but wealthy community, it might with justice have been said that they had sacrificed the interests of India and had legislated for class-interests. But that, he was glad to say, had not been done.

He thought he had now dealt with the larger questions which had been raised in the course of this discussion. He would now refer to one or two of the minor points. His hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, in his instructive and interesting speech, said that something should have been done to improve the position of the subordinate judicial service in the same manner as for the subordinate executive service. MAJOR BARING had omitted to say, in alluding to the subordinate executive service, that he had intended to include the judicial branch of the service, for the improvement of whose status Rs. 70,000 per annum had been allotted. Then, another point, to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis referred, was the taking off of the duty on light wines. MAJOR BARING had no hesitation in saying that the subject would be considered, but it was one of considerable difficulty; because the Government was under certain treaty-obligations with respect to wines of this class. He would only add that he was convinced that the measures which the Government had proposed for the acceptance of this Council were for the best interests of India, and, on the whole, he thought the Government might congratulate itself upon the way in which their proposals had been received.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said,—“The discussion which has taken place in this Council to-day has been on the whole, I think I may fairly say, so satisfactory to the Government as indicating the judgment pronounced by the Members of this Council upon their financial proposals, that I might almost have dispensed myself from the necessity of occupying the time of this Council with any remarks of my own; but, considering the important nature and the large scope of the proposals contained in the Budget of my hon'ble friend Major Baring, it would not, I think, be altogether right that I should permit this discussion to be brought to a conclusion without giving briefly the reasons which have induced me to accord my cordial concurrence to the proposals which have been submitted to the Government by my hon'ble friend; and, therefore, I will ask the permission of my hon'ble colleagues to occupy their attention for a short time while I make a few observations upon the principal points with which this Budget deals.

"I will begin by speaking of the proposed repeal of the customs duties. I need not recapitulate the convincing evidence, brought before this Council in the statement of Major Baring, to show that the existing state of things in respect to our customs revenue is one which it was impossible to continue longer than was absolutely necessary. That that is the case, I think I may fairly say, is admitted on all hands, and no one appears to contest that the steps which were taken with respect to our customs tariff under the Government of my predecessor, Lord Lytton, left that tariff in a condition in which it was impossible that it could permanently remain. And, in making that statement, I am not saying anything of which my hon'ble friend, Lord Lytton, would complain; because, in a recent speech which he has made in England, he distinctly admitted,—and he took credit to himself for the fact,—that the partial measures of customs repeal adopted by his Government were intended to bring about that result which they have undoubtedly now produced, and to render the continuance of the chief customs duties in this country altogether impossible.

"It was, therefore, as it seems to me, absolutely imperative that the Government should take the earliest opportunity of dealing with this question of the customs duties, and I must say for myself that it was a strong motive with me to seize that opportunity as soon as it arrived; because, by dealing with this subject in a permanent and final manner, we may cherish the hope that we shall thus put an end to those differences of opinion upon the questions which have unhappily now for several years existed between the people of England and the people of India, and in which I must frankly say that I think neither party to the controversy has been just to the other.

"I think that, in India, men have been apt to overlook the feelings which must naturally be entertained upon this subject by those who have all their lives been the earnest and conscientious advocates of the principles of free trade. No doubt it is perfectly true that, when Manchester manufacturers ask for the repeal of the cotton duties, they are asking for something which will confer benefit upon themselves; but I venture to say that it is almost impossible for those who stood beside my friends the late Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright in the great free trade controversies of the past, to understand how men can possibly accuse them of selfishness because they desire to confer upon the people of India those benefits from which they and the people of England had derived so many blessings. And, again, I think that in England men have not understood that strong—I had almost said that vehement—dread which exists in this country in connection with the imposition of direct taxation. Neither, I think, have they adverted to the fact of the limited extent to which economic principles are either studied or understood here, and, therefore, this controversy might have continued and might have been made the subject of more and more misunderstanding between two great branches of the subjects of our Queen-Empress who ought to feel that they form but one people under the shadow of her august throne. But I should mislead my hon'ble colleagues and the public if, in consequence of my allusion to the present condition of this question of the customs tariff and the impossibility of continuing the existing state of things, they were to suppose that I was attempting to shelter myself behind the special circumstances in which we are now placed, and was attempting to represent that, in adopting the policy of repealing the customs duties, I have been only brought to that conclusion by the mere necessities of the particular situation in which we are placed. I desire upon all occasions to be frank both with my hon'ble colleagues in this Council and with the public of India, and, therefore, I am bound to say that it has been with great satisfaction that I have seized the present opportunity of repealing these customs duties; because I earnestly believe that that repeal will be found beneficial to the general interests of India. My hon'ble friend Maharájá Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore dropped some words about neglect of justice to India in consideration of the interests of Manchester manufacturers. I am quite sure that my hon'ble friend did not mean those remarks to apply to me, and, indeed, if my hon'ble friend has done me the honour of paying any attention to the course which I have pursued during a public life which has extended now over more than thirty years, he will know that, from

the earliest period of that public life, I have been an earnest and consistent advocate of the fiscal principles of the free trade party; and I have been so because I believed that those principles were principles of general application, calculated to confer the largest benefits upon the great mass of the community of any nation to which they might be applied. And, therefore, no man can be surprised that, holding those opinions strongly and firmly, and having advocated them throughout the whole course of my political career, I should be desirous, when a fitting opportunity occurred, of having a hand in conferring upon the people of India the benefit of the application of principles which I believe to be calculated to conduce to their permanent advantage and prosperity. And I can say that, if I did not entertain that opinion,—if I thought that the course which the Government is about to take with respect to these customs duties was a course which would benefit England at the expense of India, I would not have been induced by any consideration to be a party to such a proceeding. I desire, so long as I may hold the position which I have now the honour to fill, to govern India in the interests of India and for the benefit of her people; and I would not consent to be a party to any measures which I did not honestly believe would conduce to that great end.

"The policy of the Government in this respect is a policy which has been pursued, as we all know, at home now for a long series of years, and which can quote in its support the names of the most illustrious financial statesmen of England, from the time of Mr. Huskinson, or the days of Sir Robert Peel, down to the long and eminent financial administration of my right hon'ble friend Mr. Gladstone. That policy has been founded upon a belief—I should rather have said, an absolute conviction—that anything in the nature of protective duties is highly injurious to the country in which they exist, and also upon the belief that small customs duties, which hamper trade and produce very little revenue, are highly mischievous and objectionable; and I am bound to say, especially with respect to the last of these objections—the objection, namely, to small unproductive duties, which interfere greatly with trade and fetter its operation,—that it applies more strongly to India than to other countries; because, I believe, there is scarcely anything of more importance to the future prosperity of this great peninsula than that we should do all in our power to promote and to increase commercial progress and industrial advance, and that everything which tends to check or fetter the commerce or industry of this country has an especially baneful influence upon the general interests of the population.

"It must be borne in mind that this customs revenue, speaking broadly, was not an increasing revenue. It had not those elements of growth which exist in many of the great sources of revenue in England, and from its very nature it was not calculated to possess those growing elements; whereas it may fairly be hoped that, by thus removing the trammels which press upon the springs of trade, we may stimulate enterprise and may derive direct financial benefit from increased railway receipts, which are a growing element—and which, I believe, will prove in the future to be a very growing element—in the revenue of the country. But while I say this, and while I express my strong opinion that the course which the Government is taking now is opportune and calculated to be highly beneficial to the country, I am yet bound to say that I should not have been a party to the repeal of the cotton duties, or to the repeal of the other customs duties, if it had been proposed to repeal them in the face of a deficit, or if it had been necessary, in order to repeal them, to impose other taxation upon the country. I am not at all unaware of the great examples which might be quoted in favour of carrying out an important customs reform under the shelter of the imposition of a direct tax. We have all heard of the famous Budget of Sir Robert Peel, in which he made a large reform of our complicated, antiquated and troublesome English customs system and recouped himself by means of the imposition of an income tax; but I do not think that that would have been a wise course to pursue in India. I am very well aware, as I have just said, of the strong feelings entertained in this country with respect to direct taxation. I am not going to enter now upon that thorny question; but it would have been, in my judgment, highly unwise, for the purpose even of so large a benefit as the

repeal of these customs duties, to have shown that want of consideration for a large and strongly expressed public opinion which would have been involved in such a proposition as one by which fresh taxation would have been imposed upon the people for the purpose of repealing these customs duties. It was on that very account that, in spite of all the anomalies of some portions of our present customs system—in spite of the exceeding absurdity of the results which followed from some of the arrangements made in regard to grey goods by previous alterations, the Government of India abstained from touching this question last year. We were then not completely free from the expenditure and the trammels of the Afghan War, and we determined that no consideration, even of public convenience, should induce us to deal with this question except at a time when we could take it up and could proceed to settle it on a general and permanent footing, and in a condition of the finances which, as has been recognised by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, would justify the large remission of the customs duties proposed this year.

"And now I will pass on to a consideration of the arrangements proposed with respect to the salt tax. I can really add very little to what has fallen from my hon'ble friend Major Baring with respect to that matter. I confess that I am a very strong advocate of this portion of the Budget. I think that the large reduction we propose in the salt tax is very desirable, both upon general ground and upon financial grounds. My hon'ble friend Major Baring has dealt with the financial portion of the question, and I can add nothing to what he has said in that respect; but I desire to express the difficulty which I feel in adopting the view, which has been put forward by some of my hon'ble friends in the course of this discussion, that this tax upon salt, which is a tax upon a necessary of life—which is a tax of many hundred per cent. upon the natural price of the article—which is paid, as I believe I am justified in saying, for or on behalf of every person in this country—of all the many millions gathered under the sceptre of our Queen-Empress, is not a tax which is felt by those who pay it—is not a tax which it is desirable to reduce apart from the financial considerations which lead to its reduction, in order to confer a benefit upon the great mass of the population of this country. My hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Prasád has stated his opinion that this salt duty is felt by the people, that it does press upon them, and that they will obtain considerable relief by the reduction now proposed. I confess that I find it very difficult to suppose that that is not the case, and that a tax of this kind, paid by men whose annual income is as low, or nearly as low, as the figure mentioned by my hon'ble friend Major Baring, does not press heavily upon those who are least able to contribute to the necessities of the Government.

"I know that it has been sometimes argued, in favour of the reduction of this tax, that no man can consume more than a certain amount of salt, and that, therefore, the tax presses most unequally upon the poor as well as the rich. That is an argument which, in India may, I admit, be pressed too far, because, as we all know from the habits and the charity of the people of this country, the wealthier classes have always a very large number of persons depending upon them, and the salt tax they pay is not a tax upon what they consume themselves only, but also upon the salt consumed by the large number of human beings dependent upon them for their existence. Nevertheless, when every allowance is made for that consideration, I am at a loss to understand how it can be argued that this tax is a peculiarly equitable tax; because, however great the number of dependents a rich man may have, it is quite impossible that the amount of salt duty he pays can bear to his revenue anything like the same proportion which the amount of duty paid by one of those poor raiyats, described by my hon'ble friend, bears to his small and miserable income.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis remarked that we should not repeal the salt duty but equalise it. 'Take off,' he said, 'the differential duty in Bengal.' That would have been in many respects a good thing to do, if we had done nothing else. If, however, we had taken off the differential duty on sea-borne salt in Bengal, and left the salt duty as it was in other parts of India, there would have been plenty of people to tell us that we had taken off the duty for the

benefit of the Cheshire manufacturers. That is exactly the style of argument which would have been used, and it would undoubtedly have been true as regards the effect, of the repeal of the duty on sea-borne salt, though not as regards the intention of the Government.

"Then there is another point which presses with me very much in respect to this salt tax, and that is the effect it has on agriculture. We all know that the consumption of salt is very necessary for cattle, and in the papers to which my hon'ble friend Major Baring referred—and very remarkable papers they are—in connection with this subject, namely, the reports from Rájputána with respect to the result of the recent salt arrangements in that part of the world, particular attention is drawn to the fact that, in many cases, while the consumption of salt by the people themselves is not diminished, the amount of salt given to the cattle has diminished greatly. It is, no doubt, contrary to public policy to maintain at a high rate a tax which has a practical tendency to discourage and interfere with the progress and advancement of agriculture. Then, again, it must be borne in mind that, as my hon'ble friend Major Baring said, this tax, when lowered in other parts of India a few years ago, was raised in Bombay and Madras, and the quotation he has made from a very able newspaper on the Bombay side shows that the people of that part of the world have not forgotten that fact, and that they are of opinion that the tax raised against them has pressed upon them heavily, and that they will undoubtedly rejoice in a reduction which will bring down the tax nearly to what it was before it was raised a few years ago.

"Now, it seems to me that, with respect to this salt tax, we are in this position. If the salt tax does not press upon the people—if it is a tax which they do not feel at all and do not object to pay, then it does form, without doubt, the best possible financial resource you can have, and the lower you can bring it down the greater is the security to the people of India against other forms of taxation. If, on the other hand, the salt tax does press upon the poorer classes of the country, then surely it is only right and just that the Government should give those—the poorest classes—a share of the prosperity which the country is enjoying at the present time, even although it may at some future period of financial difficulty and disaster be necessary to re-impose the duty temporarily in order that we may recoup ourselves for the loss which such a condition of affairs would impose upon us. But, then, my hon'ble friend says that all experience shows that this reduction does not reach the people. I can really add nothing to what my hon'ble friend Major Baring said upon that subject. I cannot say what may be the experience of this country. I can only say that the experience of all other countries is precisely the other way, and I am altogether unconvinced that large reductions of taxation will not ultimately reach the consumer, and will not be found here, as everywhere, to benefit the consumer at large. With respect to that, I may say that it is the intention of the Government to use every effort in their power to make known as widely as possible this reduction of the salt duty. We propose to address Local Governments on the subject, with a view to their taking measures to make the reduction everywhere known to the actual masses of the people themselves; and I would also ask the aid of the Vernacular Press in regard to that matter, and beg them to make the reduction as widely known as possible among their readers in every part of the land.

"I pass now from the salt duty to the question of the license tax. My hon'ble friend Major Baring has stated very distinctly and unmistakeably in his Financial Statement the policy of the Government upon that subject, and the position which we take up. He has told to this Council and to the public that we reserve to ourselves entire freedom to deal with the license tax hereafter as we may think right. It is perfectly open to us, as he explained, to repeal it, re-cast it or leave it for a time in its present position, although undoubtedly we acknowledge and admit that in its present form it is open to just and important objections. But, when the choice is put to me as a choice between getting rid of the license tax and of the salt duty, I personally must honestly say that I can have no hesitation as to the choice which I would make. I prefer the salt duty, because, in the first place, as I have said, it presses upon—at all events, it cannot be disputed that it is paid by—all the poorest

people in this country; whereas, as shown in the Budget Statement, the license tax is paid by only between 200,000 and 300,000 persons. Therefore, in respect to numbers, I cannot for a moment doubt that the course the Government is taking in this respect will afford relief from taxation to a far larger number of people in the country than would have resulted from the repeal of the license tax. And it must be recollected that there is in this Council very little representation, if any, of those poorest classes—indeed, no representation at all, except such as may be found in those who take an interest in their situation and are prompted to speak on their behalf. Those classes, as my hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Prasád remarked, are in this country practically dumb; their voices do not go to swell the chorus of public opinion; they are little heard even in the echoes of the Press; and, therefore, it is the bounden duty of the Government to guard their interests and to provide for their benefit. But there is another reason why I prefer on this occasion to deal with the salt duty rather than with the license tax, and that is because I certainly hope and believe that it will be found that, when this salt duty is reduced as largely as we propose to reduce it, the loss of revenue will be in the course of time recouped, and that that recoupment will enable us hereafter to proceed to further reductions of taxation; whereas, if we had dealt with the license tax and simply abolished it, there would have been no opening for recoupment—no prospect of a revenue growing up again from that source.

"Then it may be said—'You are going to take off something like £1,400,000 of salt duty. Why do not you take off a less amount of salt duty and repeal the license tax—or' (as my hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis suggested) 'take off the export duty on rice?' I will tell you why. Because we are convinced that, with respect to this question of the salt duty, a bold policy is the only sound policy for the Government to adopt. If you make a small reduction of the salt duty, it is very possible it will not reach the people. It is extremely possible that they will derive little or no benefit from it, and then the revenue will not be recouped. You can only hope to obtain all the benefits we desire from this reduction of the salt duty by making a large and bold reduction in it, which will afford a fair prospect—and, I venture to hope, a great deal more than a fair prospect—that the great mass of the people will benefit by it; that, benefiting by it, they will increase their consumption of salt, and that, from that increased consumption, our revenue will gradually recover from the loss first accruing to it from the partial remission of this duty. That would not have been the case if we had made a small reduction. We should never have obtained the object we had in view, and it would have practically resulted in a dead loss of revenue without the advantages which, under present circumstances, we may hope to obtain from it.

"Then, again, with respect to the license tax, my hon'ble friend Major Baring, in his Budget Statement, has set out a variety of considerations which introduce elements of uncertainty into our financial position in regard to the future. I hope and believe that they are all those elements of uncertainty which will turn out for our benefit, and which will be ultimately solved in a manner calculated to confer financial advantages upon the country. But it is very necessary that, under such circumstances, we should proceed cautiously, and that we should wait, while those grounds for uncertainty exist, until we can see our way more clearly in regard to them, before making any larger remissions of taxation than those very considerable ones which this Budget proposes. I think nothing could be more unwise than that we should propose to repeal a tax which is undoubtedly, and I may at once admit it, an unpopular tax, unless we had been perfectly certain we should not be obliged to have recourse to it again within the space of a few years. The history of direct taxation in this country, as explained by my hon'ble friend Major Baring, gives most striking proofs, as it seems to me, of the unwisdom of dealing rashly with this question—of making constant changes and proceeding without those elements of certainty which, as I say, are at the present moment in some respects wanting to us.

"With respect to opium, I have really nothing to add to the very able statement made upon that subject in the Budget speech of my hon'ble friend Major Baring. That statement has, I think I may say, been received with general sa-

tisfaction by all who have heard it. My view on the subject of opium is a very simple one. I do not deny that there are objections of various kinds to the opium revenue. I do not deny that it is not a satisfactory branch of our revenue in many ways; but I say distinctly that I will be no party to abandoning that revenue unless I can clearly see my way to replace it by some other form of taxation which would be neither oppressive to the people nor strongly repugnant to public opinion. Well, I can see nothing of the kind. I have considered the question very carefully. I have considered it with the utmost respect for the opinion of those excellent men who take a different view of this subject from that which I take, and who are moving at home in the matter; and I have been totally unable to discover the taxation by which our opium revenue could be replaced, and by which, without oppression, without incurring a great, and, I may say, a just, unpopularity, we should have the slightest chance of recouping ourselves if we were to abandon that revenue in whole or in part. As I said before, it is, in my judgment, the first duty of the Government of India to consider the interests of the people of India; and it is from that point of view that I look at this question; and, looking at it from that point of view, I can have no doubt that the course which the Government of India have determined to take, namely, that of maintaining our position with respect to the opium revenue, is a just and right one.

"But, then, I have heard it said, 'If you cannot make up for the loss of this revenue by fresh taxes, you can make up for it by reduction of expenditure.' Well, there is no one more anxious for reduction of unnecessary expenditure than I am. There is no person who desires to see every item of expenditure which is not needed in the interests of the country got rid of than I am. That is the view of the Government, and we are most anxious to reduce expenditure wherever it is possible. Some reductions of military expenditure we have already made, as has been explained to you, and we hope that yet further steps in that direction may hereafter be taken. As you know, the whole of this subject was very carefully considered a year or two ago by an Army Commission, composed of very able men, who examined this question with the greatest care and made an admirable report. That Commission was presided over by my hon'ble friend Sir Ashley Eden; and, as I have mentioned his name, I cannot help availing myself of this occasion to say how strongly I recognise that, by his services on that Commission, he has added to the many great claims he has established by his long and distinguished career in India to the gratitude alike of the Government and of the people of the country; and I cannot but express the regret which I feel, and which I know will be heartily shared by all here, that it will not now be many months before we shall lose him from amongst us. But this I have to say in respect to this matter of expenditure, that it seems to me that every rupee of that expenditure which may be saved from unnecessary or unproductive objects is urgently needed for purposes of the highest importance to the people,—public works, education, sanitary questions,—questions that I can scarcely number, but all of which make most urgent demands upon the Government for money, and I can hold out no hope that, by any reduction of aggregate expenditure, we can save, not seven or eight millions, but one or two millions, out of the necessary expenditure of this country for great objects of public importance.

"The opium estimate for the coming year has been framed, as you are aware, upon a somewhat different principle from that upon which the estimate of last year was framed, and I am bound to say that, for myself, I prefer the course taken upon this occasion. I believe that estimate to be a very cautious one. It would be extremely unwise, I entirely admit, that our opium estimate should be anything but very cautious. All estimates of revenue should be low; all estimates of expenditure should be high; and I go further in regard to opium, and say that our estimate of the opium revenue should always be, on account of the peculiar circumstances connected with that branch of the revenue, a specially cautious and low one; but I believe that we have fulfilled that condition in the present year, and, as far as I myself can judge, I am of opinion that the amount placed by my hon'ble friend in the Budget is one which, saving unforeseen accidents of the season or circumstances of trade, is likely to be realised.

"I do not know that there are any other points connected with this Budget upon which I need express my opinion now. I have touched upon the principal matters with which it deals, and I have laid before my hon'ble colleagues in this Council some, at least, of the reasons which induce me heartily to concur in the proposals of my hon'ble friend. But I cannot conclude the remarks I have made on this occasion without tendering my warm thanks to Major Baring for the great care and labour which he has bestowed upon this Budget. No one who has not had the advantage I have had of watching him at work upon this subject for the last twelve months can know how hard he has worked; what wide and varied consideration of the whole field of past and present taxation—what close and careful examination of our whole fiscal system and of the resources of the country—he has gone through in order to produce in this final form the proposals now before us. Whatever any man may think of those proposals, they are, I venture to say, so far as my hon'ble friend is concerned, the outcome of deep thought, of minute care and of honest conviction; and I must say that to me they seem well worthy of the high reputation as a financier which he had already procured for himself before he came to India.

"I must also express my best thanks to Mr. Hope. It is needless for me to speak of his ability, or of his really wonderful industry. They are known to all, but they have, I venture to say, never been more conspicuously displayed than in connection with the preparation of the present Budget.

"Allusion has been made once or twice in the course of this discussion to certain inquiries made last year by Mr. Barbour, and I should be very ungrateful if I failed to notice the great assistance the Government has received from him; the manner in which he has conducted those inquiries has been marked by much ability and skill.

"It only remains now for me, in conclusion, to say that it is my earnest hope that this present Budget, while it will unfetter trade and lighten the burden of taxation that presses upon the poorest in the land, will be found, when it has passed through the test of experience, to have dealt with our financial arrangements in a manner consistent alike with sound economical principles and calculated to confer large and increasing benefits upon all classes of the people."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill for regulating the duty on Salt and for other purposes be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KÁNÚNGOS AND PATWÁRÍS (N.-W. P. AND OUDH) BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Kánúngos and Patwáris in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that, in section eleven, line one, for the words "section one" the words "sections one, ten" be substituted; and that, in the same section, line eight, for the word "nine" the word "ten" be substituted; and, in doing so, he asked leave to say a few words on the principle of the Bill. The object of the amendment was to secure that the intention of the Government in relieving cultivators of the soil as well as owners should be carried out as far as possible. He believed that no measure in this Budget would be productive of greater good than the measure to which this Bill referred, and, therefore, the remarks he was about to make would be directed merely to the form in which it was proposed to afford this relief. The relief was put in a form which would, perhaps, be considered to embrace other Provinces as well. The payment which the zamíndárs in the North-Western Provinces made on account of patwáris was not in the nature of a tax, but for services done to them by the village-accountant, who kept the accounts of the agricultural classes. It had always been the fundamental principle of the revenue-administration that the owners of land should render true and accurate accounts of their dealings with the agricultural classes, and that they should pay for the services of the village-accountant. He only wished to secure an expression of opinion from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, that, in putting the relief to be given to the zamíndárs in the present form, it was not the intention of the Government to abandon the principle to which he had referred, or to undertake to bear for the future the cost of providing the services of patwáris in all the Provinces. It might not embarrass the Government of the North-Western Provinces to take upon itself this burden; but, speaking for the Central Provinces, he believed the Administration had been looking forward to putting into force the measure passed into law last year, which gave the Local Government power to raise the sum now paid by zamíndárs in some districts of those Provinces for their patwáris, and to levy a cess in those districts in which it did not at present exist. He was afraid that the present Bill, if allowed to pass without an expression of opinion that it was merely a measure of relief to the zamíndárs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the ground that their taxation was heavier than it ought to be, might be taken to be an expression of the intention of Government to bear everywhere the cost of patwáris, and might tend to embarrass the Governments of other Provinces. That was the only ground on account of which he took objection to the present Bill. He gathered that the reason why relief had been given in this way, rather than by reducing the amount of the other rates paid by the zamíndárs, was the expectation that it would reach the cultivators and the actual occupiers of the soil more in this form than in any other way. That was an expectation which might be partially true, but he was afraid that over a very great part of the North-Western Provinces the hope was futile. These rates had been for a long time amalgamated with the rent, and the rent was now collected by the zamíndárs from their tenants in a way which made it impossible to separate the amount of cess payable by tenants on account of patwáris from the proper rent. In Oudh and the permanently-settled parts of the North-Western Provinces that was not the case. But it was so over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces; and, therefore, he was afraid that the expectation that the relief would reach the cultivators and actual occupants of the soil was not founded on fact. At the same time, in order to secure, as far as possible, that the intentions of the Government might be put into effect, he moved the amendment which he had just read.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said that, as regarded his hon'ble friend's objections to the principle of the Bill, he could answer him in a very few words. This proposal originated, not in a special desire to relieve the zamíndárs who paid the patwáris, but merely because the Government of India thought the North-Western Provinces should have some remission of taxation, and it was a question for the Local Government to decide what form that remission should take. That was clearly a point as to which the Government of India must be led by the opinion of the local authorities. He must confess that his own first impression was that the best thing to do was to take off what was generally known as the famine-cess; but Sir George Couper, who was intimately acquaint-

ed with the circumstances of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, thought that the best form of relief would be to take off the patwári-cess; and, as regarded the amount of relief, it was certainly much larger than the amount levied under the famine-cess. He had not the figures before him, but he thought he was correct when he said that the famine-cess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh yielded £170,000, and the relief now proposed to be given in one form or another amounted to £316,000. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that, because the patwári-cess would not hereafter be levied in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that was no reason why it should not be levied in some form or other in other Provinces. He quite agreed with his hon'ble friend that it would be very difficult, by any measure of relief, to reach tenants, especially tenants-at-will, but Sir George Couper thought this was the best form the relief should take.

As regarded the amendment itself, it quite agreed with the scope of the intention and object of the original measure, and the Government would therefore accept it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 16th March, 1882.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th March, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 16th March, 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, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., 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.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.
The Hon'ble Rājā Siva Prasād, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgā Charan Lāhā.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency, Act, 1871, as amended, be passed. He said that he made this Motion as a mere matter of form, not with the expectation of the Bill being passed, but in order to give his hon'ble friend Major Baring an opportunity of making a statement with regard to the conversion of bullion into rupees.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said that on the last occasion when this Bill was under the consideration of the Council, his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis raised certain objections to the measure, and the result of the objections was that the further consideration of the Bill was postponed for a fortnight. In the interval which had elapsed since the Bill came under consideration, he had been in communication with his hon'ble friend, and his friend, on his part, had been in communication with the Banks and importers of bullion, who were mainly interested in the proposed change of the law. He was now, therefore, in a position to state the course which the Government proposed to adopt on the subject,—a course which the Government could readily accept, and which, he hoped, would be acceptable to his hon'ble friend and those whom he represented. The special objection which was raised by his hon'ble friend was this, that, whereas under the existing practice importers of bullion were able to obtain coined rupees for their specie immediately after delivery of the Assay Master's certificate, under the Bill, if it was passed into law, they would have to wait for their rupees until such time as their bullion had been converted into rupees at the Mint. He would not on the present occasion enter into all the arguments for or against this amendment of the law, because he was about to propose that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed. He might, however, say that some of the arguments which he had heard raised against the amendment of the law were of a nature which he did not think it would be possible to uphold. On the other hand, he admitted that the matter required further consideration. The Government would always hesitate very much to ask the Council to pass any measure into law unless those who were interested

in the change which it was proposed to make had had a very full opportunity to express their views, and thus of having them fully considered by the Executive Government. And this observation held specially good in respect to currency matters, for currency questions were very difficult and very complicated, and it might be possible that many members of this Council had not had their attention specially directed to them. He should, therefore, hesitate very much to ask the Council to pass any amendment which affected the currency law, until those who were mainly interested in the change had had every opportunity of stating their views on the subject. He might mention that his hon'ble friend Mr Inglis had himself stated that he had not given any special attention to the subject, but he thought that the ability with which his hon'ble friend represented the views of the mercantile community clearly showed that their case did not lose anything by being placed in his hands. He was, therefore, on behalf of the Government, quite prepared to postpone the further consideration of the measure for the present. His hon'ble friend had given him to understand that the Banks and importers of bullion, who were mainly interested in the question, would like to have time to consult their friends in England. That, MAJOR BAKING thought, was a reasonable request, and he was prepared, on behalf of the Government, to say that they would not consider the question executively until the 15th of June, by which time he hoped they would have the advantage of having placed before them the views of those whom his hon'ble friend represented. By that date the Government hoped to reconsider the matter, and possibly some communication with the Secretary of State might be necessary; for, as he had explained before, the amendment of the law was introduced at the instance of the late Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook. In agreeing, however, to a postponement of the measure, he wished to make two qualifications. It had to be borne in mind that the original scope of the measure first introduced was merely to provide for a circle of issue in British Burma. In respect to that portion of the Bill, no objection whatever had been raised, and there were also one or two very minor amendments in the currency law to which no objections had been taken. There would be no practical objection to postponing the measure so far as the establishment of a circle of issue in Burma was concerned, because the Bank of England had not yet furnished the notes for Burma, and, even if the Bill were passed into law to-day, the Government would not be able to constitute a circle of issue at Rangoon for some months to come. He thought that the interests of the mercantile community of Burma would be met if they had these notes by the cold season. Although it would be objectionable to pass the Bill as it stood with the proposal to which his hon'ble friend objected at Simla, and although he was prepared, on behalf of the Government, to say that that would not be done, and that the passing of the Bill would be postponed till the Council re-united in Calcutta, he did not think there would be any objection, if necessity should arise, to passing at Simla the Bill without the provision relating to the conversion of bullion into currency; that was to say, the clauses relating to the establishment of a circle of issue in Burma and the other minor amendments to which he had alluded. He would be glad if his hon'ble friend would take the opportunity of stating his opinion upon this branch of the subject in the course of the discussion. There was one other qualification which he had to make in agreeing to a postponement, and in regard to which he would make a few observations. Under the existing Act of 1871, the Government had the power, by a notification in the Gazette, to interpose a period of time between the delivery of the Assay Master's certificate and the handing over of coined rupees to the person who held that certificate. That provision of the law had never yet been acted upon, because no occasion had hitherto arisen which necessitated its being put into practice, and he had no reason for supposing that any such occasion would arise in the course of the year. At the same time, he wished to say that, in agreeing to the postponement of the Bill, it must be clearly understood that, should occasion arise, and should it be found that the currency reserve consisted, to an undesirable extent, of bullion and to a less extent than was quite safe of coined rupees, then the Government would not hesitate to act on the power, which at present existed, and interpose a period of time between the delivery of the certificate and the handing over of coined rupees for imported bullion.

With these observations he proposed that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said that, on the part of the Banks and other importers of bullion, he had to thank the Government for consenting to postpone the consideration, until the Council next met in Calcutta, of that portion of the Indian Paper Currency Act which proposed to effect a change in the issue of Mint certificates. This would give the parties affected by the change ample time to present their views, and he trusted they would be able to adduce good reasons why it should not be made. There could be no possible objection to passing the other portions of the Bill at Simla if it was found to be necessary to deal, during the summer, with the question of extending the paper-currency to Burma and those other minor points to which no one objected.

Since this subject was last before the Council, he had ascertained somewhat more fully the views of the importers of bullion, and they were anxious it should be known that they had no wish to base their objections to the Government proposal on merely selfish grounds. If it could be fairly said that, by the present method, they gained at the public expense, they would have nothing to urge against the change. They urged, however, that in ordinary times it could make no difference to the Currency Department whether an importer of bullion who had obtained a Mint certificate was paid the value of that certificate immediately, or after a longer or shorter interval. The Currency Department derived no interest from the supplies of notes and coin lying idle in their hands. These were so much dead-stock, as it were; and, if importers of bullion could be accommodated by receiving its value from the Currency Department before it was coined, without any loss to the public revenues, it could not be said that any special favour was being shown them. In times of pressure, when the supplies of coin at the disposal of the Currency Department did not permit of this accommodation being given, importers of bullion could not object to Government making use of the power they now had, under section 14 of the present Act, to name an interval sufficient to admit of their bullion being coined, after which their Mint certificates would be cashed.

Another point was this, that in India importers of bullion paid a Mint charge of Rs. 2-15 per cent. for conversion of their bullion into coin. In England, no such charge was made. Any one who tendered £10,000 or upwards in gold bullion to the Mint, might have it converted into coin absolutely free of expense. MR. INGLIS was not able to say how the cost of the English Mint was met, but he believed it was from profits derived from the coinage of the silver and copper currency. At all events, the fact, he believed, was not disputed that, while here the charge for coinage paid by importers of bullion was relied upon to pay for the cost of keeping up the Mints, in England the Mint was kept up virtually at the public cost. This was a strong reason why no additional charge should in this country be thrown upon importers of bullion.

This led him to make just one other remark. Was it desirable on the part of Government to do anything which would have the effect of discouraging imports of bullion? The issue of deferred Mint certificates as the rule, and not the exception, would undoubtedly have this effect. It would probably, in the first instance, raise the price of the Secretary of State's bills relatively to silver; but, as in the long run the price of Council bills was determined by the price of silver, anything that would tend to depress that price would re-act on Council bills.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then asked leave to withdraw the Motion.

Leave was granted.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee approved of all the amendments which the Bill, as introduced, proposed to effect, and had made some ten further amendments, which he would shortly describe to the Council.

First, they had, at the suggestion of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, amended sections 80 and 81 of the Code so as to provide for annexing, as

well as endorsing, returns of service. Such returns were, in the North-Western Provinces and, possibly, elsewhere, prepared on printed forms and annexed to the original summons, and by this expedient much clerical labour was saved, as it was only necessary to fill up the blanks left in the forms.

Secondly, at the suggestion of the same High Court, and also of the Bombay Government, they had added to section 95 of the Code a proviso enabling the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to remit postage and registering fees chargeable under the Code, or to prescribe a scale of court-fees to be levied in lieu thereof.

In section 266, clause (g), they had, at the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, expressly exempted from attachment gratuities to pensioners of Government, and they had altered clause (h) of the same section so as to exempt the salary of a public officer or railway-servant when it did not exceed Rs. 20. Whatever sums over Rs. 20 might become liable to attachment of half, at least Rs. 10 would thus be left in the hands of such officers and servants. Two at least of the Local Governments were in favour of this change.

In section 289, they had made a small verbal amendment, so as to make it clear that the copy of the proclamation of an execution-sale should not be fixed up in the court-house until after the proclamation had been made where the property to be sold was attached. Mr. Justice Prinsep had represented that this change was needed to prevent the practice of first fixing up the copy in the court-house, the consequence of which was, as the date of sale depended on the date of so fixing up the copy, that full time was not given to persons living near to the property to be sold.

To section 337 they had added some words to show how, in the case of a surety, the security furnished under that section might be realised.

In the chapter on insolvency, they had made two slight amendments: in section 347 they had, at the suggestion of the Local Government and High Court of the North-Western Provinces, enabled the Court, where the applicant was a pauper judgment-debtor, to exempt him from any payments under that section; and to section 351 they had added a clause requiring the Court, if not satisfied as to the propriety of the judgment-debtor's conduct, to make an order rejecting his application: the effect of this would be to render such orders appealable—a matter as to which there had been contradictory decisions (Indian Law Reports, 5 Calc. 719; 6 Calc. 168).

Section 368 empowered the plaintiff, in certain cases where the defendant, or one of several defendants, died, to apply to the Court and get the representative of the deceased made defendant in his stead, and declared that "when the plaintiff fails to make such application within the period prescribed therefor, the suit shall abate." This had been found to cause hardship, and the Committee had therefore added the words "unless he satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period."

Doubts having been raised by the learned Advocate General of Bengal and the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes as to the precise position of a Commissioner under section 899, the Committee had declared that, for the purposes of that section, he should be deemed to be a Civil Court.

At the suggestion of Mr. Sayyad Mahmud, they had modified section 582 so as to render Chapter XXI completely applicable to proceedings arising out of the death, marriage or insolvency of parties to an appeal. This would preclude a doubt which had recently arisen in the High Court at Fort William, as to whether, when an appellant died, and his representative failed to apply to be substituted, and the appeal abated, the Court could award costs to the respondent as against the appellant's representatives.

In section 642, they had made a verbal change to show that judicial officers, &c., were, under the circumstances there mentioned, exempt from arrest under process issued by Revenue Courts, and they had modified section 651 so as to provide, in accordance with a decision of Mr. Justice Straight, for resisting apprehension under the warrants of such Courts.

They had also made some slight amendments in a few of the forms contained in schedule IV.

As the Code had already been amended, they thought that the convenience of the Courts, the Bar and the public required that Act X of 1877 and its

amending Act (XII of 1879) should be repealed and re-enacted with the amendments made by the Bill and those described in their report. The present order and numbering of sections and chapters would be preserved, so that no one, except perhaps the proprietors of unsold editions of the Code, would complain of the proposed re-enactment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS moved that, in section thirteen, for paragraph one of the same Bill, the following be substituted, namely:—

"No Court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue

has been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title, in a Court of jurisdiction competent to try such subsequent suit or the suit in which such issue has been subsequently raised, and

has been heard and finally decided by such Court."

He said that he had to move an amendment in section 13. This section was generally known under the name of the *res judicata* section. The necessity for the amendment which he proposed arose in this way. The broad principle of *res judicata*, he believed, no one disputed; it was a most useful and necessary principle and rested upon abundant foundation. It rested upon the broad principle that, when a man had once obtained the decision of the tribunal to which the State had committed the adjudication of such questions, the other party to the suit should have no power to harass him further by a fresh suit upon the same subject-matter. It also rested upon another broad principle, that it was desirable to have finality in litigation. Otherwise there would be perpetual uncertainty of title and uncertainty of property. The want of such finality would depreciate the value of property. There was therefore no desire on MR. EVANS' part, or on the part of anybody, to diminish in any way the operation of this just principle. This principle was one of substantive law and of universal application, and did not derive its force from any Procedure Code. But it had always been thought desirable that the Procedure Code should contain a section positively barring the institution of a second suit on the same subject-matter. It had also been thought wise to have a further provision to the effect that, if in any suit any issue or point be properly raised, it should not be raised again in any other suit between the same parties, although such suit might be in regard to a different subject-matter. This broad principle was subject to the limitation that the decision sought to be used in bar of a subsequent suit or trial should be that of a competent Court. But the question was, what was the meaning in section 13 of the term "competent Court?" Did it mean a Court of jurisdiction competent to try the subsequent suit or of jurisdiction competent to try the former suit? That was to say, must the Court whose decision was used in bar be of concurrent jurisdiction with the Court which was to be barred by the decision, or might it be an inferior Court?

The case of Courts of exclusive jurisdiction was sufficiently provided for by the substantive law and the Evidence Act, and need not be mentioned in the Procedure Code.

This question had assumed a very great practical importance on this account. Rent-suits in Bengal had been transferred from the Revenue Courts, which had no power to determine questions of title, to the Munsifs' Courts,—Courts which were Courts of general jurisdiction, but limited in extent. What happened frequently in a rent-suit was this: Every zamindar was obliged to give general authority to his local agents to bring suits for rent without special reference to him, and these men had to exercise their own discretion in the institution and conduct of such suits. There was, however, a provision of the rent law under which a claimant might dispute the right of the plaintiff to demand rent from the tenant, on the ground that he, the claimant, was the proprietor of the land and not the plaintiff. Then the Munsif had to decide, for the purposes of that suit, which might be a suit for Rs. 5 on account of rent, who was the party who was entitled to get that rent; and, on the scanty materials be-

fore him in the petty case, this badly-paid, and possibly unlearned, Munsif, with the aid of such argument as might be addressed to him by the class of vakils practising in such Courts, gave the best decision he could.

But the question on which the right to that paltry sum depended might involve the title to vast zamindaris with thousands of tenants.

If on a subsequent occasion the claimant, who had been successful in the Rs. 5 case, instituted a suit to eject the zamindar from the possession of these vast zamindaris—a suit possibly valued at 20 lakhs of rupees—was the existence of the Munsif's decree in the rent-suit to be a bar to the trial of the important question of title by the superior Courts?

Was the superior Court to refuse to hear the zamindar and to eject him on production of the Munsif's decision, although that decision might be clearly wrong?

Was the zamindar to lose his zamindari without power to bring his case before the High Court and the Privy Council? This grave question depended on the meaning of the words "competent Court" in the Act. It had been decided that the true construction of these words was one which made the Munsif's decision conclusive. This was not a satisfactory state of things.

How was a man to advance money upon the security of land under such a state of things?

How were counsel to advise on the soundness of a title when all the care might be defeated by the production of a rent-decree for Rs. 5 from some obscure local Court of the lowest grade?

This evil was felt in 1879; the question was then agitated; it was agreed by the Select Committee on Act XII of 1879, of which MR. EVANS and his learned friend the Advocate-General were members, that some amendment of this sort was necessary. The amending Bill was, however, passed at Simla, and for some reason the amendment was not introduced into the Act. His learned friend the Law Member could perhaps explain how it had happened. This was an amendment which was called for, it being necessary to define what was a Court of competent jurisdiction.

On the question of the necessity of defining the terms "competent Court," MR. EVANS referred to a case in which Mr. Justice White said that he would have interpreted the words in the sense given to them by the amendment if he had not been obliged to follow decided cases, in which the other interpretation had been given to the words.

That was followed by a more recent decision in a case involving over a lakh of rupees, which confirmed the interpretation already put by the Courts, and in which the Judges held themselves bound by a Munsif's decision in a rent-suit, though they were of opinion it was a wrong decision.

He had said enough to show the necessity for the amendment, and he believed it to be an amendment which would be approved of alike by the Bench, the Bar and the suitors. But it had been suggested to him that the section, as amended, did not cover the whole ground covered by the principle of *res judicata*. It had been pointed out that the section, as amended, did not compel a Court, which had no jurisdiction finally to decide certain questions, to follow the decision of Courts which had exclusive jurisdiction to decide such matters. But he thought it did not require any section in a Procedure Code to secure the result. The rules laid down in *Duchess of Kingston's case*, and declared by the Privy Council to be applicable to India, covered the whole ground.

The section, as amended, would be useful and salutary, if not exhaustive. He thought it better to have an useful section which was not exhaustive, than to work inconvenience and practical evil in straining to include every thing.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he cordially supported the amendment of his hon'ble and learned friend, one of the few members of their profession who had aided him in the arduous task of codification. It would render the intention of the Legislature clearer as to the issues meant in section 13 of the Code, though he was not so sanguine as to believe that it would render it impossible for the Courts in future to misconstrue the clause in question. In England, the rule was that absurdity and inconvenience were to be avoided when the language of a Statute admitted of another meaning, and in India this rule

had been followed by Mr. Justice White in construing section 13, although that learned Judge had been compelled to submit to former decisions. Here, however, it was hardly too much to say that some Judges (he was happy to say, they were but few) were inclined to decide as if the rule was exactly the reverse—as if, in other words, the presumption was that the Legislature intended an absurd and mischievous, rather than a reasonable and wholesome, enactment. This unfortunate tendency was, probably, like most other juristic phenomena, capable of an historical explanation; but however that might be, it rendered the task of the draftsman of Indian Acts so difficult as to be almost impracticable, and it furnished a complete justification for the code of rules of construction which the late Indian Law Commission had recommended, and which it was to be hoped that MR. STOKES' able and accomplished successor would frame and pass during his term of office.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns be taken into consideration. He said that the Select Committee had amended section 23 (extending portions of the Code of Civil Procedure) of the Bill as referred back to them, and thus made the same procedure applicable to all cases before the Small Cause Courts.

In section 31 of the Bill (prescribing the cases in which the Court might suspend execution of decree), the Committee had by a slight alteration made it clear that the Small Cause Court had power to discharge from imprisonment a judgment-debtor who was unable from poverty to pay the amount of the decree against him.

In deference to the opinion of the mercantile community and what MR. STOKES for one considered the just claims of the pleaders, the Committee had omitted section 90, which declared what persons were entitled to appear, plead or act in a suit or proceeding in the Small Cause Court, and had thus left that matter to be provided for by rules to be made under section six of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

They had postponed the commencement of the Bill to the 1st of July next, and, so as to give full time for settling the new rules of procedure, they had made some minor amendments in the Bill, most of which had been suggested by Mr. MacEwen, one of the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, to whom he (MR. STOKES) desired to express his obligations. They recommended that the Bill be passed as now amended.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that section twenty-four of the same Bill be omitted and the section-numbers and cross-references in the Bill be altered accordingly. The section in effect provided that certain decisions of the Small Cause Court should not operate as *res judicata* in the High Court. The Council having adopted the amendment of section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, brought forward by his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, section 24 of the Bill became unnecessary.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said that he desired to allude for a moment to one section of this Bill. The pleaders of the Small Cause Court believed that section 90 of the Bill, as it was originally printed, would interfere with their practice and damage their professional prospects. He wished to acknowledge the ready courtesy with which his hon'ble friend the Law Member received the representations which he made on their behalf. The clause objected to had been removed by the Select Committee on its further consideration of the Bill; and he had much pleasure in voting for the Bill as it now stood.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said that he wished to express his acknowledgments to the Select Committee for the improvements they had effected in the Bill since it was last before the Council. He was glad Government had conceded the points asked for in the memorial from merchants and others. As regarded the point raised by Mr. Evans in the Select Committee's report, he desired to express his agreement with Mr. Evans' view that it would be decidedly preferable to give defendants a carefully guarded power to apply for a transfer of their cases before trial to the High Court, rather than allow them to apply for a rehearing by the High Court after trial in the Small Cause Court. The provisions as to rehearing, embodied in sections 39 to 41 of the Bill, took away the character of finality, so much prized, which at present attached to all Small Cause Court decisions. This was, MR. INGLIS thought, very unfortunate, and he doubted very much if they would work well in practice. At the request of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, he consulted the Committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association regarding these sections, and was sorry to find that the two bodies differed regarding them. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce were of opinion that they should be omitted from the Bill. The Trades Association, on the other hand, were in favour of retaining them. In these circumstances, as the hon'ble the Law Member had decided to retain the sections in the Bill, he was not prepared to move their omission, as he would have done had the parties chiefly concerned been unanimous. His own opinion was they were a mistake, and that they would, by and by, have to be repealed.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said he wished to explain shortly why it was that his dissent appeared in the report of the Select Committee as regarded the rehearing sections. The question arose in this way. When it was proposed that the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts should be extended to Rs. 2,000, it was ascertained that the public, whose voice was the only voice of importance in a measure of this kind, desired to have a short, cheap and speedy means of recovering trade and mercantile debts up to Rs. 2,000; and it was agreed, after enquiry, that this might be granted. But the question arose whether, as regards suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, there should not be some safeguard, some means by which questions of complexity and difficulty, which very often arose in cases of that amount, and which could not be very satisfactorily decided in the Small Cause Courts, should in some way be brought before the High Court for determination. There were cases in which the full machinery of the High Court, for forcing one party to discover to the other what documents he had relating to the case by allowing an inspection of books, &c., was of great advantage. This was a power which the Small Cause Courts did not possess. Two courses were proposed. One was what MR. EVANS had proposed, and what he had persistently advocated. It was allowed by section 22 that the plaintiff might elect the Court in which he wished to proceed, and might sue his defendant either in the Small Cause Court or in the High Court as he pleased, subject to this condition, that, if he brought his suit in the High Court, and if he succeeded in his suit, he should lose his costs, unless a Judge of the High Court certified that the case was a fit case to be tried in the High Court.

From this it appeared that the Act itself recognized the fact that there were some classes of cases which were fit to be brought in the High Court, and that meant that the procedure of the Small Cause Court was unfit for the adjudication of such cases. In such cases the plaintiff, notwithstanding that he sued in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court, would get his costs. It appeared to MR. EVANS that the complement to that section was to enact a somewhat similar provision with regard to defendants. As, however, a defendant, when sued for money, was generally anxious to obtain as much delay as he possibly could, MR. EVANS proposed to tie him down more strictly, and to enact that a defendant should be at liberty to make an application to have the case transferred from the Small Cause Court to the High Court, upon a full affidavit of the facts and particulars of his defence, which would enable the High Court to judge whether it was a fit case for removal. The other party would have the opportunity of putting in a counter-affidavit, and of being

heard in opposition; and, if the Judge to whom the application was made thought that it was a fit case, he should have the power of directing the transfer of the case from the Small Cause Court to the High Court. Further, such transfer being ordered, the Judge would be empowered to impose such terms on the defendant, as regarded the deposit of security and the like, as he thought fit. Provisions of a somewhat similar kind would be found in the distress-sections of this Act. That, MR. EVANS thought, would be sufficient to bring before the High Court all cases of real complexity, leaving the same finality to attach to the decisions of the Small Cause Court, in suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, as at present existed in the case of suits under Rs. 1,000.

The other course was one which was to be found in sections 39—41, and it was a procedure of a singular character. As the law at present stood, it was possible to get the Judge of the Small Cause Court to refer a point of law to the High Court. That was a simple thing. Then, where there had been a mis-trial, or the decision was unsatisfactory to either party, there was a provision enabling either party to apply for an order for the rehearing of the case by the Small Cause Court. On such application, the Judge who originally tried the case sat with another Judge to decide whether or not there had been a miscarriage of justice; and the necessity for the presence of the Judge who tried the case arose from the fact that the evidence of witnesses was not reduced to writing in the Small Cause Courts. It was, therefore, essential that the Judge who heard the case should be sitting there, in order to correct any mistaken view of the evidence which the pleaders, through their zeal for their clients, might seek to impress upon the Court. Each pleader would most naturally think that the evidence of his witnesses ought to be believed, and he tried to impress upon the Court the nature of that evidence. But, if the Judge before whom the case was first heard was present on the application for a re-trial, he would be in a position to correct the pleaders as to the facts which were really established in evidence. The new remedy was that an application might be made *ex parte* before a Judge of the High Court, by a party who was perfectly ignorant, and the Judge of facts of which the High Court Judge was perfectly ignorant, and the Judge would have nothing before him but the *ex parte* statements of the applicant; and, with the exception of allowing a margin for the overstatement of evidence, which every prudent Judge would probably do, the Judge would have no possible means of saying whether the facts stated in the affidavits were correct or not. If, on hearing these affidavits, the High Court was of opinion that there had been a miscarriage of justice, or that for any other reason it was a case fit to be re-heard, then the case would be brought before the High Court, and then tried afresh.

MR. EVANS held the same views on this subject as had been expressed by his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis; and those views were shared by the Judges of the Small Cause Court and, he believed, by the Local Government.

But the rehearing clauses of the Bill had been drawn by his learned friend Mr. Pitt-Kennedy, and approved of by the Select Committee and the Executive Government. Under these circumstances, MR. EVANS had asked his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis to consult his friends amongst the mercantile and trading communities, in order to ascertain their wishes in the matter, and he found that the members of those communities were split up into two sections. The Chamber of Commerce agreed with the view held by MR. EVANS, but the members of the Trades Association preferred the sections which had been introduced into the Bill.

Having regard to the present stage of the proceedings, if any motion which MR. EVANS brought forward was successful, it would, he found, have the effect of stopping the immediate passing of the Bill, and he was not disposed to take any course which might have that effect; because he understood that the members of the mercantile and trading communities considered it very desirable that the Bill should be passed without further delay. Bearing also in mind that, if experience showed that these sections in the Bill worked badly, the Act could easily be amended by their omission, or the substitution of such provisions as he had suggested, he thought it would not be his duty at this late stage of the proceedings to move any amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he agreed in much that had been said by his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans with regard to the provisions as to rehearing in the High Court. Those provisions were no children of his. They were framed by his learned friend Mr. Pitt-Kennedy, on the model of certain rules enacted by the 14 & 15 Vic., c. 57, for the Irish Civil Bill Courts, and they were intended to provide, in cases of suits for more than Rs. 1,000, where there had been a failure of justice, a substitute for an appeal, without entailing the necessity of any elaborate record of evidence being kept by the Court below. They had received the approval of the Advocate General of Bengal, who was, in 1881, a member of the Select Committee. Still there was no doubt that they did away, in an important class of cases, with the finality which should characterise the decisions of a Small Cause Court, and they were probably open to other objections. If, then, his hon'ble friend Mr. Evans had moved to omit them, MR. STOKES should certainly have supported the motion. But the amendment which his hon'ble friend suggested practically amounted to giving to the High Courts a concurrent jurisdiction in suits in which the value of the subject-matter was Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000; and the principal object of this Bill was to withdraw cases of this sort from the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, and thus to relieve it from a mass of work which could (it was thought) be efficiently performed by a less expensive tribunal. Moreover, there was much force in the remark of the Calcutta Trades Association that his hon'ble friend's proposal, if adopted, "would be placing a weapon in the hands of defendants to protract proceedings merely for purposes of vexation and needless expense to plaintiffs." For these reasons, if his hon'ble friend's proposal had been put as an amendment, he should have felt bound to oppose it. He ventured to think that, under the circumstances, considering that the provisions in question were approved not only by the Calcutta Trades Association, but also—if one might argue from the absence of objection—by the mercantile community in Madras and Bombay, the Council would do well to let these provisions become law. After a year's experience, if they were found to work ill, they could be repealed without affecting in the least the rest of the measure.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think that the course which it is proposed to take with regard to this Bill is the best.

"The mercantile community, being really the persons chiefly interested in the measure, appear to be divided on the subject, and, as I understand it, the majority are in favour of trying these sections. Let them, therefore, be tried. As far as my own opinion goes, I am inclined to agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis; but it would perhaps, on the whole, be wiser to let this system be tried; and, if it be found not to work well, there will be no difficulty in repealing it, as suggested by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that in Schedule II, opposite "Chapter X," the entry should stand as follows:—

"Sending for records, and production, &c., of documents, sections 137 (except paragraph 2), 138, 140 (except the proviso and the last six words), 141 (except the third sentence), 142, 143 and 145."

The object was merely to correct an error in this schedule, due to an oversight of the Committee, for which he, as Chairman, was chiefly responsible.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. It would replace no less than five Acts and four other less important enactments, and it was the last, but not the least important, of the series of measures of consolidation (as distinguished from codification) which he had had the honour of bringing before this Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHÁNSÍ INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhānsī Division of the North-Western Provinces.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

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

BRITISH BURMA PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to provide for the grant of licenses to Pilots in British Burma, and for investigating certain charges against them, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Thompson and Crosthwaite and the Mover. He had already sufficiently explained the object and nature of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th March, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTS TO The Gazette of India.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1882.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, 166, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

	Page		Page
Agra Canal:—Statement of traffic on the — for November 1881, 41; December 1881, 141; January 1882, 471; February 1882, 622; March 1882, 733; April 1882	897	Geological Survey:—Report of — of India and of Geological Museum, Calcutta, for 1881	534
Council:—Abstract of Proceedings of — of Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations, 12th January 1882, 66; 19th January 1882, 90; 9th February 1882, 134; 16th February 1882, 160; 23rd February 1882, 203; 6th March 1882, 209; 2nd March 1882, 312; 11th May 1882, 711; 18th May 1882, 819; 31st May 1882, 853; 7th June 1882, 877; 14th June 1882	903	Home Department:—Execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of Secretary of State 14	457
Crops:—Reports on state of season and prospects of — for week ending 3rd January 1882, 16; 10th January 1882, 21; 17th January 1882, 69; 24th January 1882, 73; 31st January 1882, 103; 7th February 1882, 130; 14th February 1882, 146; 21st February 1882, 165; 28th February 1882, 205; 7th March 1882, 297; 14th March 1882, 473; 21st March 1882, 536; 28th March 1882, 587; 4th April 1882, 595; 11th April 1882, 613; 18th April 1882, 627; 25th April 1882, 651; 2nd May 1882, 663; 9th May 1882, 707; 16th May 1882, 741; 23rd May 1882, 825; 30th May 1882, 885; 6th June 1882, 869; 13th June 1882, 879; 20th June 1882	905	Irrigation— Operations of Fasl Rabi, North-Western Provinces, up to 30th Nov. 1881, 40; 31st December 1881, 140; 31st January 1882, 470; 28th February 1882, 621; 31st March 1882	732
Customs Revenue:—Comparative statement of Net Indian Sea and Land — (excluding Salt Revenue) for first 9 months of 1881-82, and of 10 preceding years; for first 10 months of 1881-82, and of 10 preceding years 186; for first 11 months of 1881-82, and of 10 preceding years 533; for 12 months of 1881-82, and of 10 preceding years 637; for first month of 1882-83 and of 11 preceding years	832	Operations in the Punjab, 1880-81	65
Education:—Present position of — in British India 107; list of members of the — commission 117; appointment of Revd. Father Lafont, a member of committee to draft a code for regulating conduct of European — in Bengal Presidency	151	Operations in Bengal for 1881-82, 89, 296, 625, 649	802
Emigration:—Abstract showing result of — from port of Calcutta, during September 1881, 13; October 1881, 62; November 1881, 138; December 1881, 139; January 1882, 599; February 1882, 617; working of Inland — Act, 1882	97	Operations of Fasl Rabi in the Punjab of 1881-82, up to 31st December 1881, 143; 31st January 1882, 624; 28th February 1882, 636; 31st March 1882	735
Exhibition:—Vide Venice.		Comparative Statements of — and rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in the several districts of the Madras Presidency	303
Forests:—Theoretical instruction at the — school, Dera Dun 53; extract from Proceedings of Government of India in Home Department	60	Operations of Fasl Kharif, North-Western Provinces, 1882, up to 30th April 1882	808
Ganges Canals:—Statement of traffic on the — Upper and Lower — for November 1881, 41; December 1881, 142; January 1882, 472; February 1882, 523; March 1882, 734; April 1882	898	Operations of Fasl Kharif in the Punjab for 1882-83, up to 30th April 1882	899
		Statement of — operations of Kharif crop, of 1881-82 in the Punjab	800
		Revenue Report of — works in Bengal for 1880-81	477
		Operations of North-Western Provinces for Kharif season, 1881-82	655
		Operations of Kharif-season, 1881-82	658
		Revenue Report of — works in Rajputana for 1880-81	815
		Administrative Accounts for 1880-81 (Rajputana Province — Branch)	817
		Local Self-Government:—Extract from Proceedings of Government of India in Home Department (Public); dated Simla, 18th May 1882	745
		Military Stores:—Review of — Expenditure for 1879-80	805
		Muhammad Hyat Khan:—Case of —	331
		Post Office:—Annual report on the operations of — of India, 1880-81	541
		Prices Current:—for 1st half of December 1881, 3; supplement for 2nd half of November 1881, 12; supplement for 2nd half of November, and 1st half of December 1881, 64; 2nd half of December 1881, 78; supplement for 1st half of December 1881, 88; for 1st and 2nd halves of December 1881, 114; 1st half of January 1882, 118; supplement for 2nd half of December 1881, 128; supplement for 2nd half of December 1881, and 1st half of January 1882, 144; for 2nd half of January 1882, 153; supplement for 2nd halves of December 1881 and January 1882, 202; for 1st half of	

	Page		Page
February 1882, 459; supplement for 2nd half of December 1881 and 1st and 2nd halves of January 1882, 468; supplement for 1st half of February 1882, 519; for 2nd half of February 1882, 520; supplement for 2nd half of January and 1st and 2nd halves of February 1882, 594; 1st half of March 1882, 602; supplement for 2nd half of February 1882, 612; supplement for 2nd half of February 1882, 620; 2nd half of March 1882, 639; supplement for 1st half of March 1882, 648; for 1st half of April 1882, 695; supplement for 1st and 2nd halves of March 1882, 704; for 2nd half of December 1881, 706; for 2nd half of April 1882, 790; supplement for 1st half of April 1882, 800; supplement for 2nd halves of March and April 1882, 833; 1st half of May 1882, 840; supplement for 2nd half of April and 1st half of May 1882, 876; for 2nd half of May 1882	887	No. 8 of 1882	632
Public Works Department:—Bestowal of honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on selected civil upper subordinates of —	873	" 9 of "	633
Railways:—		" 10 of "	634
Approximate statement of gross receipts and expenses of Indian:—		" 11 of "	635
No. 47 of 1881	1	" 12 of "	661
" 48 of "	45	" 13 of "	662
" 49 of "	46	" 14 of "	730
" 50 of "	101	" 15 of "	731
" 51 of "	102	" 16 of "	803
" 52 of "	162	" 17 of "	804
" 1 of 1882	163	" 18 of "	850
" 2 of "	164	" 19 of "	851
" 3 of "	301	" 20 of "	901
" 4 of "	302	" 21 of "	902
" 5 of "	530	Patna and Bahraich State — Report with map	25
" 6 of "	531	Synopsis of transactions of Guaranteed Railway Companies from commencement of operations to end of 1880	43
" 7 of "	532	Returns of accidents on Indian — for 3rd quarter of 1881, 187; for 4th quarter of 1881	713
		Sugar:—Statistics of — production in India	856
		Telegraph:—	
		Abstract of Foreign Traffic for September 1881, 15; October 1881, 137; November 1881, 185; December 1881, 626; January 1882, 801; February 1882...	885
		Administration Report of Indian — Department for 1880-81	667
		General Rules for conduct of all Electric Telegraphs licensed under — Act to transmit "Paid Messages" for the public	736
		Administration Report of Indo-European — Department for 1880-81	755
		Venice:—Report on duties performed by Colonel Haig at the — Geographical Exhibition and Congress	47

INDEX TO EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS TO

The Gazette of India.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1882.

	Page
Council:—	
Abstract of Proceedings of the — of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations, 5th January 1882, 1; 26th January 1882, 1; 10th March 1882, 1; 16th March 1882	37